

NEW JERSEY STATE CAPITOL

HISTORY

OF

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY

THE RECORD OF ITS EARLY SETTLEMENT
AND CORPORATE PROGRESS.

SKETCHES OF ITS GENESIS,
COLONIAL CONDITIONS AND MUNICIPAL EVOLUTION.

ITS BUSINESS, FINANCE, MANUFACTURES AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT,
WITH PARTICULAR NOTICE OF THE MEN
WHO BUILT THE CITY.

COMPILED FOR THE "STATE GAZETTE,"
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American Numismatic and Archaeological Society; New
Jersey Society Sons of the Revolution, etc.

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INTRODUCTION.



HEREIN is traced the history of the Capital of New Jersey. As "The Falls," Trenton entered the lists of colonial towns, a hamlet scarce more than a stopping-place on the stage-route. The turning-point of the American Revolution, the projected Capital of the United States, the political center of a great commonwealth, the home of industries that have won her an international reputation, are all a part of an honorable record. The Trenton of to-day, with her varied economic phenomena, her absorption of outlying territory, and her successes and rapid growth, complete a story of progress.

In detail, her religious, social and municipal evolution is clearly developed from humble origin to present achievements. The churches, clubs and various city departments each have a place. The professions and the men, who have gained for themselves and their city honor and renown, are fully presented. Biographical sketches and portraits of leading citizens in all walks of life are a part of this record. Accurate sketches of the police, fire and school departments, as well as of the National Guard, are given. Works relating to the city are also mentioned, showing the importance of Trenton in the literary and historical world. The State institutions are treated at length.

From title-page to colophon, this is a *resumé* of Trenton—a city whose history embraces two centuries.

FRANCIS BAZLEY LEE.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—The Genesis of Trenton—Two Factors in the Institution of the Town, Economic and Religious—Geologic and Climatic Differences Between East and West Jersey—The Calvinist of East Jersey and the Quaker of West Jersey Meet at Trenton—Religious Types in the Town and the Heterogeneous Population—Trenton Becomes the Junction of the Varied Elements of the Colonial Life of New Jersey.....	11
CHAPTER II.—Trenton as “The Falls of the Delaware”—The Royal Grant of New Jersey—Burlington, in West New Jersey, Settled—The First Nth—Trenton a part of Burlington County, 1679-1714—Mahlon Stacy Establishes the Town—“The Court Booke” and the List of Settlers—Forestry Problems—The First Bounds of Nottingham, Maidenhead and Hopewell Townships—Early Court Officers—Primitive Tax Assessments—The First Roads—The Advent of Colonel Trent—“The Falls” Becomes Trent-Town.....	16
CHAPTER III.—Life in Trenton in the Colony—Some Extracts from the Press—Counterfeiting and Horse-Stealing—Property Sales—Slavery and the Redemptioners—Some Early Industries—Records of Freshets—Sidelights on the Life of the People—The Trenton Town Book.....	24
CHAPTER IV.—Some Distinguished Trentonians of Colonial Times—Mahlon Stacy—The Trents—William Trent, the Founder—William Trent, Jr.; Andrew “Trent” Hamilton; Archibald Home, the Poet; Thomas Cadwalader, the First Burgess, and his Family; Mahlon Kirkbride; Sir John Sinclair.....	34
CHAPTER V.—The Trenton Barracks—The French and Indian War—The Inhabitants Object to the Quartering of Troops—Petitions for Barracks—Legislative Action and the Location of the Buildings—Their Various Uses—Now the Property of the Widows' and Single Women's Home Society.....	39
CHAPTER VI.—The Battle of Trenton—Adjutant-General William S. Stryker and his Researches—Conditions Leading to the Battle—Locations of British and Revolutionary Troops—The Crossing of the Delaware—The Attack—The Death of Rall—The Surrender—The Disposition of Hessian Troops—The Effect of the Battle upon America—Washington's Call to Arms.....	43
CHAPTER VII.—Attempts to make Trenton the Seat of the Federal Government—The Preparations in 1783 for a Permanent Capital—Congress meets in Trenton, on the Site of the Mechanics National Bank Building, in 1784—Trenton Selected, but Congressional Action Defeated by the South—Land Speculation—The Compromise between New England and the South—General Lafayette's Two Visits to Trenton—The City the Temporary Capital of the United States in 1799—Trenton makes an Offer in 1801.....	49
CHAPTER VIII.—Washington's Reception by the People of New Jersey, in 1789—The Constitutional Government Established and Washington Becomes President—He Leaves Alexandria, and his Philadelphia Welcome—His Advent in Trenton and the Preparations for his Reception—Those who Took Part Therein—Washington's Letter—Trenton Commemorates the Death of General Washington—Benjamin Harrison, One Hundred Years after, Follows in the Footsteps of Washington—Action of the New Jersey Historical Society.....	53
CHAPTER IX.—Some Early Descriptions of Trenton—The Journal of William Edmundson—The Letter of Mahlon Stacy—Smith's Description—The Travels of Marquis de Chastellux—Priest's Mistakes—Elkanah Watson Visits the Town—“Salmagundi”—Bissot and Wansey—The Duke de la Rochefoucault—P. A. Michaux—Gordon's “Gazetteer”.....	59
CHAPTER X.—The Corporate History of the City of Trenton—Trenton before the Charter of 1792—Characteristics of Trenton's Growth—County Lines, with Trenton as the Shire Town—The Organization of Trenton Township—The Early Jail—Character of the Town in the Middle of the Last Century—Trenton's Colonial Charter—The Village Becomes a Borough Town—Its Boundaries—The Officers and their Duties—The Charter Becomes Unwieldy and is Surrendered—A Notice of Trenton's Fair and Market.....	63
CHAPTER XI.—The Corporate History of the City of Trenton—The Charter of 1792—Trenton's Condition in 1790—Abortive Attempts to Organize a City Government—The Charter is Granted, and its Characteristics—Early Streets—Those who First Held Office—The City Seal—Trenton Outgrowing her Village Life—Conditions of the Times.....	68

CHAPTER XII.—The Corporate History of the City of Trenton—The Charter of 1837—The New Charter—Powers and Duties of Officials—Wards Established and Various Changes of Lines—Trenton Absorbs South Trenton—Extension of Municipal Powers and the Growth of Modern Ideas in City Life—Trenton at the Outbreak of the War Between the States.....	72
CHAPTER XIII.—The Corporate History of the City of Trenton—The Charters of 1866 and 1874—Trenton Outgrows her Old Conditions—A Broad Charter—New Ward Lines Established—Increased Powers of Common Council—Movement for the Present Charter—Trenton Embraces Chambersburg and Millham—The Municipal Functions are Extended—Officers of Trenton in 1895—A List of the Mayors.....	75
CHAPTER XIV.—The Annexed Districts—Trenton's Growth from Within, Outward—Townships of Independence and Ewing—Township of Lawrence—The Borough of South Trenton—Township of Hamilton—Township of Nottingham—Outline Sketch of Chambersburg—Township of Millham—The Present Borough of Wilbur and its Officers—Cadwalader Place.....	80
CHAPTER XV.—The City Departments—Trenton's Water-Supply—How the City Secured Water in the Early Days—The Present Organization of this Department—The Board of Health and its Officers—Trenton's Parks—Their History and Commissioners—The Sewerage and Drainage System, Its Origin and Development—The Excise Department—Electric Lighting and its History.....	86
CHAPTER XVI.—The Police Department—Its First Organization and Growth—The Present Development—The Precinct Stations—The Present Commissioners and Superior Officers of the Department.....	93
CHAPTER XVII.—Education in Trenton—Colonial Influences—The School and the Lottery—A Colonial Library—Trenton and her Free Schools, 1833 to 1895—The Trenton Academy—Its Organization and History, 1781 to 1883—The Early Libraries and the Free School Movement—Sketches of the Most Prominent Educational Institutions—Business Colleges.....	96
CHAPTER XVIII.—Trenton's Fire Department—The Volunteer Companies—Their Names and the Services Rendered the City—Early Firemen—The Organized Volunteer Department from 1846 to 1892—The Paid Department—Its Organization and Present Condition.....	108
CHAPTER XIX.—Trenton's Monuments—The Shaft Commemorating the Battle of Trenton—The History of the Erection of the Shaft from 1843 to 1893—The Corner-Stone Laying and Dedication—The Members of the Battle Monument Association—The Swamp Angel—The Story of the Old Gun—McClellan's Monument—The Washington Monument at Cadwalader Park—Volunteer Firemen's Monument.....	117
CHAPTER XX.—The Beginnings of the Brick and Pottery Industry—Tatham's Establishment, 1685—The McCullys and Their Works—The Early Days of the Interests which To-day Exist—Bricks and the Making Thereof—Those who were Early Interested.....	127
CHAPTER XXI.—A Brief History of the City's Transportation Facilities—How Trentonians Traveled Before the Revolution—The Shallops and Stages Before the Days of Railroads, and Those who Conducted Them—The Delaware and Raritan Canal—The Camden and Amboy Company—The Railroads which Form the Pennsylvania System—The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad—The Former Horse Railway and the Present Electric Railroad.....	131
CHAPTER XXII.—Public Institutions—The Post-Office—State House, Library and Great Seal—State School for Deaf-Mutes—Arsenal and State Prison—State Industrial School for Girls—Mercer County Court House—State Normal and Model Schools—Masonic Temple—City Hall—St. Francis, Mercer and City Hospitals—State Hospital for the Insane—Odd Fellows' Home—Y. M. C. A.—W. C. T. U.—Taylor Opera House—Inter-State Fair Association—Union Industrial Home—New Jersey Children's Home Society.....	139
CHAPTER XXIII.—Trenton's Churches—The Beginnings of Ecclesiastical Life—The Presbyterian, Episcopalian Churches and the Society of Friends the Pioneers in the Field—The Roman Catholics—The Methodists—The Lutherans—The Baptists and Their Churches—Other Religious Organizations.....	165
CHAPTER XXIV.—Trenton in the Rebellion and her National Guard of To-day—The City's Attitude upon the Opening of the War Between the States—The Old Militia System—The Companies which Left for the Front—War Times in Trenton—The National Guard and the Naval Reserve.....	177
CHAPTER XXV.—The Bench and Bar of Trenton—The Capital the Mecca of the Practitioners of New Jersey—Dignitaries of Revolutionary Days and Their Immediate Successors—The Bar of the City of To-day.....	180
CHAPTER XXVI.—Physicians in Trenton—Early Days of Practice—The Wesleyan Doctrine of "Primitive Physic"—Distinguished Disciples of Esculapius and the Present Generation.....	206


CHAPTER XXVII.—Trenton's Clubs—Berkeley—Lotus—Trenton—Elks—Turners—Young Men's Republican Association—Democratic League—County Democracy—Young Men's Hebrew Club—Catholic Club—New Jersey Historical Society—Canoe Clubs—Field Club—Catholic Young Men's Association of St. Mary's Parish—Mercer County Wheelmen—Potters' Club.....	226
CHAPTER XXVIII.—Secret Societies, Orders and Organizations—Trenton a Great Center in the Work of Secret Societies—A Brief Review of the History of the Masons, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Junior Order American Mechanics and other Bodies—The Roman Catholic Societies—The Temperance Societies.....	236
CHAPTER XXIX.—The Press of the City of Trenton—The Pioneers—The Later Papers and Their Editors—The Development of the Local Press—The Newspapers of To-day.....	239
CHAPTER XXX.—"State Gazette," Trenton, N. J.—A Brief Sketch of the Second Oldest Newspaper in New Jersey,	242
CHAPTER XXXI.—Phases of City Life—The Trenton Markets—Their Humble Beginnings and Present Status—A History of Some of the Older City Streets—River Improvements—Attempts which have been made to Improve the Delaware—Failure of all these Projects—The Present Condition of the Problem—John Fitch and his Steamboat.....	260
CHAPTER XXXII.—Trenton's Financial Institutions and Board of Trade—The Origin of Trenton's Banks—The Mechanics National Bank—The Trenton Banking Company—The Trenton Saving Fund Society—The First National Bank—The Broad Street National Bank—The Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company—The Real Estate Title Company of New Jersey—The New Jersey Building Loan and Investment Company—The Board of Trade.....	268
CHAPTER XXXIII.—The City of To-day—Trenton's Distinguishing Characteristic a Progressive Conservatism—This Appears in every Phase of City Life—Statistics of Population and Manufactures, 1890 to 1895—The Financial Condition of Trenton.....	280
CHAPTER XXXIV.—Books Relating to the Early History of Trenton—General Histories—Special Monographs—The Scientific Studies of Dr. Charles C. Abbott—The Printed Charters and First Ordinances.....	292
CHAPTER XXXV.—Introduction to General Biographies—Short Sketches of the Men who have been Prominently Identified with the Commercial and Social Growth and Progress of Trenton.....	294



CHAPTER I.

THE GENESIS OF TRENTON.

TWO FACTORS IN THE INSTITUTION OF THE TOWN, ECONOMIC AND RELIGIOUS—GEOLOGIC AND CLIMATIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN EAST AND WEST JERSEY—THE CALVINIST OF EAST JERSEY AND THE QUAKER OF WEST JERSEY MEET AT TRENTON—RELIGIOUS TYPES IN THE TOWN AND THE HETEROGENEOUS POPULATION—TRENTON BECOMES THE JUNCTION OF THE VARIED ELEMENTS OF THE COLONIAL LIFE OF NEW JERSEY.

 LIKE many another seventeenth century town, settled in the American Colonies, two factors are potent in the genesis of Trenton. One is of an economic and the other is of a religious nature. In a *resumé* of early conditions it is essential primarily to dissuade the mind of the idea of the unity of our Commonwealth, and consider not "*New Jersey*," but "*The Jerseys*"—those struggling, incipient Colonies divided by an artificial boundary, but, nevertheless, two young States planted under different conditions and by different nations. Upon the east were settled the Hollanders, whilst the Swedes occupied the lower Delaware Valley. In 1664, a date previous to the first settlements upon the site of Trenton, the Jerseys became politically united by virtue of the English conquest of the New Netherlands. Certain sociological conditions also affect the problem.

A priori it may be said, as a general assumption, that East and West Jersey were in many respects as unlike as were Connecticut and Virginia, and yet the Jerseys partook of the qualities of both. East Jersey was bold and aggressive, with her port of Amboy, once greater than New York, open to the world, relying on commerce and trade. On the other hand, West Jersey, in which was situated Trenton, was placid and easy-going, with her population widely diffused and of a distinctively agricultural character. In the latter Colony small settlements, separated by impenetrable woods and divided by wide streams, developed along purely provincial lines, and became the centers of a life free from extraneous influences.

Both Burlington and Salem were dependent upon Philadelphia, and all three too far from the sea to actively compete with Amboy for the English trade. They were also removed from the other profitable but somewhat questionable colonial occupation of smuggling and privateering 'twixt New England and the Spanish Main.

The colonial differentiations outlived that Revolution in whose throes a nation new was born, one part of which was Jersey—the actual *New Jersey*, child of its colonial father and mother, who both gave up their existence that it might live.

Even now our provincial terminology requires the use of *North Jersey* and *South Jersey*, which virtually is the modernizing of the old-time colonial divisions. Thus, to this day, the two Jerseys are still unlike, economically, socially and intellectually. And it is of no import whether they be called North or South, Upper or Lower, hill country or tide-water district.

For an economic view, further premises are necessary. These are the forces of Nature as a condition for man's occupancy. The various geologic, meteorologic and other natural phenomena form

a fitting base from which it may be demonstrated that political bounds, though seemingly arbitrary, were largely founded upon such natural conditions. In other words, there is a South and North Jersey in nature.

The Jerseys, too, had an artificial boundary extending in a general course from Little Egg Harbor to a point near the Delaware Water Gap. Whilst the upper portion of West Jersey was actually in northern conditions, and the lower part of East Jersey in southern conditions, nevertheless these portions were so little settled that for all purposes the real division of the State may be placed at an arbitrary line extending from Trenton to the Amboys. This assumed boundary is now occupied, as near as may be, by that great artery of the American continent, the Pennsylvania railroad. For the purposes of economic study, we may then consider north and south of the Trenton-Amboy line as equivalent to East and West Jersey of colonial establishment. Thus Trenton stands, intermediate and unique, between North and South Jersey.

Of the natural conditions which strongly tended to differentiate North and South Jersey, the most marked was that of geologic formation. The pioneer of North Jersey found himself confronted by the Palisades of Bergen, the trap formations of the Raritan, and the granite, schistic and limestone lands of the hill country which forms the base of the Blue mountains. The valleys alone were cultivated, and this was not accomplished except by arduous labor. Swift-rushing streams put the colonizer in peril of his cattle and crop, whilst the red clay "bottoms" were often cold and inhospitable. Colonial agriculture in East Jersey meant hard work, and it is little wonder that attention was soon turned to commerce. In South Jersey, on the other hand, the sandy loam of the Delaware valley and its tributaries, the rich land overlying the marls of Monmouth, Burlington, Gloucester and Salem counties, as well as the seashore alluvial, all needed but the slightest cultivation to the end that every crop needful for man's food-supply should spring almost spontaneously from the earth. The streams were sluggish and rich in lowland deposit, almost inviting man to settle on their banks. Briefly, it goes without saying that those who had the hardest labor would develop along a line quite opposed, as far as agricultural activity is concerned, to others more favored. Such geologic causes and consequent effects tended greatly to separate the Jerseys in their embryotic state.

Closely akin to the former is the question of climate. With the rugged soil of North Jersey came the winters of excessive cold. It was then that the Hudson, Raritan, Hackensack and Passaic were frozen from shore to shore. The summers, which could be devoted to agriculture, were necessarily shortened by the rigors of winter. *Contra*, South Jersey's winters were tempered by the warm winds blowing from the Gulf Stream or from the salt waters of Delaware bay and lower Delaware river. That such was the case, note the fact that in colonial times sheep and cattle were turned loose upon the Cape May beaches, spending the winter among the cedars, oaks and hollies, or on the lee of a sand-dune; whilst in Essex or Bergen these domesticated animals, especially among the Hollanders, were better cared for than the slaves. To this hour, the cattle in South Jersey live in winter under cedar sheds, whilst the same exposure would kill them in Warren or Passaic. The summers of the hill country, if hot, were full of ozone, but in lower Jersey the waters of the Gulf gave rise to the fogs and warm, humid breezes which are still called "Gulf weather." The humidity would of course have a tendency to enervation, as the purer air of the north would have toward vitalization. This, of course, has had its influence on Jersey people, and is another factor in differentiation.

A third and last influence, arising from the union of geologic and climatic conditions, is that of fecundity of natural productions, particularly of land, but likewise of sea. These are generally known by the term "natural advantages," and of these from the one basis of nearly every colonial view of life—to wit, agriculture—South Jersey possessed much that was denied other portions of the State. Indeed, those interested in East Jersey or West Jersey recognized this, and letters and hand-books relative to the Eastern Division extolled commerce, whilst those treating of the Western Division favored agriculture.

Aside from Captain John Smith's entertaining, though unreliable, story of Virginia, one of the earliest allusions to the fertility of South Jersey is to be found in the diary of Master Evelyn. This chronicler's residence on the Delaware, about the middle of the seventeenth century, as an *attache* of Plover's semi-fabulous expedition, gave him a wide insight into the matter. Evelyn goes into ecstasies over the fair and fecund country with its cedar, its lands, only awaiting cultivation, its forests filled with grapes and edible plants, the home of deer, bear and smaller animals. He grows

enthusiastic about the vast flights of ducks and other birds, together with the sea swarming with its denizens. The ocean bordering South Jersey was the admiration of colonizer and Indian alike.

Evelyn's story was published in Europe, and received confirmation in those letters and tracts later collected and edited by the saintly Isaac Acrelius, historiographer of the Swedish colony upon the Delaware. Holland's historians had already verified the narrative of Evelyn. This diarist, the Indians, Swedes and Dutch all uniting in the earliest days to give evidence to the report, it is little wonder that the English colonists at the beginning of the eighteenth century found South Jersey a smiling and fertile land and pleasant to look upon.

The abundance of oysters, clams, shell-fish and other objects fitted for food-supply attracted settlement toward the coast. The population of West Jersey, when not engaged in agriculture, was essentially devoted to fishing. The life of a seafaring people does not, as a rule, tend to material progress nor to the congestion of population, thus forming the genesis of great cities. Touching South Jersey's fertile plantations, abundance of wood easily cut and readily accessible, together with fish, fowl and beast to be had for the asking, there was little incentive to hard labor, and the colonists settled down to easy-going modes of life, caring little for the development of foreign commerce or local manufacture. Thus North and South Jersey were differentiated as to soil, climate and their sequence, "natural advantages." These conditions were all more favorable to the settlement of South Jersey than of North Jersey, but less favorable to the subsequent development of the former. When men were compelled to delve deeper for the wherewithal of life, particularly when they had cast aside the past, and were endeavoring to make the present the guardian of the future, it is not to be wondered that necessity compelled them to fight valiantly upon a rocky soil, and before inhospitable skies, wresting from nature each atom for existence. No man in North Jersey could lead—as did his brother colonist on the plantations in the South land—a life of comparative luxury. Nature required constant industry, and often poorly paid the expenditure of labor and agricultural enterprise. So one may say that South Jersey's conditions tended to ease and plenty, and what came readily would be welcomed with joy, for the distasteful price of severe manual labor did not have to be paid.

From colonial times to the present this has been true. The generations which separate us from our forefathers have inherited characteristics and have prenatally grown to regard, perhaps unconsciously, the wide range between the two sections of the State.

It is scarcely necessary to repeat that these "natural conditions" at best can only be approximated. When inductive philosophic study of colonial history shall attain the dignity of popular recognition and appreciation, the day will come when historians can weigh with nicety these conditions and influences. With us the matter must be dismissed with a formal recognition of its presence, and a knowledge of its all-powerful influence upon colonial thought and action, and such modern phases of life as are dependent thereupon.

As a rule, colonial town sites were not occupied by mere chance. Certainly, Trenton was not so established. It has already been pointed out that this city lay between North and South Jersey, upon the one side theoretically touching the commercial centers of East Jersey, on the other contiguous to the agricultural centers of South Jersey. Lying at the head of navigable tide water on the Delaware, Trenton was the turning-point on the road from Burlington and Salem to Newark and Elizabethtown. Trenton was the center of a circle of twenty miles, with radii extending to the rocks of Hunterdon and Somerset, or "the pines" of Burlington and Monmouth. Our city held a remarkable position between the North and South. Here the conditions of New England life merged into those of Virginia; here the merchant and planter took hands; here the Calvinist and Quaker erected side by side their meeting houses; here the easy-going, mystical Friend plantation-owner and the non-combatant follower of Fox met the empiric, theory-loving, energetic disciple of Cromwell. Here came together English Calvinists and Quakers, Swede and Holland traders and Indian chiefs.

Added to these economic conditions is the factor of religion. As Trenton was the spot where the line of demarcation of geologic phenomena is most noticeable, so at Trenton, or "two hills," there came together the Calvinist and Quaker. The Scotch and English Presbyterians had sought in East Jersey a land where there could be economic and religious freedom. Upon the restoration of King Charles II., the Calvinistic influence in East Jersey, particularly at Newark, Elizabeth, Amboy and the upper Monmouth shore, became very marked. The political revolution in England

had brought with it a laxity in morals and in dogma, which little pleased the Covenanters and their associates. Thus, East Jersey was a place of refuge. Here was an opportunity to found a new "home in the wilderness," as Plymouth a half century before had been established. Suddenly, the Commonwealth was practically transferred to East Jersey. A favoring subsoil lay in the similar Calvinistic views of the Hollanders, there already settled. The conquerors and the conquered formed a quasi-ecclesiastical relationship, quite remarkable in view of the then recent political relations between England and Holland. As has been shown, East Jersey was more fitted for commerce than for agriculture. Shipping interests increased, wharves and docks projected warily into the waters adjacent to New York bay, and trading relations with the West Indies were inaugurated. A Colony was established which was a union of Church and State. The minister was the real source of much ecclesiastical and political power. The strictness of legislation is shown in that there were a dozen capital crimes in East Jersey as against two or three in West Jersey. Town meetings, frequently held in the churches, governed the details of provincial life; whilst many of the rigors of the New England "blue laws" marked the slow development of the young half of our State.

The restless activity of the East Jersey Calvinist soon drove him along the Raritan valley. Traversing the narrow tract of land between the South Branch and the Delaware, one traces his progress by Princeton and the settlements along the base of the foot-hills, generically called the Sourland mountain. By the end of the seventeenth century the East Jerseymen had "crossed the line" and had occupied the banks of the Delaware at Trenton, as well as northward for a score of miles. Here he found himself for the first time upon the Delaware valley side of West Jersey, although he had previously established whaling settlements along the ocean-end of the Province line, as well as in the county of Cape May.

In general, excepting in a much less degree at Princeton and Shrewsbury, Trenton was the sole point of contact between Calvinist and Quaker. "The Pines" formed an inhospitable barrier, and as the original immigrants seek river valleys in settlement, whether for commerce or agriculture, there were few social, political, economic or ecclesiastic reasons why these different peoples should be drawn together. Yet the union at Trenton proved of mutual advantage, and was undoubtedly one factor in drawing together these two faiths.

The settlement of West Jersey brings in quite another set of influences. As Calvinism was the prevailing creed in East Jersey, so the Society of Friends virtually controlled the affairs of the Province. Toward New Jersey the eyes of William Penn and his associates were first turned, and, indeed, both Salem and Burlington had borne their first fruits ere Philadelphia's huts and caves dotted the river banks. Whilst it may be assumed that the growths of West Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania and Northern Delaware were contemporaneous, it is quite worthy of note that Burlington was, in view of the founder, a town of equal importance with his City of Brotherly Love. Of his times, William Penn was the ablest economist, and probably the most far-sighted man in America. This leader of the Society of Friends saw in West Jersey a country such as Evelyn had described it to be, and recognized that its future was in agricultural development. He knew Burlington and Salem could only grow to be inland ports, and that they could not hope to rival towns facing the Atlantic. Therefore, he traveled through England and the Rhenish valley, telling the members of his own Society, and other religious organizations on the Continent with whom he could sympathize, that West Jersey would be a home of a peaceful agricultural people where land was plenty and easily tilled. The emigration commenced. The Low Germans centralized near Philadelphia upon the high land north and west of the city. But the members of the Society of Friends who came to America were intensely English—the English of the country districts of that island where the doctrines of Fox had taken the strongest hold. Yorkshire sent many, and one of the West Jersey "Xths" was named in honor of that English county. Moreover, the Friends were non-combatants; had passed through the struggle of the Commonwealth the mutual object of abuse, ridicule, scorn and plunder on the part of Calvinist and Episcopalian. Like the Presbyterians, the Society of Friends had a union of Church and State. Instead of being the organization of practically one man, it was general in its scope. All had equal voice, but the most distinguished "approved minister" was of no more influence than some weaker member of the "Meeting." Two factors in colonial times made the Quakers in West Jersey of great strength. These were their isolation and the refusal to allow members to marry "out of meeting." Surrounded upon all sides either by water-courses or forests, the Society of Friends were free from being molested, and the peaceful

relations with the Indian tribes saved them from raids. Upon the other hand, the members by marrying their associates tended to build up an aristocracy where large landed interests were united. A class distinction slowly arose, based on property-holdings, which in theory was never recognized, but practically became a most influential factor. These and many other questions could at length be discussed. The Society of Friends and the Calvinists united upon but few points. Although of common Anglo-Saxon stock, having common interest in the histories of their aforetime persecutions, they lived and died apart. No sympathy, no lasting anger, but only a cold indifference, except in matters of trade, characterized their association.

Thus it will be seen that the character of the settlers in West Jersey, whilst of great goodness and sobriety, lacked vitalizing elements. The religious doctrines of the Society were beautiful, but passive, and had none of the boldness of Calvin. Comparatively few contentions, either of political or legal character, affected the beginnings of the Delaware river settlements. Fearless of Indian raids, unexposed to the possibilities of maritime depredation, the Colony grew only by natural accession, so that East Jersey in population and chattels soon outstripped her neighbor. Peacefully, beautifully, the history of West Jersey runs like one of her placid streams, reflecting without a ripple of external emotion, the approving light of Heaven. And so it is from a union of Church and State that the restless, resistless, empyrical Presbyterian of East Jersey, founding his Colony on a soil so well adapted to him, is unlike the calm, thoughtful, self-contained Friend who came to West Jersey to find a land which should become the home of a chosen people.



CHAPTER II.

TRENTON AS "THE FALLS OF THE DELAWARE."

THE ROYAL GRANT OF NEW JERSEY—BURLINGTON, IN WEST NEW JERSEY, SETTLED—THE FIRST NTH—TRENTON A PART OF BERLINGTON COUNTY, 1679-1711—MAHLON STACY ESTABLISHES THE TOWN—"THE COURT BOOKE" AND THE LIST OF SETTLERS—FORESTRY PROBLEMS—THE FIRST BOUNDS OF NOTTINGHAM, MAIDENHEAD AND HOPEWELL TOWNSHIPS—EARLY COURT OFFICERS—PRIMITIVE TAX ASSESSMENTS—THE FIRST ROADS—THE ADVENT OF COLONEL TRENT—"THE FALLS" BECOMES TRENT-TOWN.



BY VIRTUE of the English conquest of 1664, Holland's possession in New Jersey fell to the English crown. On the 24th day of June of that year James, Duke of York, released to John Lord Berkeley, Baron of Stratton, and one of His Majesty's Privy Council, and Sir George Cartaret, of Saltrum, one of His Majesty's Privy Council, "all that tract of land adjacent to New England, and lying and being to the westward of Long Island and Manhitas Island, and bounded on the east part by the main sea and part by Hudson's river, and hath upon the west Delaware bay or river, and extending southward to the main ocean as far as Cape May, at the mouth of Delaware bay, and to the northward as far as the northmost branch of the said bay or river of Delaware, which is forty-one degrees and forty minutes of latitude, and crosseth over thence in a straight line to Hudson's river in forty-one degrees of latitude; which said tract of land is hereafter to be called by the name or names of Nova Casarea or New Jersey."

This practically embraced the territory of New Jersey, for which a yearly rental of twenty nobles was demanded at or in the Inner Temple Hall, London, at the Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. New Jersey was a part of the great territory given to the Duke of York by Charles II.

As tenants-in-common, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Cartaret governed their possessions until July 1st, 1676, when our present State was divided into two sections. Cartaret retained the eastern moiety, whilst Berkeley transferred the western division to William Penn, Gawn Lawrie and Nicholas Lucas, trustees for Edward Byllinge. An arbitrary line, which for years gave much trouble to landowners, divided East and West Jersey. The boundary ran from Little Egg Harbour to a northern point on the Delaware river in the neighborhood of the Delaware Water Gap.

Trenton was thus in West Jersey, the Province line lying to the eastward of the town in the vicinity of the old out-plantations of Cranbury. Practically, then, the history of Trenton is confined politically to the western division.

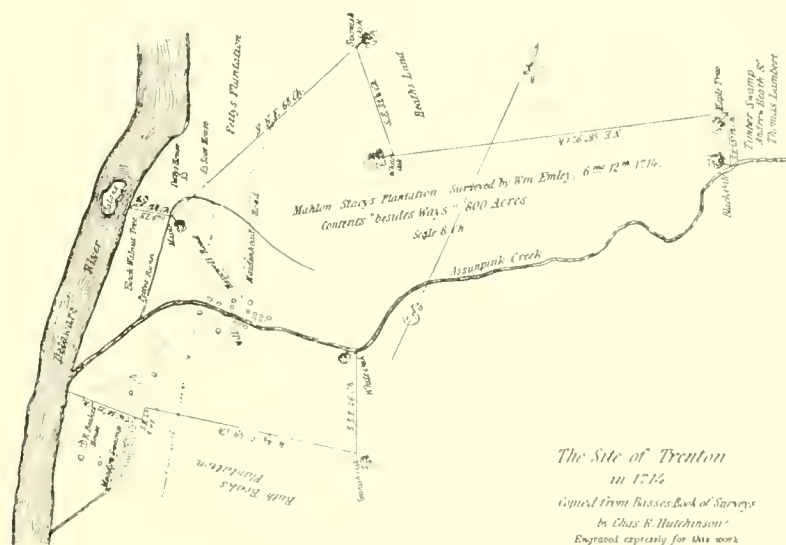
William Penn and those surrounding him at once commenced the development of West Jersey. They held out to Europeans—Low Germans, Scotch, Irish and English yeomanry—the advantages of a good soil, low taxes and as free a government as the world had yet seen. It was to be a land of peace and plenty. The geologic and climatic conditions being favorable for man's settlement, a liberal frame of organic law was conducive to his permanent occupancy.

Therefore, there was soon promulgated in West Jersey a constitution for the government of the people, which was in fact and form a document of true democracy. These "Concessions and agreements of the proprietors, freeholders and inhabitants of the Province of West New Jersey" were made

on the third day of March, 1676, confirming thereby the contract and agreement made on the second day of March, 1676, by William Penn, Gawn Lawrie, and Nicholas Lucas, unto Thomas Hutchinson, Thomas Pearson, Joseph Helmsley, George Hutchinson and Mahlon Stacy.

The activity of the Quaker immigrants, whether for economic or religious reasons, is shown from the fact that in 1677, two companies of Quakers, one in Yorkshire and one in London, made purchase of some of the West Jersey lands, and sent out the following commissioners to purchase the lands of the Indians: Thomas Ollive, Daniel Wills, John Kinsey, John Penford, Joseph Helmsley, Robert Stacy, Benjamin Scott, Richard Guy and Thomas Foulke. They fitted out a sailing vessel called the Kent, and landed their passengers, two hundred in number, at Raccoon creek, while the commissioners sailed to a place they called Chygoes Island, afterwards Burlington.

Among their purchases, through Dutch and Swede interpreters, was a tract of land from Rancocas creek to Assanpink creek, for which part payment in guns, clothes and trinkets was made. This system of Indian purchase was characteristic of the Quaker settlers, and as late as November, 1703, it was ordered in the Council of Proprietors that John Wills, William Biddle, Jr., and John Reading should go up to the Indians above the falls, and particularly to Caponockous and to Ninhammoe's wigwam, to treat with them, and to have the bounds of the lands lately purchased from the Indians properly laid out, and to get from them deeds for the same.



MAHLON STACY'S PLANTATION.

Among the early Quaker immigrants was Mahlon Stacy, a man of more than ordinary ability. Although his first associations financially and socially were with Burlington city, he saw in the site of Trenton the advantages of a thriving town. By 1678-79 he had become identified with property interests at the mouth of the Assanpink, and in 1680 completed the erection of his mill, which was in fact the only one north of Burlington. At various times he purchased a large plantation, which now forms a portion of the most congested section of the city. It is therefore in the establishment of Mahlon Stacy's mill, which stood upon the Assanpink, near its mouth, that we find the beginnings of Trenton's settlements. Incidentally, this mill was built of hewn logs, and was but one and a half stories high, with gable facing Broad street. It was afterward purchased and rebuilt by William Trent. Subsequently this landmark was converted into a cotton factory by Gideon H. Wells. It remained in the same condition in which it was erected by Mr. Trent until it was carried away by the flood of 1813. Trenton's institution may thus be traced to an economic consideration, a quality that has ever since marked the town.

The advantages offered for agriculture, for river trade and for milling soon drew settlers to the vicinity. By 1685 a number of people came to the new town to join their fortunes with those of Stacy. At this time the name "The Falls," or, as quaintly written, "ye fildes of ye De La

Ware," began to come into general use. This bit of nomenclature was of much earlier origin, and was suggested by the rapids in the Delaware, which lie directly before the town. The early settlements at "The Falls" were scattered from Ewing township to the lower portion of the city. Tradition points to the early occupancy of the lowlands south of Riverview Cemetery. In the meantime it must not be forgotten that the center of the new town was Stacy's mill, and that Trenton as a name did not exist until nearly forty years had elapsed. The beginnings of Trenton are vague, tradition and manuscript both failing us in the endeavor to throw light upon the matter. But of the following facts practically covering the period from 1676-1719, we are assured.

The history of the city of Trenton as "The Falls" is directly connected with that of Burlington city and county. The earliest concept of the owners of West Jersey, regarding the political divisions of the Province, was that it should be divided into ten proprietaries. In February, 1681, the "methods of the commissioners for settling and regulation of land" were promulgated. The Province Surveyor was instructed to measure the front of the river Delaware, beginning at St. Pink (Assanpink) creek and thence to Cape May, and divide the same into Xths, so that each Xth shall have a proportion of river frontage "and so far back into the woods" as will make or contain sixty-four thousand acres for each tenth. The two most conspicuous tenths, by virtue of this arrangement, were the Yorkshire and London Xths, so called because the settlers came from those regions in Old England. At this division, the First or Yorkshire Xth extended from the south side of the Assanpink to the north side of the Rancocas creek and facing the Delaware. Eastward, the lines extended indefinitely toward the woods. Inasmuch as the first settlements in Trenton were south of the Assanpink creek, or below the "Falls," the beginnings of the town are associated with the 1st Xth. North of the Assanpink was practically a *terra incognita*. The Xth system soon became cumbersome, and in May, 1691, the Legislature consolidated the 1st and 2d Xths "into one county, named and from henceforth to be called the county of Burlington, bounded by the Derwent (formerly called the St. Pink or Sun Pink) [Assanpink] and the Crapwell [Pensauken] creek," on the north and south, respectively. At this time all the inhabitants above the Assanpink were joined to the jurisdiction of Burlington court.

One authentic record that remains, throwing information upon the life of the people of "The Falls," is the manuscript "Court Booke," now in the custody of Benjamin F. Lee, Esquire, of Trenton, Clerk of the Supreme Court. Therein we see the first officers elected by the people of Burlington county to serve as well for Trenton as for Burlington. Upon the twenty-fifth day of March (New Year, old style), 1681, the voters of Burlington elected William Emley as Sheriff for one year, to serve from St. Pink (Assanpink) to "ye Creek called Oldmans." Thomas Wood was elected Constable at "ye ffallles and ye Liberties thereof." Thomas Revel was chosen Register and Daniel Leeds, Surveyor. In August, 1682, it was ordered by the court that Leeds, with convenient assistance, before the tenth of the seventh month next, shall "Lay forth the several Tenths within this Province, That is to say, to take ye extent of ye River from St. Pink to Cape May And ye same to Divide into Tenne Equall p'ts or shares."

That "Ye ffallles" and its vicinity had grown to sufficient size to require the services of a Constable, proves that the population of what is now Trenton had increased with considerable rapidity.

The use of liquor, and its regulation in early Burlington are of interest. Thus upon the eighth and ninth of August, 1682, it was "ordered by the Co'rt that noe Person or Persons keeping or that shall keep an ordinary or Inne within the Jurisdiction of this Court shall from & after ye Tenth day of August instant, take more than two pence for an Ale Quart (winchester measure) of good wholesome Ale or strong beere. And Benjamin Wheat & Henry Grubb are by ye Co'rt appointed to bee Ale Tasters And to goe to ye measures for Ale & beere, according to ye order above, untill ye next Gen'all Assembly or further order." Again upon the twentieth of February, 1682, the court ordered that after the first day of March "cyder shall not be sold for more than four pence ye Quart And yt Rumme from and after ye tyme afore'sd shall not be sold for more than one shilling six pence ye Quart."

The first special officers for the 1st Xth seem to have been John Woolston and John Shinn, who were appointed Overseers of the Highways on the twenty-second of May, 1683. On the seventh of the fourth month, 1684, Shinn was succeeded by Godfrey Hancock. John Woolston was his own successor. Upon the twenty-fourth of the fourth month, 1684, the inhabitants between

"The Falls" and Crosswicks chose William Emley and Josh: Wright, Assessors, with Robert Stacy and Tho: Revell, Receivers, "for assessment of ye Genl Assembly and for giving in oath of land in tenth, both undivided shares and tracts." The following proprietary list is for the first time printed, and gives all the landowners of the first Xth. This includes the names of the plantation-holders at Trenton and vicinity as the record stood in 1681:

Robt Stacy, Tho: Revell, Seth Smith, the 3 brothers wheelwrights, Tho: Bowman, Tho: Budd, Richard Guy, Nathaniell West, Tho: Singleton, Tho: Terry, Morlecey Bowden, John Goslinge, John Cripps, Joseph Blowdes, Tho: Wright, Edmund Stuart, John Long, Samll Oldale, Elias flare, Francis Boswick, Daniel Leeds, Robert Young, John Daye, Eleazer Henton, John Shinn, Tho: Budd, Tho: Curtise, John Butcher, Samuel Barker, John Curtise, John Browne, Michael Newbold, Persifall Towle, John Antram, John Woodston, Godfrey Hancock, Henry Stacy, Willm Biddle, Jno Underhill, Samll Andrews, Samll Borden, Willm Beard, John Snoden, John Hooton, Henry Stacy, John Horner, Willm Barnes, Daniel Bason, George Goforth, Marmaduke Hawsman, Antho: Woodhouse, Willm Black, Tho: Harnsworth, Peter Harrison, Brym Morehouse, Tho: Theakes, Mathew Watson, Thomas Wood, John Wood, Robt Wilson, Willm Hickson, Roger Parke, Thomas Houke, Francis Davenport, Samuel Wright, Thomas Wright, Joseph Stone, Thomas Lambert, Thomas Tindall, George Hutchinson, Jno Pattison, Willm Lasswell, Robt & John Murfin, Robt Pearson, Tho: Sharman, Robt & Tho: Scholey, John Rogers, James Pharo, George Hutcheson, John Fullwood, Andrew Smith, Peter Hretwell, Hugh Staniland, Mahlon Stacy, John Lambert, Joshua Wright, Tho: Lambert, Willm Emley, Thomas Bartin, John Pancras.

Upon the eighth of the sixth month, 1684, Thos. Mathews complains concerning "ye Spoyle of Timber upon Lands not taken up." The court ordered a proclamation from Gov. Ollive and Council against the said action, and that those disobeying be fined.

This complaint of Thomas Mathews brings to mind the question of timber waste along the Delaware. During the entire colonial period, and in fact to this very day in extremely isolated sections of the southern part of the State, it was no uncommon occurrence for vandals to set fire to the pine forests of large owners, so that charcoal could be readily obtained. Vast forests of chestnut, oak and maple lying near Trenton were destroyed by fire to save the expense of clearing the land, this being preparatory to agricultural development. Timber thieves abounded throughout West Jersey, particularly through the cedar swamps, which then, as now, were of great value. The unoccupied lands were regarded as a common, whether taken up or not, and some of the settlers grew to believe that they had rights of piscary, hunting and wood-gathering upon any and all proprietary land. The hogs, horses and other animals of the Delaware Valley villages, and those of embryotic Trenton among the number, were allowed to roam the near-by woods. The beasts were distinguished by nothing but the "ear-marks" and occasional "haunch brands," each design belonging to a certain owner. This scheme of mammalian heraldry lasted until well in the present century, and has even yet not entirely been relegated to customs now obsolete. In the more remote portions of New Jersey, these animals increased rapidly and lapsed, *feræ domesticata* into *feræ natura*, such as the "wild cattle" of Seven-Mile Beach, in Cape May county. A trace of this exists on our statute-books, where to this day stands an act to prevent rams from running at large. In 1687, Walter Reeves was indicted for marking swine with another man's mark.

In 1685, the officers chosen were John Budd, High Constable; Josh: Eley, Constable for "ye Falls;" Robert Stacy, Robert Young and Jno. Daye, Overseers for the 1st Xth. In 1688, Jno. Wilsford was appointed Constable for Nottingham, which town was "presented" by the Grand Jury "for not making a sufficient Bridge over the River Darion" (Assanpink). The court imposed £20 fine upon the inhabitants if the same was not speedily completed. William Emley, Tho: Lambert, Robt Murfin and William Watson were appointed Assessors. In this year Hugh Staniland was "lycenced" as an Ordinary keeper in Nottingham. "The Falls," at the November term of court, 1688, are defined by implication to be in Nottingham township. The Constabularies being returned by the Grand Jury, Nottingham was approved by the court "to lye between Crosswicks Creek and Delaware River & northwards up the River soe far as at p'sent Inhabited." Here begins the story of the establishment of old Nottingham township.

In this term, Joshua Wright was appointed Overseer of the Highways for Nottingham. During 1689, Robert Pearson seems to have been Constable for Nottingham.

At a court held June 3d, 1690, John Rogers attested as Constable for Nottingham. At the court November 3d, 1690, William Emley, Thomas Wright and Joshua Wright were presented for purchasing lands of the Indians, contrary to law. They were later acquitted. By Jno. Tatem, attorney, in 1690, Daniel Cox sued Jno. Wood for trespass. Wood took up Cox land at the Falls, which Cox had purchased of Thomas Budd. Wood had marked trees and "started" hay. The witnesses were Thomas Lambert, Richard Bassett and Thomas Revell. The defendant was fined £5 and costs because he "disparaged & defrauded publickly the Tytle."

On February 20th, 1690, Thomas Gilberthorpe was selected as the Nottingham Constable and John Lambert as Overseer of the Highways.

On February 20th, 1691, John Abbott was selected as Nottingham Constable and John Lambert continued as Overseer of the Highways.

In May, 1692, the Grand Jury presented the county of Burlington for not laying out and taking care of lawful highways "where they are wanted—to ye Falls." In February, 1692-93, Thomas Tindall was selected as Constable, and Thomas Gilberthorpe and Joshua Ely as Overseers of the Highways in Nottingham. In 1693 (February), William Watson, who had been selected Constable, stated that he had "hyred Robert Pearson and ye Cor't accepts him." The court, in 1693, also ordered the townships of Nottingham and Chesterfield to meet together and lay out a way to East Jersey. In 1693, the Overseers of the Highways for Nottingham were John Wilsford and Robert Pearson.

On the twentieth of February, 1694, William Hixson was selected Nottingham Constable, and John Abbott and John Byerley as Overseers of the Highways. In 1695-96, Samuel Overton became Constable and Gervas Pharoce, Overseer for Nottingham.

At the sessions of August, 1696, the court approves of twelve men in Nottingham for laying out a road from a "hickery tree near Crosswicks Bridge" to Thos Gilberthorpe's meadow where Wm Watson's way crosses a run, thence to a stake in middle of certain parcel of land of Thos Gilberthorpe. Anthony Woodward was to choose his best "Convenience to ye sd Roade."

On February 20th, 1696-97, Anthony Woodward was selected as the Nottingham Constable, but Samuel Overton took his place. At this court, it is of very great importance to note that Maidenhead was erected into a township in the following indefinite terms: "The Inhabitants above Assanpinke ordered by ye Court to be a Towshipp of themselves by the Name of Maidenhead."

It will be noticed that by this order all that portion of what later became Trenton, lying north of the creek, was erected into a township, practically cutting Nottingham into two parts.

In 1697 (August), John Lambert, of Nottingham, announces that he has a boy, George Skaiter, whom he bought from James Trent, July 21st, 1697. The court orders the time Skaiter shall serve his master. November session Martin Scott exhibited a Scotch boy, named James Haddyard, and Thomas Lambert also exhibited a Scotch boy, John Young, whom they had purchased from James Trent. At the February sessions, 1697-98, John Byerly was selected as Maidenhead Constable and William Quicksall as Nottingham Constable. The Justices were forbidden to give liquor licenses unless the same be issued by the court. The Constable of Maidenhead was ordered to call twelve sufficient men to lay out the King's Highway from a point on the Province line to the Assanpink. In May, 1698, the Maidenhead people were fined £100 for not paying their county and provincial taxes to Peter Fretwell, Provincial Treasurer. The fine was later removed.

The Constable returned the following description of the Maidenhead road: "Beginning on ye sd line at Yorke old Roade at ye Corner of Joseph Worths land, thence to ye eight mile Runne thence through Jonathan Daviss his land Improved & Inclosed, thence over ye six mile Runn through Theophilus Phillips land, thence over several mens lands and over Thomas Smiths land to ye five mile Runne thence over Mahlon Stacys land to Assanpink Creeke neare ye mill of Mahlon Stacy."

In 1698, John Byerly returned John Clerk as his successor for one year in the Maidenhead Constabulary. Ralph Hunt, Overseer of the Maidenhead Highways, returned Thomas Smith for one year, and William Quicksall returned Isaac Watson for the Nottingham Constabulary.

In 1698, there was dissatisfaction in Maidenhead concerning the two roads from their town to the Assanpink. A precept directed the Constable to call the inhabitants and put it to vote, so that the "Road which shall be pickt upon & approved of by the majority of votes shall be the Establishit road."

In 1698, the Maidenhead Constable was John Brierley, and the like office in Nottingham was filled by William Quicksall. In 1699, the following is an abstract of the course of the Maidenhead road: "Begins at the partition line; by marked trees to 8 mile run; to a white oak in land of Johannes Lawrence; by marked trees to a white oak before Ralph Hunts door by the run; by marked trees to bridge over 6 mile run in Robt Lannings Land; thence direct through Wm Acres land and Jasper Smith's land and Thos Smiths land to 5 mile run to a bicerce tree; by Samuel Mathews & Saml Stacy to Shabakunck Bridge; thence through Mahlon Stacy to mill as trees direct." This was signed by Ralph (Hunt?), Samuel Hunt, Thos Smith, Theophilus Phillips, Joshua Anderson, Joseph Smith, John Lanning, Hezekiah Bonham.

At a session held February, 1699, there was presented a "Petition of some of the Inhabitants above the ffals for a New Township to be called Hopewell as also for a New Road & Boundaries of the said Town read & upon file Ordered That there be a Town there called Hopewell and that ye Boundaries thereof be as follows (vizt) To begin at Mahlon Staecys Mill and so along by York road untill it come to Shabbacunck and up the same untill it meet with ye line of Partition that divides the Societies 30,000 acres Purchase from the 15000 then along the line of the Sd Societie's 30000 acres Purchase to Delaware River."

Herein are the beginnings of Hopewell. Thus we find the site of Trenton embraced in the bounds of three townships—Hopewell, Maidenhead and Nottingham. Of these, Hopewell alone retains its name, although embracing a much less area than in the past. The court at this session selected Theophilus Phillips as Constable for Maidenhead, Caleb Wheatley to the like office for Nottingham, and Stephen Wilson for Hopewell; as Overseers of the Highway, Hezekiah Bonnu was for Maidenhead, Thomas Tindall for Nottingham, and Andrew Heath for Hopewell. In February, 1700, the Constables of the court reported as to the action of the inhabitants in choosing Assessors and Collectors of the County Tax. The Constables were: For Maidenhead, Theophilus Phillips; for Hopewell, Jonathan Davis; for Nottingham, Caleb Wheatly. In February, 1701-2, the Constables selected were: In Hopewell, Elnathan Davis; in Maidenhead, Theophilus Phillips, and in Nottingham John Lambert chose Thomas Tindal. The next year Tindal remained, and William Spencer became Constable for Hopewell. On the nineteenth of the twelfth month, 1702, the inhabitants of Nottingham presented the following interesting petition to the Justices:

"Whereas there has been for more than twenty years past a Highway Leading from the ffals towards Burlington over Croswick Creeke through the Plantation now of Samll Overton which Much Shortens the Journey as well for the Convenancy of Travelers as also for ye Inhabitants of the township of Nottingham and Whereupon the Inhabitants at their Last towne meeting Were Unanimously Concentering and did there all Concent and agree (Excepting the said Samll Overton) that the same should be so Continued and remaine as a free Bridle Stye and way for travelers and therefore humbly prays the Concurrence of the Court in Confirmation of the same—Signed in Behalfe of the town p Willm Emley Clerk. Whereupon the Court Orders that it shall continue a Bridle Way."

At the December session, 1701, the Constable selected for "Maydenhead" was Powell Hoofe; for Hopewell, Byell Davis, and Nottingham, Richard Willgoose for Isaac Watson.

From the records of 1705, it is apparent that the loosely-defined boundaries of Hopewell and Maidenhead were at once productive of trouble, and the court, without any further discussion, disposed of the entire matter:

"Whereas there has been a difference between the Townshipp of Maidenhead & hopewell Concerning a Devident or Division of the Two Townshipp It was ordered that Six of one of the Townshippes and Six of the Other Shall Meet and agree about a Division and Make their report which they of hopewell having refused to chuse their men it is now ordered by the Court that the Two Townshippes shall stand as before till further orders (vizt) All Maidenhead."

In 1705, Nathaniel Pettit, Jr., Bartholomew Thatcher, William Wardell, John Richardson and Henry Bell are mentioned as residents of Hopewell. In 1707, John Clark, Gent., is recorded of that locality.

At the sessions, December 11th, 1705, the Constable selected for Maidenhead was Jasper Smith; for Hopewell, Zebulon Hoston and John Parks, and for Nottingham, William Emley and Richard Wildgoos.

At a session March 5th, 1706, Andrew Heath and Nicholas Brown have licenses for keeping a common victualing-house.

In June, 1706, the Overseers of Highways were selected : Maidenhead, Joshua Anderson, John Hart, Sr. ; Hopewell, Jonathan Davis, Jr., Abraham Temple ; Nottingham, Thomas Gilberthorpe, Isaac Watson. Jasper Smith, as Constable for Maidenhead, was called, as was Zebulon Heston, Constable for Hopewell.

At the sessions, December 10th, 1706, the Constables selected were : Maidenhead, Robt. Lanning ; Hopewell, Enoch Anderson ; Nottingham, Wm. Watson.

In March, 1707, Enoch Anderson, Constable of Hopewell, was excused, and William Watson was fined 10s. for not " choosing a fitt man for Constable."

In 1707, John Clark, Gent., is mentioned as being of Hopewell. " Samuel Oldal[e] complains that he was not paid for building a bridge over Assumpinck Creek, it is ordered that Theophilus Phillips John Bainbridge John Clark & Capt. Hunt to assess persons in Hopewell & Mai—(who have not subscribed) "

At the March sessions, 1708, Henry Mashon was selected Constable for Maidenhead, Alexander Lockhart for Hopewell, and William Beaks for Nottingham. In Nottingham, William Quicksall and Mahlon Stacy were selected as Overseers of the Highway, and William Green and Jonathan Hird as Overseers of the Poor for Hopewell.

The following tax was laid upon the townships, in 1708, for repairing the Court House : Amwell, 12s. ; Hopewell, £3 10s. ; Maidenhead, £3 ; Nottingham, £3, which Maidenhead and Hopewell refused to pay.

In 1709, the Constables selected were : Amwell, Jno. Arburtin ; Maidenhead, Timothy Baker ; Hopewell, Thomas Smith ; Nottingham, Samuel Radford. Overseers of the Highways were : Hopewell, John Ely and William Green.

At the sessions, June, 1709, Peter Leister and Joseph Stout were selected as Collectors for Hopewell, and John Byerly in like office for Maidenhead.

By act of Assembly, passed to provide for the " Destroying of wolves, panthers, crows and blackbirds," it was provided that money be raised by the townships for this purpose, and that collectors be appointed. The following assessments were levied : Nottingham, £3 ; Hopewell, £3 ; Maidenhead, £2 10s. ; Amwell, £1. In Nottingham, Thomas Tindall and William Emley were appointed Assessors, and Robert Pearson, Collector. In Hopewell, William Green and Jonathan Davis were Assessors, and Daniel Howell, Collector. In Maidenhead, Ralph Hunt and Robert Lanning were Assessors, and James Price, Collector, and in Amwell, John Reading, Sr., and John Wilkinson, Assessors, and Samuel Green, Collector.

The two road descriptions which follow have an especial interest, as they were the main highways by which the Falls people reached the Sourland mountain region :

Hopewell Dec 26, 1707.

A Highway from Maidenhead through Hopewell. Beginning at the said road near Shabaconk in Jonathan Davis land to a Spanish white oak marked on west side, then to Alex Lockarts land to a black oak tree in his line thence to corner of Henry Boles Land & thence between them to corner then straight to Joseph Hill's as marked to John Burrows to Black oak marked 3 notches in Jos Sacketts breadth 2 rods.

Tho Lambert }
John Clark } Com
Theo Phillips }

Hopewell Nov 1, 1708

a Road 4 rods broad, from two oak trees on S. W. side Rogers Road thence to white oak at S. W. side Jacob Reeders land, thence direct as may be to black oak marked betwixt Jon. Davis & Alex Lockerts, voiding the Davis land road, thence to Joseph Sacketts thence to Enoch Anderson's land to hickory tree marked in a valley in Anderson's land thence to Thomas Winderman's land.

In August, 1714, Mahlon Stacy sold his plantation of eight hundred acres, lying on both sides of the Assaupink creek, on the Delaware, to Colonel William Trent, of Philadelphia, who removed

to Trenton shortly after, and built the mansion now in the occupancy of Edward H. Stokes. It subsequently belonged to Dr. Daniel Coxe, and was known as the Bloomsbury farm. The tenant-house was the building situate on the corner of Market and Union streets, near the water-power.



"BLOOMSBURY COTTAGE," NOW "WOODLAWN," 1721-1895.

The advent of Colonel Trent was of great importance to "The Falls," for from him the name of the city, Trent-town, is derived. It is traditional that at this time a discussion was had as to whether the place should be called Yardtown, in honor of William Yard, or Trenton. Both for euphony and on account of the distinguished purchaser the latter nomenclature was adopted, and the settlement became Trenton. "The Falls" was not dropped for years—in fact, was in common use until the Revolution.



CHAPTER III.

LIFE IN TRENTON IN THE COLONY.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS—COUNTERFEITING AND HORSE-STEALING—PROPERTY SALES—
SLAVERY AND THE REDEMPTIONERS—SOME EARLY INDUSTRIES—RECORDS OF FRESHETS—
SIDELIGHTS ON THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE—THE TRENTON TOWN BOOK.



THE HISTORY of Trenton would be incomplete were not some reference made to the life of the people during those times which are shrouded in the mists of tradition. From the newspapers, which, after all, were the truest mirrors of colonial existence, a few characteristic excerpts have been made which, briefly, will give some idea of Trentonians from 1725 to 1775. Certain phases of life have been grouped under especial headings for more easy reference and are selected from the remarkable collection made by William Nelson, Esquire, of Paterson, Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society. Further and more elaborate references may be found in Volumes XI., XII. 1st Series of New Jersey Archives.

COUNTERFEITING AND HORSE-STEALING.

The two crimes of colonial days in which the public were the most interested were counterfeiting and horse-stealing. Both of these came directly home to the people. The economic policy of Great Britain in depleting the Province of gold, silver and copper money, necessitated the issuance of paper bills of credit. These were frequently poorly printed and consequently easily imitated. The uninhabited woods of the south and the hill country of the north furnished ample opportunity for counterfeiters to carry on their operations. The money was readily put in circulation in the market and fair towns, and, with no secret service, the government had great difficulty in capturing the well-organized gangs of money-makers.

In days when horses were practically the only means of conveyance, stealing of these animals was a serious crime. To show the general aspect of these crimes, the following citations are made:

During September, 1727, the "American Weekly Mercury" states that one Thomas Wright, *alias* Smith, a weaver, claiming to be born in Maryland, but having lived on Long Island and in New England "and traded from one End of the Country to the other," was in Trenton prison. He was arrested on suspicion of stealing a "Bay Sallion."

On the sixteenth of September, 1727, there was "Taken away by Force on the High-Rode between *Trent-Town* and *Bristol*," a saddled branded, small bay horse. The thief is described as a "Short Fellow with a Pea Jacket." The horse was in the care of a "young Lad named James Sanders, belonging to William Bantoff, Baker."

In the "American Weekly Mercury," October, 1726, James Gold, of Trent Town, is spoken of as one to give a reward of 50s. for a Yorkshire horse, strayed or stolen from Freeland's pasture, at Inian's Ferry (New Brunswick).

On October 22d, 1732, Benjamin Smith, of Trent Town, was robbed of a "large Dapell grey" and a dark-brown horse. The latter had "two slits in his off Ear, and one hind Foot white." Five pounds reward was offered in the "Mercury."

In April, 1750, the house of William Douglass "at Trenton Landing," was robbed, as well as his shallop, from which was taken a "Piece of Holland."

As an introduction to the subject of counterfeiting, an advertisement is cited which shows the needs of a medium of exchange and the manner in which the Colony was emerging from the conditions of barter and trade.

In the "American Weekly Mercury," February 26th to March 6th, 1740-41, is to be found a notice from the firm of Thomas Hooton and William Atlee, limiting their debtors to May 1st, 1741, for payment. Otherwise suit will be brought. In the advertisement, Atlee "proposes with John Dagworthy, jun, to continue Store in Trenton, to sell cheap and buy and sell only for ready Money."

In the "Pennsylvania Gazette," March, 1731-32, is to be found an account of a stranger who, in passing through Burlington, changed two counterfeit 6s. Jersey bills "of the small sort." He was captured in a boat going to Trenton and was conveyed thence to the jail at Burlington.

Henry Yager, a counterfeiter of Jersey current money, according to the "Pennsylvania Journal," of July 28th, 1748, was condemned to die and was executed in Trenton on the 16th of that month. "The government is determined to exert itself in detecting and punishing this growing evil."

An advertisement appears in the "Pennsylvania Gazette," in January and February, 1742-43, branding one alleged "John Spencer late of Trenton" as a forger of Maryland bills of exchange. He is thus graphically described: "has lost two of his upper Fore Teeth, wears a brown Coat, and a short brown bob Wig, has a Gold chased Watch and rides a large black pacing Horse with a Star in his Forehead. * * * Is much addicted to Gaming."

The Trenton Jail, at that time, where the prisoners were usually confined, was not a very secure building.

On July 26th, 1732, according to the "Pennsylvania Gazette," three prisoners broke Trenton Jail. They were John Langford, an Allentown butcher, "commonly wears a Flannel Jacket laced before; he was born in Old England." There was also Edward Butler, who pretends to be a shoemaker and tinner by trade, of Long Island, and "drawing in his Speech." The third was Warren Barr, an Irish cooper, formerly ferry-keeper "*next above Delaware Falls on the Jersey side.*" All three middle aged and great lovers of drink. Thirty shillings apiece and reasonable charges were offered for their return by Enoch Anderson, Jr., Sub-Sheriff.

PROPERTY SALES.

The transfer of property, by virtue of public advertisement in the colonial press, is of great interest to the seeker after genealogical information. To show the extent of local holdings and the increase in property values, as well as to locate early owners, the newspapers are of great interest. A few extracts follow:

In the "Pennsylvania Gazette," 1st of 3d mo., 1729, is the following advertisement that a house and ferry were "to be Let on the River of *Delaware* above the Falls, commonly call'd Heath's Ferry with an Orchard adjoining, and conveniency for getting Fire Wood." James Gould, attorney, or Francis Bowes would give information, at Trenton, as to the terms.

"To be LET"

"A Plantation Three Miles above *Trenton* near the Ferry above the Falls, one mile from *Forrest's* old Mill and 3 from his new one containing about 500 Acres, with a large stone House, Barn 12 Acres of Orchard 250 Acres of Cleared Land, and a share in a Fish pond either at shares or Rent. Enquire at Capt. *James Gould at Trenton.*"—"Pennsylvania Gazette," September, 1734.

The American Mercury (August 8th-15th, 1723) contains an advertisement of the sale of two dwelling-houses and an acre of land (presumably curtilage) belonging to Peter Punum, of Trent

Town. The sale was to be conducted by Joseph Peace. These properties joined "Albartus Ringgos Land near Mr. Trent's Mill."

In the "American Weekly Mercury," January, 1733, George Mason, of Philadelphia, advertises for sale "sundry Tracts of Land one containing 500 Acres of very good Land." This was upon Whiteclock creek and near properties of Thomas Woolverton and George Fox above the "Falls."

In Trenton, according to the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of March 28th, 1734, Philip Ringo offered for sale a stone house and lot of three-fourths of an acre, and another lot and orchard of nine acres, "both which Lotts are situated in Trenton in New Jersey." Application could be made for terms of sale to Philip Ringo, in Answell, or Cornelius Ringo, in Trenton. Dr. Hall adds in one of his extracts: "It lies in a very convenient part of the town for any manner of business, being near the mill." The last citation is from the *Mercury*, May 13th, 1736.

A Nottingham plantation, about four miles from Trenton, is offered for sale in the "Pennsylvania Gazette," July, 1734. One of the qualities of this farm was a "large Quantity of Meadowing."

Samuel Bustill, of Burlington, and John Coxe, of Trenton, two of the executors under the last will of Daniel Coxe, being empowered to sell his land, give notice to certain settlers through the columns of the "Pennsylvania Gazette," September, 1739. Daniel Coxe owned two tracts "commonly known by the name of the 30,000 and 15,000 Acres Situate in Hopewell and Maidenhead in Hunterdon County." Those settlers who had not purchased or leased of Daniel Coxe during his lifetime were instructed to "come and agree for the lands * * * or that they quit their respective Possessions or yield up the same to the Executors by the Tenth Day of November next."

The "American Weekly Mercury," September, 1739, advertises the sale of a three-hundred-acre tract in Hunterdon county. William Atlee, merchant, of Trenton, could give purchasers all necessary information.

The "Pennsylvania Gazette" of March 6th, 1739-40, gives an advertisement of Hopewell land for sale. Thomas Clarke and Joseph Peace, of Trenton, are mentioned as agents.

In the "Pennsylvania Gazette" for June 7th, 1744, appears an advertisement of Jane Atlee, administratrix of William Atlee, who offers for sale a house, lot, stables, stage wagon, five horses, "a Servant Man's Time for three Years, being us'd to drive said waggon, and 9½ acres of land half a mile out of town." The lot had a spring and was "fit for a Tanyard."

Enoch Anderson, in the "Pennsylvania Journal," June, 1748, offers for sale a dwelling-house in Trenton, with garden, on the "Street that leads directly to New York." Also "two Lotts opposite the Presbyterian Meeting-House." Suburban timber land was also to be disposed of.

In February, 1742-43, Thomas Cadwalader, of Trenton, offers for sale 700 acres of woodland within a mile and a half of the town. On this tract was "a very good Conveniency to erect a Forge or Grist Mill, it being on the same Stream on which Trenton Mills stand."

William Morris, in 1746, offers for sale sundry lots on Hanover street, 45 x 147 feet, a lot on Queen street and a lot on King street, in Trenton.

In 1750, the Alexander Lockhart plantation, near Trenton, on the Scots Road, adjoining the "old Meeting-house lot," and the Charles Clark homestead, were offered for sale. John Cox, of Trenton, was the agent.

In June, 1750, was offered a plantation of 250 acres, within a mile of Trenton. Among the attractions were "a large new framed barrack, and a fine young bearing orchard of cyder fruit." Joseph Worrell was the agent.

William Hoff, in 1740, offers a two-story brick house in Trenton, near the grist mill, fronting on "two very publick streets" and "hath a good Spring before the Door." On the fifteenth of October, of this year, "at the House of Thomas Barnes at Trenton" was sold 2,237 acres of Hunterdon county land at *Piquase*.

In 1745, eighteen one-fourth-acre lots on Second street were offered for sale by Ephraim Bonham, of Philadelphia.

In John Bood's lottery, at Philadelphia, in 1746, among the prizes were eight lots, 50 x 165, on the main street, at £15 each, showing the value of Trenton property at that day.

COLONIAL SLAVERY IN TRENTON.

During the colonial period, slavery in New Jersey was a thoroughly-recognized institution. In the formative period of provincial existence, so much has been written concerning the slavery of negroes and Indians that especial reference here would be superfluous. There is one phase of this question appearing upon the surface of Trenton life in pre-Revolutionary days that is worthy of more than passing mention. It is that of "white slavery." The labor of negroes in New Jersey had certain drawbacks. The climate was too rigorous for a successful perpetuation of the race. Again, the negro was too largely a "machine," lacking in any executive capacity, and, in addition, the public feared the consequence of sudden outbreaks—"negro riots," as they were called. The Red Man, small in numbers, unaccustomed to toil and rapidly decreasing in numbers, by no means supplied the ranks. One course was open and that was through the importation of "white slaves," as they were called. These "term servants," or "redemptioners," were recruited from all conditions of life in the British Isles, from the Rhine Valley and other parts of Europe. They were of two classes, "Indentured" and "Free-Willers." The "indentured" servants were those English men and women, not to mention boys and girls, who sold themselves for their passage-money in hope of finding better fortune in America. So widespread did the custom become, that in England persons organized a business of procuring servants under specious promises of great wealth for labor performed.

The "free-willers" were those who allowed ship captains to transport them to America. These servants agreed that if they did not succeed in securing employment on their own conditions they could be sold for a term of years, the captains having a lien upon their bodies. Much money was made by these captains, in that they would not allow the "free-willers" to land in America and obtain work, but kept them on board upon trumped-up charges.

The sale of the "time" of redemptioners was a frequent occurrence, and attracted the large plantation-owners for miles around the wharves of cities where the sales usually occurred.

The redemptioner's lot was usually an unhappy one—in fact, as Ellis, in his "Letters from America," quoted in Melick's "Story of An Old Farm," plainly shows. As the "time" of the white slave was transient and that of the negro or red man permanent, the redemptioners were ground down under a tyranny worse than that of Egypt.

These slaves, black, white and red, frequently ran away from their masters. Citations from the newspapers, where Trentonians lost their "men" and "women," are made so that the matter may be seen under all its phases.

There ran away from William Yard, of Trenton, November 5th, 1722, a negro, Fransch Manuel, thus described: "Of a pretty tall Stature and speaks indifferent English. He wears a dark colored homespun Coat, an Ozenbrig Jacket, old Leather Breeches, Sheep russet stockings, new Shoes and an old Beyeret Hat. He pretended formerly to be a Freeman and had Passes. * * * The said Negro has told since he has run away That he had found a body of Ore for his Master and that his Master had given him free." Forty shillings reward offered in the "American Weekly Mercury," November 15th, 1722.

According to the "New York Gazette," January 18th, 1732, Griffec Jones, servant of Joseph Reed, of Trenton, ran away. "Hee had on an old Camblet Coat and blue Duffels Coat with black Lining and Trimming and Leather Breeches * * * and an old Beaver Hat."

For August, 1727, the "American Weekly Mercury" contains an advertisement of a runaway servant man from Alexander Lockhart, of Trenton. His name was Thomas Griffec, of Wales, probably a *redemptioner*, and was aged about forty years. Thus is he described: "He hath on a brown colour'd Coat of homespun Druggot, a homespun course Shirt a pair of homespun striped Breeches, blue and white stripes, a pair of old black Stocking, with old Shoes, a flat Hat & of low stature, a black Beard and Hair grey Hairs mixt amongst his Hair but most grey Hairs on the top of his Head."

Richard Noland, of Trenton, 1737, missed his Irish servant, Arthur Holland, of many aliases and "the Brogue on his Tongue." "Had on a new blewish colour'd Druggot Coat and Jacket * * * and an old Carolina Hat." The same paper states that on the thirtieth of November, 1737, Mr. Warrell's Scotch servant, Archibald Kier, ran away at night. "He wears a Wigg, pitted with the Small-Pox, talks pretty broad Scotch and writes a tolerable good hand."

William Snowden, of Trenton, in the "New York Gazette," November 15th, 1736, advertises for Thadymack Donayl, his serving man.

James Mackbride, aged about twenty-two years, ran away during August, 1732, from Elicom Anderson, living at Trentown Ferry. He is thus graphically described in a current issue of the "Weekly Mercury": "A tall Man has little or no Beard. Pockfretten, no Hair * * * no stockings * * * a Felt Hat Cockt up very sharp, blue Grey Home spun Druggert Coat with Brass Buttons." Twenty shillings was the reward offered for this caricature upon humanity.

On the first of July, 1732, there ran away from the Hopewell plantation of merchant Joseph Reed, of Trenton, one William Deim, a servant, and by trade a tailor. Three pounds reward was offered. He is described as "lusty well made wears a dark brown Coat, sometimes a brown Holland Frock and Shirt Ruffled in the Bosom, speaks good English."—From the "Pennsylvania Gazette," July, 1732.

Robert Peirson, of Nottingham, near Trenton, advertises in the "New York Gazette," under the date of October 8th, 1733, for his runaway negro, "Jack." He was a "lusty, stout well set fellow, * * * He had on when he went away a dark brown straight bodied Coat, with Brass buttons, a light coloured great Coat two homespun Tow Shirts, two Pair of Drawers, a Pair of Orange Coloured Stockings."

The "Pennsylvania Gazette," on the eighteenth of January, 1738, notes the runaway, on the day before Christmas then last past, one John Bowls, servant of Joseph Decow, of Trenton. Bowls was by trade a shoemaker, and wore "good Leather Breeches, with brass Buttons, a fine Linnen Shirt, dark grey worsted Stockings, half worn pecked toed Shoes, a white Wig, good Hat, and generally wears a Silk Handkerchief loosely ty'd about his Neck."

A communication to the "Pennsylvania Gazette" speaks of two negroes being imprisoned in Trenton in February, 1737-38. They were about to persuade another negro to poison his master, and told their prospective accomplice that members of the Trent and Lambert families and others had been "remov'd by their Slaves in that Manner." As a matter of fact, such was not the case. The poison found on one of the suspected negroes was arsenic and an unknown root.

Early in June, 1738, two negroes were executed in Burlington for poisoning. In the same city, showing the effect of popular discourse upon such subjects, a child of five hung himself, says the "Pennsylvania Gazette," June 8th-15th. An unknown man hung himself on the thirty-first of May, at Gloucester Ferry, and a boy took his own life at the Chester, Pennsylvania, workhouse, about the same time.

Elizabeth Biles in 1749 advertises the loss of her negro man, who had with him "a large brown dog with a short tail, understands farming in all its branches, talks good English and is this country born." Truly a remarkable dog!

In 1741, Joseph Decow, "of Trenton, at the Falls of the Delaware," offers £3 and reasonable charges for the return of Thomas Smith, a servant currier and tanner.

James Johnston, of Trenton, is mentioned in a "runaway" advertisement of March, 1742-43. Andrew Reed, of Trenton, is also mentioned September, 1743, as the owner of a "runaway."

In October, 1745, Thomas Cadwalader, of Trenton, offers a reward for "a Negro Man, named Sam, a likely Fellow, enticed away by an apprentice Isaac Randall. They are supposed to have gone with a Design to enter on Board a Privateer, either at New York or Philadelphia." In November of this year Alexander Lockhard, of Trenton, advertises for his mulatto slave "Jack."

William Brown, Under Sheriff of the county of Hunterdon, advertises one John Parra, a runaway. If no claimant appeared the prisoner was to be sold "for defraying his Charges."

William Plaskett's servant woman, on a September night in 1747, ran away. She was "somewhat freckled * * * and slow of speech." She wore "a callicoe gown a black fur hat, slagged on the under side, with a patch on the crown and an ozenbrigs apron."

In May, 1748, Joseph Reed's Irish woman ran away. She had a "down look," and wore "a yard wide bird eye chocolate colour and white stuff gown, a lead coloured quilted petticoat and a brown homespun cloth cloak and a new-fashioned black bath jockey-bonnet."

Thomas Tindall, in April, 1747, advertises for his negro man Sam, whom he had purchased from Dr. Cadwalader. In May, 1747, Andrew Reed lost his "likely Negro Man named Isaac," who could play the fiddle.

On the twenty-fifth of September, 1737, so says the "Pennsylvania Gazette," the servant man of Benjamin Smith, of Trenton, ran away. He was an Englishman named William Davies, aged twenty-five, "of a swarthy Complexion much Peck broken and no Hair."

From the "New Jersey Gazette" is extracted the following interesting advertisement :

"Will Be Sold

"On Saturday the first of June next (1782) at the house of John Cape at the arms of France, in Trenton nine likely negro men lately captured by Captain Adam Hyler and legally condemned in the court of admiralty. The vendue to begin at 10 o'clock

"James McComb

"Marshall"

From contemporary sources one learns that the court had assembled in Burlington on the twenty-second of May. Captain Hyler, who commanded the armed privateer "Revenge," had captured the nine negroes from the British cutter "Alert," Robert White, New York to Bermuda.

SOME EARLY TRENTON INDUSTRIES.

Although Trenton was in the midst of a fruitful country, the advantages of the Assumpink creek and small tributary streams for mills of various kinds, as well as shallop and Durham boat navigation upon the Delaware, at once impressed the settlers. Various attempts were made during the colonial period to establish mills, some of which became the basis of the present material advancement of the city. From 1725 to 1750 this is very apparent, as the subjoined excerpts from contemporary newspapers will show.

One of the earliest evidences of manufacturing enterprise in Trenton is to be found in an advertisement in the "American Weekly Mercury," September, 1734. Therein it is stated that Isaac Harrow, an English smith, has set up a planing and blade mill to make these goods : Dripping and frying pans ; chating dishes ; broad and falling axes ; carpenters' tools ; coopers' tools ; tanners', curriers' and skimmers' knives ; dithling, peel and common shovels ; garden spades ; coopers' axes ; smoothing irons ; cow bells ; bark shaves ; pot and melting ladles ; fire-shovel pans ; clothiers', garden, glovers' and sheep shears ; scythes ; mill, cross-cut and hand saws ; coffee roasters ; hay, fodder and tobacco knives. There were sundry other goods not mentioned, likewise iron plates for bell-making.

George Howell, lastmaker, of Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or Harrow, at Trenton, could supply customers "at as reasonable Rates as any that come from *England*."

William Morris, Jr., at his Trenton store, opposite John Jenkins, advertises in the "Pennsylvania Gazette," good rum by the hogshhead and salt by the one hundred bushels at Philadelphia price.

On the fourth of April, 1745, in the "Pennsylvania Gazette," the "mansion of the Relief of Isaac Harrow of Trenton with shop, forge and *Conveniences for working the Hammer by Force of Water, perfected*," with a large lot of land joining John Cox, John Allen, Elisha Bond, Joseph Decow and fronting the river road. William Morris, in Trenton, is mentioned as one of the executors.

At public vendue on the third of September, 1745, the "*Iron Planing Works*, Smiths shop and all the Tools Moulds for making Frying-pans Dripping-pans &c" of Isaac Harrow, were offered for sale.

In November, 1745, the dwelling, malt and brew-house and "Utensils thereunto belonging," with one-fourth of an acre on King street, Trenton, were offered for sale. Thomas Hooton, of Trenton Ferry, was the agent. The William Atlee lot of nine and one-half acres, one and one-half miles from town, was offered for sale by Jane Atlee.

"To be Let"

"On the First Day of November next, The Grist Mills at *Trenton*, with two small Tenements adjoining now in the Tenure of Joseph Peace" Terms were given by Messrs. Peace or Thomas Sober, merchant, of Philadelphia. From the "Pennsylvania Gazette," July 26th-August 2d, 1739. This was the Trent mill, built on the Assumpink creek site of Mahlon Stacy's original mill.

Benjamin Biles, in August, 1750, offers a Trenton tanyard "well accustomed" with "good bark house, mill-house, bark mill, beam house, a good stone currying shop and leather house, vatts enough to tan 800 hides, besides calf skins per year." A dwelling adjoining the tannery, the residence being situated on the west side of King street, near the middle of town, was also offered. A good garden, surrounded by a new fence of cedar posts and boards, surrounded the property.

In 1750, William Pidgeon was the agent for the sale of the ware mills and plantation in a fertile country on the Delaware river, six miles above Trenton. "Boats carrying fifty or sixty Casks may load at the Mill-Door for Philadelphia."

Thomas Cadwalader, in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of August 9th, 1750, offers a nine-hundred-acre tract a mile and a half north of Trenton, with water and wood for "grist mill forge or saw mill. * * * The timber is very fit for ship building, or scantling for houses" or cord wood. Also the William Douglass plantation adjoining the Tuite place "most pleasantly situated on the river Delaware with the additional advantages of fishing fowling and a fine prospect." Also a corner brick house on Queen street "in a very publick part" of Trenton. This house had three good rooms on the lower floor, a large entry, four good rooms on the upper floor and "four lodging rooms plaistered in the uppermost story," with cellar, stone kitchen, stables and garden. There was likewise twenty-five acres of pasture land on the upper end of Queen street.

EARLY FRESHETS.

In colonial times, as at present, the Delaware and its phenomena of spring freshets were of interest to the public. Thus we find in the "Pennsylvania Gazette," under the caption of a news

item dated March 4th, 1730-31: "From Trenton we hear that the late Fresh in Delaware raised the River near 20 foot perpendicular."

Very high water meant great danger to the walls of the mills on the Assumpink, inasmuch as upon them the prosperity of the town was largely dependent. Few, if any, precautions were taken in those days tending toward the protection of property.

In August, 1736, the "Pennsylvania Gazette" records the appearance of a shark ten feet long near Burlington.

On March 19th, 1733, the "New England Weekly Journal" says: "The Freshes have done much Damage at Tren-



ASSUMPINK CREEK.

town, that it carried away the Dam of the Iron work & the Dam of the Grist Mill, Bridge & Dying House, with a large Copper was carried down the Stream & abundance of other Damage." There were also heavy freshets in the Raritan, doing great injury to property at New Brunswick. Inasmuch as it took about a month for Jersey news to reach New England, this Trenton freshet must have occurred during the latter part of February.

In early February, 1736-37, it is recorded in the "Weekly Mercury" that the Delaware river ice yet remains, but is "so rotten that several Men and Horses have broke through and narrowly escaped drowning." In New Brunswick, £2,000 damage was done by freshets in the Raritan.

SIDELIGHTS ON THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE.

That we may still closer reach the home life of the people of Trenton during the colonial period, some varied extracts are made which give us the good and evil in the lives of our ancestors. Thus the "Boston Weekly News Letter" in January, 1732, records an evidence of fraternal affection occurring near Trenton: "We hear from Cross-wicks in West-New-Jersey that some time ago two Brothers quarreling the one bit off the other's Ear. It is supposed they had been too free with Liquor."

The "Pennsylvania Weekly Gazette," January, 1731-32, notes the appearance of small-pox in New Jersey. Many were inoculated but none died, "but have had and at present have the Distemper very easy."

In colonial times the visit of the Governor was an occasion long to be remembered. Great honor was done His Excellency, the representative of the English throne. The pilgrimage of Governor Cosby from New York to Burlington is thus described in the "New York Gazette" in its letter from Trenton, August 31st, 1734: His Excellency and his wife after going to Perth Amboy by water—presumably from New York—were "cheerfully entertained by several Gentlemen at their Seats on the Rariton." The distinguished party passed on to Kingsbury, "being attended by the Chief Justice and Sheriffs of *Middlesex* and *Somerset* and were met Eight miles from this place [Trenton] by the Sheriffs of *Burlington* and *Hunterdon* and a great Number of the principal Gentlemen and Inhabitants of the Neighboring Counties who express'd the utmost Satisfaction on his Excellency's Intention of staying sometime among them." The Governor evidently remained in Trenton until the twenty-fourth of September, for upon that day the "Gazette" records the fact that "our Governour with his Lady and Family went down to Burlington." This trip was probably made by river-barges, as he was "met at the Water-side by the Gentlemen of the Corporation who testified their Pleasure in seeing him, with great demonstrations of Joy." At the house of Mayor Pearse, of Burlington, the Recorder presented a laudatory and congratulatory address, thanking His Excellency for the honor conferred in erecting Burlington into a corporation. (Letters-patent, May 7th, 1733.) The Governor made a short reply, testifying to the esteem he had for Burlingtonians, after which "a very handsome entertainment" was given, and His Excellency returned to Trenton. He returned immediately to New York, reaching there at eight o'clock on Saturday, the twenty-eighth of September, 1734.

In March, 1737-38, the "Pennsylvania Gazette" records the sudden death of Thomas Freeman, son-in-law of the late Governor Cosby. He is said to have married Miss Cosby in New York, 1733. It is believed he was buried in the First Presbyterian churchyard, Trenton.

Whitefield, the greatest preacher of the colonial period, in the late fall of 1739 left New York for Georgia. The "Boston Gazette" stated that on his way over the Jerseys "he is to preach at Elizabeth Town, Brunswick, Maidenhead [Lawrenceville] and Nethamine" (Neshaminy), the latter being in Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Princeton College, as is evinced by the following newspaper extracts, was much in need of funds at the commencement of her history: "By Order of the Corporation * * * at a late Convention of the Trustees of the College of *New Jersey*," the Reverend David Cowell and Andrew Reed, of Trenton, were among the gentlemen "desired to take in the Subscriptions and receive the Monies of all such publick spirited Persons as shall be willing to promote this worthy a publick Design."

Politics were then the subject of contention. The "American Weekly Mercury" notes the election of members of Assembly from Burlington county in October, 1738. All the southern portion of Trenton was then in Burlington county. A contention having arisen between the electors of the upper and lower parts of the county, the election was conducted for three days, in a "calm and peaceable Manner * * * nor was there any reaping of Characters, or using of Cries in a Hostile Manner on one another."

As a commentary upon the healthfulness of Trenton and vicinity, the "New England Weekly Journal," July 30th, 1733, speaks of one Daniel Robins, of Hunterdon county, as "an instance of the Health, Constitution and Fruitfulness of our North *America* born people." Robins was then aged about sixty-six, and he lately traveled forty miles a day "rather than ride an easy Horse."

Of his thirteen children, eleven were married, and in eighteen years these had increased to sixty-two grandchildren. None of these had as yet died, all being in "Health perfect Senses and Limbs. * * * Thus it appears that said *Daniel* Robins hath successfully kept and fulfilled that Great and necessary Commandment of *Multiply be Fruitful and Replenish the Earth*: In this Wilderness Country."

The "quack" early began his nefarious operations in and near Trenton. The "Weekly Mercury," in October, 1735, warns its readers from its Princeton advices that a certain person (not named), who lives near Yardley's Ferry, "has very lately turned Oculist." An experiment upon Mr. Benjamin Randolph caused him to become "quite Blind and in great Pain." The public is warned that they should "not employ those who will put out both their Eyes to make them see clearly."

The members of the Society of Friends at Trenton who attended Yearly Meeting were interested in the following announcement: "This is to give notice to such as come to the Yearly Meeting at Burlington, That *Daniel Jackson* Fuller of *Bristol*, hath a choice good Pasture of 16 acres, well fenced, well watered and very good Grass just at the Town's End, where Horses may be put at a Reasonable Rate."—"Pennsylvania Gazette," August 29th-September 5th, 1734.

Lotteries were the financial standby of the times. In religious life we find Elijah Bond, in April, 1718, was the Trenton agent for a lottery to build a brick steeple and to buy a new bell for Saint Mary's Church, Burlington.

In secular life it is worthy of mention, among other properties, John Bood, of Philadelphia, had lots in Trenton which were to be the prizes in a lottery, for which tickets were 30s. each. John Jenkins was the Trenton agent and "Daniel Bellergeau Post Rider" represented the lottery in New York.

In these early times sorrow came to the people as it does to-day. Two items are indices of casualties, and read as if written yesterday.

In an extract from a Trenton letter, dated August 11th, 1732, the "American Weekly Mercury" speaks of a noontide "sudden Clap of Thunder" which "struck on the House of *Ebenezer Prout*," near Trenton. Prout and one William Pearson were sitting at the front door with Prout's only son, about nine years old. The boy was killed, his hair burned close and his clothing torn, but "no part of his Body touched." The posts and rafters of the house were shattered. Mrs. Prout and her youngest daughter, with Pearson, were all much injured. Prout was not hurt.

On the 21st of June, 1745, two lads, Benjamin and Severus Albertis, "going in a Canoe to fish near the Falls, the Canoe upset by running against a Log." Severus escaped. After several days' search Benjamin's body was found near Burlington.

THE TRENTON TOWN BOOK.

In the office of the City Clerk is a quaint, time-stained manuscript folio which deals with Trenton when it was a colonial village marked by an air of indolent repose, which was awakened only by the rattle of the occasional mail or the mustering of troops on training day.

Under date of March 11th, 1755, there is the quaintly-written introductory record of a "Town's meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Trenton" which was held at the Court House, and where town officers were elected. In 1756 we find three roads—Middle, Rodgers and River—need attention, and in December of that year £10 was ordered by the Justices and Magistrates to be assessed for the use of the poor.

It seems the old bridge over the Assumpink—probably the same one over which Washington rode in triumphal passage to New York—gave the Justices, Freeholders, Surveyors and Overseers of the Roads some trouble in June, 1757. On the twenty-seventh of that month it was agreed that there should be "a stone pillar built in the line between Trenton and Nottingham for the support of the long sleepers of ye bridge called Trenton bridge." So the bridge was repaired. After His Majesty's Justices and the Overseers and all the other dignitaries and local "experts" pronounced the work correct, it was found in 1759 that a mistake had been made, and there was much trouble in having the same rectified.

Next year—1760—the sum of £60 was raised for the poor, which 1763 saw increased to £80. In the meantime there are allusions to the Pennytown (Pennington), the Maidenhead (Lawrenceville) roads and the road to William Reed's.

Animals went astray and came to the near-by plantations, as the records of the Clerk will show, not to mention the setting down in full of "ear-marks" of prominent residents. These "ear-marks" were slots, nitches, circles and other devices cut in the ears of cows, sheep and hogs, and were the colonial prototypes of the later plan of branding animals upon their haunches.

These were the days of apprenticeships, and the following extract, under date of March, 1761, shows how the lads fared: "Mary Moor Agreed to take James Nelson for the Insuing year and find him Lodging and Dyat at five Shillings a Week."

The subject of the poor was always an unsolved factor, not only in colonial New Jersey, but in fact in all the dependencies from Massachusetts Bay to Georgia. All kinds of makeshift legislation regarding the poor were in vogue. In West Jersey it seems to have been a game of shifting the burden, and no sooner were poor persons "settled" in one township than attempts were made to throw them upon a neighboring township. In March, 1774, Daniel Clark, Charles Axford, Jr., and Stacy Potts proposed to take charge of Trenton's poor for one year. These gentlemen, for the sum of £130, contracted to find these poor people all necessaries except "Phisick and Doctoring." They also agreed to bury the dead, but stipulated that the said Clark, Axford, Jr., and Potts should bear no expense of lawsuits regarding settlement.

The rumors of war find no place in the records, and very strange to say the only allusion to the Revolution and the troublous times in Trenton is found in March, 1776, soon after the outbreak of the struggle. Thus it reads: "This being the time Directed by the Provincial Congress for Chusing a Committee of Observation and Correspondence, when the following Persons were appointed: Doctor Isaac Smith, Sam'l Tucker, Abr'm Hunt, John Abbott, Benj. Clark, Dan'l Howell, P. Dickinson, Dan'l Scudder, Alex. Chambers, Benj. Yard, David Pinkerton, any five of which to be a Quorem to transactt Business."

Indeed, during the years from 1776 to 1784, nearly all the records relate to the poor and sums raised for their support.

In 1784, we find Huntley's run bridge cost £12 18s. 7d.

In 1791 the roads under the town supervision had greatly increased in number. They were as follows, with these Overseers: "Town Spot, Joseph McCully; Pennington road, Richard Palmer; Scots road, Capt. Israel Corle; lower part of River road, Daniel Mershon; upper part of River road, Benjamin Jones; Shabaconk road, Isaac Howell."

The legislative incorporation of Trenton, in 1792, brings the volume to a close.

A final entry, under date of June, 1791, is particularly apropos, and is the first allusion to that rivulet of local celebrity—"Petty's run." In those days that stream rose in the lowlands back of the town; its pure, limpid water caught the early rays of a morning sun and reflected the nodding daisies upon green banks. Willows drooped their attenuated limbs in the crystal brook, and darting minnows or yet larger fish sought feeding-grounds near the Delaware. And marvel of marvels, the finest linen of Trenton's old-time aristocracy was washed in this pretty stream! But this was a hundred years ago, and the least we say about the changes of a century the better. At any rate, "Pettitt's Run bridge" was in need of repair, and the structure was ordered rebuilt at a cost of £30. Messrs. John Riggs, Daniel Mershon and Joseph McCully, all local celebrities, made an excellent bit of work thereof, and it is said their labors outlasted the passing of many, many years.



CHAPTER IV.

SOME DISTINGUISHED TRENTONIANS OF COLONIAL TIMES.

MAHLON STACY—THE TRENTS—WILLIAM TRENT, THE FOUNDER—WILLIAM TRENT, JR.; ANDREW "TRENT" HAMILTON; ARCHIBALD HOME, THE POET; THOMAS CADWALADER, THE FIRST BURGESS, AND HIS FAMILY; MAHLON KIRKBRIDE; SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.



OF THE early settlers of West New Jersey, none stands in more striking light than does Mahlon Stacy, of Hawsorth, in the county of York, in Old England. To him must be given the credit for the practical settling of the northern portion of the Yorkshire Xth, which extended, by virtue of the purchase of 1677, from the Ramcocks to the Assumpink. Mahlon Stacy reached America in the "Shield," from Hull, Daniel Towes, master, which, in December, 1678, landed her passengers at Burlington. With Mahlon Stacy were his wife, children and men and women servants. That he at once came to the site of Trenton is shown by the fact that he began the erection of his grist mill in 1679, and in 1679-80, Jasper Danker and Peter Shuyter, Dutch Labardists, speak in their journal of Mahlon Stacy's house on the site of Trenton. He was the representative man in the vicinity of "Ye falls." Mahlon Stacy was influential in the Society of Friends, of which body he was a faithful member. His large plantation interests and his wealth made him rank easily among the half score of men who framed the destinies of Burlington county between 1676 and 1715. In the political life of the time, he held, from one year to another, nearly every office of profit and trust in the Province. He appears as Commissioner in 1681-82, and as a member of Assembly in 1682, 1683, 1684 and 1685. He was also a member of Council in 1682 and 1683. In 1683, 1684, 1685 he was an Indian Land Commissioner, and in 1683 was selected to write to the members of the Society of Friends, in London, describing the condition of the new settlement. As a Justice, he sat in the 1st Xth in 1685, and continuously remained on the Burlington bench as His Majesty's Justice from May, 1695, to May, 1701.

In 1697, Mahlon Stacy, who was also at that time a member of the House, signed, as a Quaker member, to uphold the interests of the King.

By 1711, when William Emley, the surveyor, laid out the meets and bounds of his land, Mahlon Stacy possessed 800 acres at "The Falls." Basse's "Book of Surveys" shows his plantation bounded by the lands of Andrew Heath, Thomas Lambert, which family gave its name to Lambertville, Nathaniel Pettit, who named Petty's run, and Ruth Beak. The Beak land lay upon the south, the Heath and Lambert land upon the north, as is shown by the map.

The Yard interests in Trenton date from the purchases of William, Sr., William, Jr., and Joseph Yard, who, in 1712, bought Stacy's land on Front street, between Broad and Warren.

Although the association of Mahlon Stacy with Trenton practically is extinguished by the sale of his land to William Trent, it is pertinent that as late as 1726 exclusive ferry privileges on the Delaware, two miles above and below the "Falls," were given to James, a son of Mahlon Stacy. This led to the Calhoun street ferry, abandoned about fifty years since upon the erection of the old wooden bridge, and the lower ferry, which became useless on the erection of the bridge in 1804.

Before 1700, one finds that of this family were Mahlon Stacy, Jr., Henry Stacy and Robert Stacy, all officeholders and men of estate.

William Trent, for whom the city of Trenton was named, was of an ancient Scotch family. Emigrating from Inverness, young in life, with his brother James, he settled in Philadelphia about 1682. Here he identified himself in business with the Quakers. As a man of intelligence, industry, thrift and integrity he soon became a large wholesale and retail merchant, being a shipowner in partnership with William Penn and his partner, James Logan. Although not a lawyer, William Trent, from 1703 to 1721, continued a member of the Pennsylvania Provincial Council. In 1706 he was one of the persons selected to systematize the courts, and was later one of the five Supreme Court Justices. This is all the more remarkable in that he was a Church of England man, whilst the government of Pennsylvania was in the control of the Society of Friends. In 1710, 1715, 1719 he was a member of Assembly and in 1717-18 was Speaker of the House.

In Philadelphia, as in Trenton, William Trent was a large landowner. His residence in that city was the famous "Slate Roof House," on Second street, which had been William Penn's mansion—the most elegant in the city. It was built of brick, surrounded by rare and beautiful plants and flowers, and a lawn extending to the Delaware river. William Penn, Jr., an extravagant young man, sold William Trent the "manse of Williamstadt," partially the site of the city of Norristown. This property contained 7,000 acres.

Beside these Pennsylvania purchases, William Trent, in August, 1711, purchased 800 acres of land of Mahlon Stacy. In 1718 the founder of the city bought 200 acres of land of Samuel Atkinson and Ruth, his wife, and 28 acres of William Burge, of Philadelphia, giving him possession in fee of most of the land now embraced in the congested portion of Trenton. In 1721 William Trent became permanently established in Trenton and built "Bloomsbury Court," now "Woodlawn"—the residence of Edward H. Stokes, Esquire. This was a spacious and elegant house. In 1720 Justice Trent granted land to the county of Hunterdon for a Court House and jail, which land was conveyed to the Trenton Banking Company in 1814 and is now used by them. In 1721 William Trent became Colonel of the Hunterdon County Regiment, and in 1723 presided over the New Jersey Assembly as its Speaker. The honor of being Chief Justice of New Jersey was soon conferred upon him, but he did not long hold the office, as he suddenly died on Christmas day, 1724. He was buried in the Friends' lot in the old portion of Riverview Cemetery. That he was much lamented is proved by a letter from Governor Burnet to the Lords of Trade, who speaks of William Trent as being "universally beloved." Justice Trent was an influential man in Christ Church, in Philadelphia, and the Rev. J. Talbot, missionary rector of Saint Mary's, Burlington city, writes to the Bishop of London that Mr. Trent had aided the house of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. An epistle testifying to his worth and esteem was printed in a London Catechism, 1719.

Although the subject of research, genealogists differ concerning the names of William Trent's wives. They are mentioned as Miss Cox, of New Jersey; Miss Burge, of Philadelphia, and Miss Coddington, of Rhode Island.

William Trent, Jr., son of the founder, was born and educated in Philadelphia. Branching out from purely local traffic, he became a fur-trader upon a truly interstate scale, and enjoyed the confidence of the Indian tribes. He spoke with ability a number of the dialects of the Algonkin tongues. In consequence of this, his services were in constant demand in treaty-making. He was a Captain of a Pennsylvania company in King George's wars, and for his services to the State, in various capacities, received a grant of 3,100,000 acres of land. This led him to England, where King George III. refused to confirm the action of the American authorities. In the meantime, Captain Trent's family remained in Trenton. In 1775, William Trent, Jr., returned to America, residing in Lancaster, where he was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died in Philadelphia in 1787.

In Trenton and vicinity the name of Trent is absolutely extinct. In fact, the last living resident representative of Justice Trent is Miss Anna Rossell, of the old Burlington county family. She is his great-great-granddaughter, and to her acknowledgment must be made for the facts of this article.

The only attempts which have been made in the city to commemorate the "Founder" is in the naming of a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in his honor. The name

"Trent" has also become famous upon the tile made by one of the largest works of its character in the United States.

General John Meredith Read, the distinguished historian, has communicated to Trentonians a strange story concerning Andrew Hamilton, born in Scotland, 1676; died in Philadelphia, 1741. It will be remembered that Andrew Hamilton was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania in 1717; was State Councilor in 1720; one of the purchasers of Independence Square in Philadelphia on which to erect a "suitable building" as a legislative hall, and crowned his career by the defense of the editor, John Peter Zenger, in 1735, in which he set up the then novel doctrine, "the truth of the facts in an alleged libel could be set up as a defense; the jury thus becoming judges of the law and facts."

Gouverneur Morris calls Hamilton "the day star of the American Revolution."

Hamilton seems to have kept secret his real name and parentage—for what reason is not known—and in so doing assumed the name of Trent. He later became known by the name of Hamilton. In 1739, he addressed the Pennsylvania Assembly, saying that the love of liberty alone kept him in Pennsylvania to the manifest injury of his fortune, so the presumption may be that "Trent"-Hamilton had financial interests in Scotland which rendered it unwise for him to fully disclose his identity.

It is to be greatly regretted that no enduring monument has been erected to keep alive in the minds of Trentonians the name of William Trent. A man so worthy, through his intellectual attainments, and by virtue of his Christian life, should not thus be further neglected, and even dishonored.

Archibald Home, on January 14th, 1712, offers 40s. reward for the return of his servant man, William Simson. Thus appears before us one of the few bright stars of the colonial *literati* in West Jersey. The indefatigable Secretary of the New Jersey Historical Society, William Nelson, Esquire, discovered, among the manuscript volumes of a London bookseller, one which bore the title, "Poems on Several Occasions By Archibald Home Esqr late Secretary and One of His Majesties Council for the province of New Jersey North America."

Probably, like Pope, physical disabilities kept him in retirement, and his literary aspirations were thus confined to a limited circle. Coming to America about 1733, Home became Secretary of the Colony and of Council "sometime between June 23 1738 and March 23 1739." As a member of His Majesty's Council, Home was commissioned May 29th, 1741, although "not expecting or desiring" such elevation.

He was one of the earliest members of the celebrated American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. Mr. Home died in Trenton in the latter part of March, 1744, and was buried beneath the aisle of the First Presbyterian Church in this city. His social position is indicated in that his executors were Robert Hunter Morris, Thomas Cadwalader, and his brother, James Home, of Charleston, S. C.

The writings of this early citizen of Trenton display marked versatility, although his poems are usually in the stilted rhyming couplet of the time. He translated the Latin and French poets, wrote a prologue, and verses to many ladies. His "Elegy, On the much lamented Death of George Frazer of Elizabeth Town" in Scotch dialect, is one of his happiest efforts. Thus:

"Jersey! lament in briny tears
Your Dawty's gane to his Forbears
Wae worth him! Death has clos'd the Sheers
And clip'd his Thread,
Just in the Prime of a' his Years
George Frazer's dead."

On the twenty-second of November, 1739, in the "Pennsylvania Gazette," Thomas Cadwalader and Elizabeth Biles offer for sale certain properties, among which are "1200 Acres in the County of Hunterdon and Township of Amwell" and "One 16th Part of the Forge at *Trenton*." Thomas Cadwalader herein mentioned was a son of John, in the line of a Welsh family of royal origin. John Cadwalader came to Philadelphia in 1699, where, in 1702, he married Martha, daughter of Dr. Edward Jones and Mary Wynne Jones, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne. Their son, Thomas

Cadwalader, inherited the professional ambitions of his maternal line, and after being educated in the Friends' Academy, in Philadelphia, studied medicine and surgery in London. Returning to America, he soon gave up a large practice in Philadelphia, removed to Trenton, and, in 1746, when Trenton was incorporated, was elected its Chief Burgess (Mayor). In 1750 he gave £500 to found a public library in Trenton, and was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Hospital, from which originated the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. As a large landowner near Trenton, he remained in the city of his adoption and died in his seventy-third year, 1779.

Thomas Cadwalader's wife was Hannah Lambert, daughter of Thomas Lambert, Jr., of Trenton, for which family Lambertville (formerly Coryell's Ferry) is named. The issue of John



Thos. Cadwalader

Cadwalader and Hannah Lambert Cadwalader were: Martha, who married Brigadier-General John Dagworthy, of Trenton; Lambert; John; Mary and Rebecca, first and second wives of General Philemon Dickinson; Elizabeth, died a spinster, and Margaret, wife of Brigadier-General Samuel Meredith.

Mahlon Kirkbride, living in Pennsylvania about two miles above the *Falls Ferry*, in the "American Weekly Mercury," first week in March, 1738-39, offers a Nottingham plantation of 150 acres for sale. The "place" was four miles from Trenton. In the note by Mr. Nelson, Mahlon Kirkbride, which family name frequently was and even yet is pronounced *Cabright*, is mentioned as the son of Joseph Kirkbride, of Bordentown, and his second wife, Sarah Stacy. She was the daughter of Mahlon Stacy, and was married in 1702. Joseph, who was the original immigrant,

came from Parish Kirkbride, near Carlisle, North England, in 1681. As an influential citizen of West Jersey, Joseph, in 1719, was one of the New Jersey-New York Boundary Commission. He died in 1737.

Sir John Sinclair's mansion, at the Falls of the Delaware, about a mile above Trenton, was "a pleasant rural retirement." Sir John was a Baronet of Nova Scotia. Of him the Rev. Dr. John Hall has the following note :

"There was a Sir John St. Clair in Braddock's army, who arrived in January, 1755; was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-second Regiment and Deputy Quartermaster-General for all the forces in America. In 1762 he was made a full Colonel. On the list of the wounded at the defeat, July 9th, 1755, he is put down as 'Sir John Sinclair, Baronet, Dep. Q. M. Gen.' (Winthrop Sargent's History of Braddock's Expedition : Pennsylvania Historical Society, pp. 136, 113, 285.) The death of 'Hon. Col. Sir John St. Clair, Bart.' is announced in the newspapers of the day as having taken place at Elizabethtown, December, 1767. There was a 'Captain Rutherford' with St. Clair in the Expedition."

Sir John was the first occupant of the mansion that afterward belonged to Lord Stirling, and then to Mr. Rutherford, a short distance west of the State House and on the river. The three families were connected. The house was subsequently tenanted by Robert Lettis Hooper, and the walls of "the Green-House" remained to give name to the site long after the dwelling itself had been demolished. A correspondent of the "Trenton Federalist," of March 30th, 1802, states that the first ice-house in the State, "in our recollection, was erected by Sir John St. Clair [so written] about the year 1760."



CHAPTER V.

THE TRENTON BARRACKS.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR—THE INHABITANTS OBJECT TO THE QUARTERING OF TROOPS—
PETITIONS FOR BARRACKS—LEGISLATIVE ACTION AND THE LOCATION OF THE BUILDINGS—THEIR
VARIOUS USES—NOW THE PROPERTY OF THE WIDOWS' AND SINGLE WOMEN'S HOME SOCIETY.



ALTHOUGH the manifold evils of the French and Indian War left no direct impress upon Trenton, nevertheless the reports of cruelties in Western Pennsylvania and the fear of raids along the upper Delaware valley contributed to the general "distressing fear" as well in Trenton as in other parts of West Jersey.

As a strategic point, Trenton, the largest outpost of the northern towns of the Delaware valley, was of great value to the British War Department. During the colonial period soldiers were frequently in the town, and among the military records one finds many items of peculiar local interest in reference to the billeting of English troops for lodging and subsistence on the inhabitants of Trenton.

This mode of lodging became very annoying to the people of the State; the habits and the morals of the soldiers were not always such as they desired. Indeed, the whole system was exceedingly hard to endure. The near approach at times of the stealthy Indian foe, the letters which were received in Trenton giving notice of the murder of men in Sussex county by the savages, made the people think that some permanent arrangement should be made for their future protection.

In this connection, General Stryker states that "The fears of the inhabitants of Trenton of incursions of the Indians first found expression in the winter of 1757, by a petition to the General Assembly of the Province. There are thirty-nine petitions of a similar character on file in the military records of the State."

This petition recited the dangers of Indian raids and the consequent necessity of troops, the annoyance of the "quartering" system and terminated with a humble request that suitable Barracks might be erected. It was numerously signed by the magistrates, freeholders and inhabitants of Trenton and near-by places. The inhabitants of Hunterdon county, in February, 1756, and at other times, sent petitions to the General Assembly respecting the raising of troops under emergent conditions. But it was not until the fifteenth day of April, 1758, that a law was passed by the Council and General Assembly to provide for the erection of Barracks:

"An Act for building of Barracks within this Colony, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

"Whereas it is found by experience that the admitting soldiers within private Houses in this Colony, during their winter Quarters is not only attended with a very heavy publick expence, but many other pernicious consequences to private Families, for prevention whereof for the future,

"Be it enacted by the Honourable John Reading, Esq., President and Commander in Chief of this Colony, the Council and General Assembly and it is hereby Enacted by the Authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the Treasurers of this Colony, out of any Money now in their Hands, made current for the service of the present war, or out of such Money as may come into their Hands, by virtue of an Act of Assembly pass'd this Session, entitled An Act for aug-

menting the Regiment of this Colony of New Jersey to the number of One Thousand effective Men, Officers included, and making provisions for the same to pay unto Hugh Hartshorn, Thomas Scattergood, William Skeels, John Allen, Joseph Yard, Theophilus Severus, Reuben Runion, Henry Fisher, Joseph Mount, Samuel Nevill, Thomas Barton, John Smyth, Robert Ogden, Cornelius Hatfield and Jacob Dehart, Esq's or any two of them such sum or sums of Money, as they, or any two of them, may think necessary for erecting and building Barracks sufficient to contain three hundred Men, at each of the respective places of Burlington, Trenton, Perth Amboy, New Brunswick and Elizabeth-Town, which Barracks they are to build according to their discretion, as soon as may be, in the best and most substantial, most commodious and frugal Manner they are capable of, together with the necessary Conveniences thereto belonging."

These Commissioners, or any two of them, "residing in the Place where the respective Barracks are hereby ordered to be built shall forthwith purchase a suitable piece of Ground not exceeding one Acre, for erecting the same and take the Advice and Directions of the Members of the House of Representatives of the City or County where the said Barracks are to be built, respecting the Quantity and Situation of the Ground so to be purchased; And to the end, the said Ground and building may be effectually secured to the Use of this Province."

It was also further enacted "that the Honourable Andrew Johnson, James Hude, and Richard Salter, Esq's and Robert Lawrence, Charles Read, William Morris, John Johnson, Ebenezer Miller,



OLD BARRACKS AS IT APPEARED IN COLONIAL TIMES.

and Richard Smith of Burlington be and they are hereby appointed Trustees for the Colony of New Jersey in whose names the respective Deeds of the said Grounds, shall be taken, to them, and the survivors and survivor of them and the Heirs of the Survivors of them forever; yet nevertheless to the uses, intents and purposes hereinafter specified, and to no other use, intent or purpose whatsoever; that is to say, to and for the use of Barracks for the Quartering of Soldiers whenever they be sent by proper Authority to reside in any of the places aforesaid; And the said Ground and Barracks when built shall be under the Care and Direction of the two principal Magistrates and the two Freeholders chosen for the City or Town where they are respectively built, and they may at their discretion, occupy the same or suffer the same to be occupied at all Times hereafter, when no Soldiers are there; so always that proper care be taken to keep them from Damage as much as may be and to have them at all Times free for the use of the Soldiers as aforesaid. *Provided Always*, and it is hereby declared to be the true Intent and Meaning of these presents, that no part of the said Grounds shall be converted into or made use of for erecting any sort of a building thereon besides Barracks as aforesaid; with the necessary Fencing with which the said grounds so to be purchased shall be enclosed and remain for the uses aforesaid forever." The Commissioners were limited to the sum of £1,400 for each Barrack, retaining five per cent.

commission. In further discussing this subject, General Stryker states that soon after the passage of the law a lot was purchased of Mrs. Sarah Chubb, at a place on the west end of Front street, where the River road entered Trenton. The purchase-money was £10, and the lot contained about one acre. Joseph Peace, the father of Mrs. Chubb, purchased this lot, in a tract of thirty-six acres, from James Trent, son of William Trent, March 10th, 1732, for £170, silver money.

It will thus be seen that the Barracks occupied all the large tract of land that faced the west termination of Front street. Upon the east, the Barrack lot was bounded by the River road, now South Willow street, and Peace street, which was the later name of the River road south of Front street. On the south, the property adjoined the lands of Stacy Potts; on the north was the property of Joseph Peace. To the west, the line extended nearly to the lands now occupied by the Capitol. Delaware avenue later separated the Barrack lot from the State property.

The erection of Barracks commenced on the thirty-first day of May, 1758, and it was pushed on so rapidly that we find that more than one-half the building was filled with soldiers on the sixth of November following. It was, however, not fully completed until March, 1759, as appears by an inscription on the building. Joseph Yard had charge of the erection of the walls of the Barracks and of procuring the furniture therefor. On the second day of October, 1759, we find the Barracks was occupied by a regiment of Highlanders, whose peculiar dress created much interest among the people of the town. In December, 1759, a small addition was built to the Barracks for the use exclusively of the officers in charge of the English troops. The building was originally designed to hold about 300 men, but we find at one time 450 men quartered therein. The first appropriation had to be supplemented by other moneys from time to time, and it is quite evident that the Barracks cost at least £500 more before it was finished. It was built entirely of stone, undressed, two stories in height, the main building 130 feet in length and $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet in width, with two wings, each 58



PORTION OF BARRACKS AS IT NOW APPEARS.

feet in length, at either end thereof, and projecting at right angles from the front of the Barracks. For several years after the Barracks was finished it was constantly filled with troops. During the year 1765, peace having been fully established with France, the buildings seem to have been unoccupied, and the attention of the General Assembly was called to the fact in May of that year, and they ordered that the perishable articles therein should be sold, that the building should be simply kept in repair, and, if possible, rented. William Clayton and Abraham Hunt were appointed Commissioners to carry out the orders of the Legislature of the Province. They immediately sold all the furniture in the Barracks, the "two substantial ladders and twenty leather bucketts excepted." The building and premises were rented, a clause in the lease requiring them to be given up at any time on suitable notice from the Governor of the Colony, that they were needed for the use of British soldiers. From the year 1766 to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Abraham Hunt and Alexander Chambers, the two leading merchants in the town, had charge of the building, and were called Barrack-Masters, and received £10 per annum for their services in looking after the property.

During the Revolutionary War the Barracks was occupied at various times by companies of British troops, the Hessian mercenaries and recruits for the American army *en route* to join their

command. For the two weeks prior to the battle of Trenton a party of English dragoons and some German Yagers occupied the building, with a large number of Tory refugees from Monmouth and Burlington counties, who were trying to place themselves under the protection of the arms of the English King. A week after the battle the building was filled with American militia, and so continued until the end of the war as a place for quartering the soldiers of either army.

For three years after the war the Barracks remained in disuse. On the first day of June, 1786, the General Assembly of the State, sitting at New Brunswick, directed the Commissioners of this State to sell all the Barracks and all the lands attached and turn the proceeds into the treasury. Moore Furman, of Trenton, one of the Commissioners for the State, sold the property February 18th, 1787, to William Ogden and William Paterson, for £3,260.

In the year 1813 Front street was opened westward one block, and forty feet of the building was taken down, and this detached the north wing of the Barracks from the main building. This north wing, on the north side of Front street, was turned into three residences. The porches on the main building were taken down, and in the year 1855 it was occupied by the Widows' and Single Women's Home Society, which organization still uses it for philanthropic purposes.

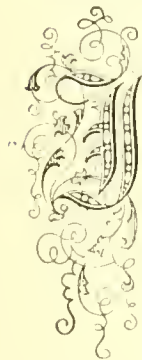
The Barracks is one of the few buildings in Trenton which carries us to colonial times. A commemorative tablet, marking the date of the erection of the building and the salient facts of its history, will soon be placed in position, probably upon the Front street side of the building.



CHAPTER VI.

THE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL WILLIAM S. STRYKER AND HIS RESEARCHES—CONDITIONS LEADING TO THE BATTLE—LOCATIONS OF BRITISH AND REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS—THE CROSSING OF THE DELAWARE—THE ATTACK—THE DEATH OF RALL—THE SURRENDER—THE DISPOSITION OF HESSIAN TROOPS—THE EFFECT OF THE BATTLE UPON AMERICA—WASHINGTON'S CALL TO ARMS.

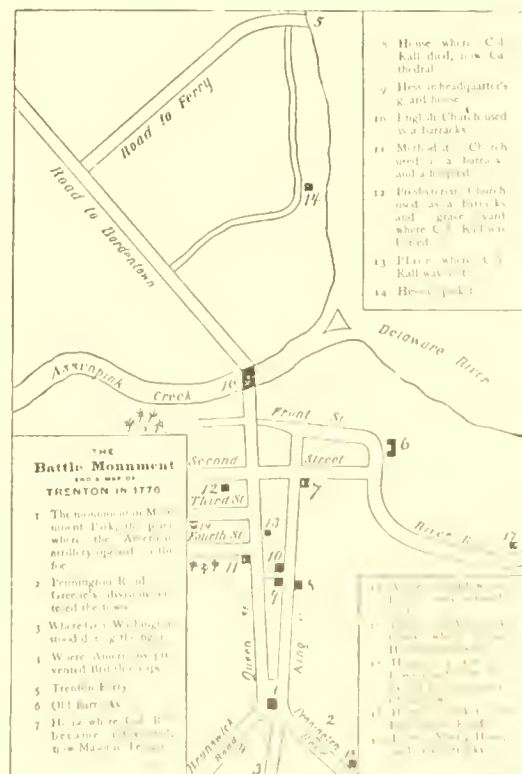


IT HAS remained for one man to present in its entirety the causes and effects of that one battle which was the turning point of the American Revolution. William S. Stryker, the Adjutant-General of the State of New Jersey, has devoted many years to this task. The following description from his pen, although an outline picture, is the result of his patient labors. Its clearness and accuracy leave nothing to be desired:

"The disastrous battle of Long Island had been fought. Fort Washington and Fort Mifflin on the Hudson river had been surrendered, the retreat through the Jerseys by the American army, followed by a large British force, had been made and the outlook for the patriot cause for the winter of 1776 and 1777 was dark and foreboding. General Howe had ordered a line of winter cantonments to be formed in December, 1776, at Brunswick, Princeton, Trenton and Bordentown. The posts at Trenton and Bordentown, the most important positions nearest the American army, he garrisoned with German troops.

"In Trenton, three regiments of Hessian Infantry, a small detachment of Artillery, fifty Hessian Yagers and twenty Dragoons were quartered, in all about fourteen hundred men. The infantry regiments were those called the Grenadier Regiment Rall, the Fusilier Regiments Von Knyphausen and Von Lossberg. Colonel Johann Gottlieb Rall was the senior officer commanding the brigade.

"General Washington had divided his army into three separate corps. One detachment was stationed at Bristol under Colonel John Cadwalader; the second corps had headquarters at Colvin's



MAP OF REVOLUTIONARY LANDMARKS.

Ferry, now Morrisville, and consisted of the Pennsylvania militia of the Flying Camp and the New Jersey militia, under command of Brigadier-General James Ewing, of Pennsylvania. The third and largest corps extended from Yardley's Ferry northward seven miles on the Delaware river and the contiguous region and back some six miles from the river.

"The inspection-return of December 22d, 1776, shows that Washington had at that time enrolled about six thousand effective troops. These troops were ill-clad; they greatly needed stockings and shoes; few of them had blankets, and many regiments were without camp equipage.

"Washington now prepared for a simultaneous attack upon the commands of Von Donop and of Rall. It was ordered at the council of war, held on the evening of December 24th, that Colonel Cadwalader should cross the river from Bristol to Burlington on Christmas night and beat up the posts of Mount Holly and Bordentown; that General Ewing should cross at Trenton Landing and take position south of the Assumpink creek, so that Rall's men could not escape to Von Donop and that General Washington, with a detachment of the main army, two thousand four hundred strong, with eighteen pieces of artillery, should make a direct attack on the garrison town of Trenton.



COLONEL LAMBERT CADWALADER.

"By two o'clock on the morning of Christmas some regiments of the main army were moving towards McKonkey's Ferry; and by three in the afternoon all those detailed for this service were on the march, tinging, it is said, the light snow which had fallen with blood from their feet. Each soldier had three days' cooked rations and each carried forty rounds of ammunition.

"The men were placed in Durham boats, in row-galleys and in every kind of craft which could be collected in the upper waters of the Delaware. The jagged ice floated swiftly by, struck the boats severely and they had to be handled with the greatest care. It was after three o'clock when the Americans reached the New Jersey shore, and the order for the expected attack on Trenton, nine miles distant, was five o'clock in the morning. This could not now be carried out.

"The password for the day was '*Victory or Death.*' The wind that day was east-northeast, and the storm, at least for a part of the march, beat rather more on the left shoulders than in the faces of the patriotic army. The ground was very slippery from the sleet and snow, and their miserable want of clothing made their condition truly pitiable.

[Tradition has it that General Washington, on the march, drank from the spring which bears his name. It is located on Cadwalader Place.]

"The column of General Greene first came within sight of the alarm-house of the Pennington road. The advance party of the Americans instantly charged toward the house, but the guards ran out shouting '*Der Feind! Der Feind! Herans! Herans!*' and, giving the patriots a volley, they retired.

"According to instructions, General Stephen charged with great spirit on the retreating out-post. The picket fell back on the reserve, but they too gave way before the rapid dash of Stephen's troops.

"It was nearly eight o'clock in the morning when General Greene's column forced the picket station on the Pennington road, and it was just three minutes afterward when General Sullivan's

advance struck the Yager picket post on the River road. Both pickets were overwhelmed, of course, by superior numbers, and the Americans rushed 'pell-mell,' as Colonel Knox said, into the town. By the rapid firing it was clear that each column vied with the other to be the first in the attack on the main body of the Hessians.

"As soon as Rall's Grenadiers heard the firing on the Pennington road they hurried out of their quarters on King street and formed in front of what is now the American House. The Von Lossberg regiment made their formation under the poplar trees in Church alley, on the north side of the graveyard in the rear of the English church. The Von Knyphausen regiment organized on Queen street and began to march westward along Second street.

"Colonel Rall, when he heard the noise in the town, opened his window and called out to know what was the matter. Although he had not recovered from his carousal of the previous night, at Abraham Hunt's house, he hurriedly dressed himself and appeared on the street on horse-back to assume command. Seeing his own regiment already formed a few rods down the street, he started them on a run up King street.

"At this time General Washington had taken position on the high ground on the northwest corner of property now owned by Mr. John S. Chambers, just at the junction of what is now



THE WASHINGTON SPRING. (Near Edgewood avenue.)

Fountain avenue and Princeton avenue. From this point he could, with his glass, overlook the whole open village and direct the fight.

"Then Captain Thomas Forrest opened his battery down Queen street, while Captain Alexander Hamilton fired down King street from the very spot where the Battle Monument is erected. The Hessian cannon had been run up the street ahead of the Rall regiment to the little stone bridge which then covered Petty's run, and the third shot from Hamilton's guns disabled their battery. Immediately the brigade of General Lord Stirling began to charge down King street. Captain William Washington, his Lieutenant, James Monroe, and their company of Colonel Weedon's regiment were on the right of Stirling's brigade. These two officers were wounded in the charge, but they took two field-pieces and drove the Rall regiment off the street into the gardens between King and Queen streets, pushing them back in great confusion on the Von Lossberg regiment, which was just coming out of Church alley into Queen street. Then both organizations started off together from Queen street across the fields in the direction of the place where Montgomery street now crosses the feeder.

"Colonel Rall joined the Rall and Von Lossberg regiments as they were marching in a northeasterly direction and had left the town, and he ordered them to right about and attack the village.

This they promptly did. They had again reached the junction of Queen street and Church alley when they found themselves sorely pressed by Stirling's men, who fired from houses and fences on King street and the alley, and saw General Mercer's brigade charging down Queen street on their broken ranks. But Rall was still shouting, 'All who are my Grenadiers, forward!' when a bullet struck him. He fell from his horse and was carried into the Methodist church on the northeast corner of what is now Broad and Academy streets, while the column of the Americans pushed the remnant of the two demoralized regiments through Third and Fourth streets (respectively Hanover and Academy streets) into the orchard.



HOUSE IN WHICH COL. RALL WAS ENTERTAINED
NIGHT BEFORE BATTLE OF TRENTON.

While these charges were being made, General Stephen's and General De Fombay's brigades, by Washington's orders, hurried toward the Fox Chase tavern, on Brunswick road, to prevent the escape of the enemy to Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville). This they succeeded in doing.

General Sullivan's division, as has been said, drove in the picket on the River road. The cry was then raised, '*These are times that try men's souls,*' and down the road the Americans ran, pushing all before them. The whole town was now in an uproar. Colonel John Stark, afterward the hero of Bennington, swung round the northeast corner of what is now State and Willow streets and, as Major Wilkinson wrote,

'Dealt death wherever he found resistance, and broke down all opposition before him.'

General Sullivan, with Colonel Glover's brigade and Neil's and Sargent's batteries, sent a party to take the people in the old Barracks and then ran their headlong race around into Front street, and so on to the bridge over the Assumpink creek, to prevent, if possible, the escape of the enemy. In this they were only partly successful. Colonel Glover's brigade crossed the bridge and was instantly posted on the high ground on the creek just east of the bridge. The report shows that four hundred and seventeen men escaped and joined Colonel Von Donop as he was making his retreat northward to General Leslie, at Princeton. Quite a number of stragglers from the Hessian regiments tried also to reach the bridge. Many of them escaped, but some were hemmed in on Queen street between the force of Colonel Stark on Second street and the American brigade then in possession of the bridge. They surrendered in front of what is now the Taylor Opera House. As Sullivan's division came in front of the Presbyterian church on Second street, a show of resistance was for a moment made, and Major Von Dechow determined there to make a stand with the veterans of the Von Knyphausen regiment. But the dauntless Stark would brook no resistance, and he charged them with relentless fury. This Hessian regiment, too, was then pushed back into the orchard.

The Rall and Von Lossberg regiments had been huddled in the orchard. The three remaining field officers held a brief council and determined to break through the American force and march to Princeton. They noticed, however, the double lines of Stephen and De Fombay on the Brunswick



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ASSUMPINK BRIDGE, BUILT IN 1760.

road, and Captain Forrest's six-gun battery was just then placed in position near the Friends' meeting-house on Third, now Hanover, street. The order to fire was about to be given when the Hessians, seeming for the first time to realize that they were surrounded by superior numbers, lowered their standards and grounded their guns, while the officers put their hats on the points of their swords. General Lord Stirling rode forward and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Scheffer, then the senior officer of the Hessian brigade, surrendered his sword and his command to him. This ceremony took place on the edge of the apple orchard, east of what is now Montgomery street—we may correctly say, on the two blocks north and the two blocks east of the corner on which the Post-Office stands.

"The Von Knyphausen regiment essayed first to march down along the low ground of the creek from the orchard to the stone bridge, and so to escape, but they found the bridge guarded by the Americans. They tried also to ford the creek, and in this a few succeeded. Their commander, Major Von Dechow, had been badly wounded, and had given himself up a prisoner of war. The two guns they had with them were mired in the marshy shore of the creek, and could not be got out. They heard also that the other Hessian regiments had surrendered, and they saw Lord Stirling, with his brigade, pushing on through the orchard toward them. Then they, too, grounded their arms near where the Montgomery street bridge crosses the creek.

"The news of the surrender was taken to Washington by his aide, Colonel Baylor. A few moments afterward, Major Wilkinson, St. Clair's aide, rode up, and Washington pressed the hand of the boyish soldier, with the remark, 'This is a glorious day for our country, Major Wilkinson.'

"The tide of the misfortunes of the war had now been turned, and the Declaration of Independence had been made a reality by this first brilliant stroke of victory. Rall was now carried from the Methodist church to his own quarters, dying. Generals Washington and Greene called on him during the morning and took his parole, and promised him kind treatment for his men. He died on the evening of December 27th, and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard.

"The loss of the Americans was two officers and two enlisted men wounded. None were killed. The Hessians lost five officers killed and five wounded; sixteen enlisted men killed and seventy-five wounded. Twenty-four Hessian soldiers were known to have been buried in this village. General Washington reported that nine hundred and eighteen men had been made prisoners of war. The American army also took six brass three pounders, forty horses, one thousand stand of arms and fifteen colors.

"A council of war was called at noon, and although General Greene and Colonel Knox urged a rapid pursuit of the foe, General Washington decided to recross the river immediately, and thus secure his prisoners and the trophies of victory. The march was then



COL. RALL'S HEADQUARTERS, 1776.

taken up by the River road to McKonkey's Ferry. The weary patriots stopped along the road with glad hearts, and minded not the hail and rain which they had borne for so many hours, although more than one thousand of Washington's army were reported unfit for duty the next day.

"The Hessian officers were taken to the Bucks county jail, at Newtown, December 27th. On December 30th and 31st, the prisoners were sent to Philadelphia, being paroled through that city



THE DOUGLAS HOUSE, WHERE GEN. WASHINGTON
HELD COUNCIL OF WAR.

for the purpose of inspiring the patriots, and showing them that the warlike Hessians could be captured. Lord George Germain, the Colonial Secretary of State of King George III., voiced the opinion of the people of Great Britain on this disastrous fight when he wrote, "*All our hopes were blasted by that unhappy affair at Trenton.*"

The effect of this battle was electrical. The eyes of the Colonies had been turned upon the retreat through Jersey, and had the results been other than they were, the British, holding New Jersey—the key to the situation—would have cut the Colonies in twain. At this time, many people in New Jersey were "disaffected" and, at best, indifferent. The English government awaited the moment when they could thoroughly organize the Loyalists, who had scattered through "The Pines" or had betaken themselves to the northern hill country, and could give *carte blanche* for raids and depredations upon the farms of those who had been true to the patriotic cause. New Jersey, lying between the North and South, plundered and devastated by guerrilla soldiery; the Colonies divided; the Continental line and militia butchered or hung, and the leaders of the Revolution dying as traitors in a rebellion—such would have been the result had not Washington, at a critical time, saved the Confederation and the hopes of an infant nation.

WASHINGTON'S CALL TO ARMS.

William R. Weeks, Esquire, of Newark, a member of the bar of New Jersey, and the owner of a collection of Jerseyana, which is in itself unique, furnishes to this History of Trenton a document which for the first time in this form appears in print. The original, which is priceless, now in Mr. Weeks' possession, is thus accurately transcribed, and is self-explanatory:

"To the Friends of America in the State of New Jersey

"The Army of the American States under my Command, being lately greatly reinforced, and having again Entered the State of New Jersey, I most warmly request the Militia of Said State at this Important Crisis to Evince their love to their Country, by boldly Stepping forth and defending the Cause of Freedom. The Inhabitants may be assured that by a manly and Spirited Conduct they may now relieve their Distressed State from the Depredations of our Enemies,—I have therefore dispatched Coll Neilson, Majors Taylor, Van Emburgh and Frelinghysen together with some other Gentlemen of your State to call together and Embody your Militia, not doubting but Success will attend their Endeavours.———

"Go: Washington.

"Trentown }
31 Decr 1776" }

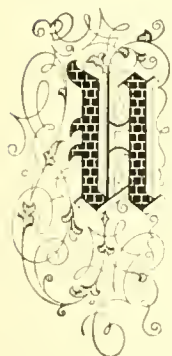
This document, which is a sheet 8x10 inches, was originally folded through the center in both directions, making a small, compact parcel. This leads to a supposition that it may have been given to an express rider, who read it to the people of the State as he went along. The active stimulus of the battle of Trenton was thus materially increased by a personal message from the Commander-in-Chief, and its effect must have been to have materially aided the cause of the Colonies. Whatever may have been the uses to which the document was put, it was returned in due time to General Washington, where it was found among his private papers.



CHAPTER VII.

THE ATTEMPTS TO MAKE TRENTON THE SEAT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

THE PREPARATIONS IN 1783 FOR A PERMANENT CAPITAL—CONGRESS MEETS IN TRENTON, ON THE SITE OF THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, IN 1781—TRENTON SELECTED, BUT CONGRESSIONAL ACTION DEFEATED BY THE SOUTH—LAND SPECULATION—THE COMPROMISE BETWEEN NEW ENGLAND AND THE SOUTH—GENERAL LAFAYETTE'S TWO VISITS TO TRENTON—THE CITY THE TEMPORARY CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1799—TRENTON MAKES AN OFFER IN 1801.



ON the site of the Mechanics National Bank Building, during the American Revolution, stood the Blazing Star tavern, remarkable as the meeting-place of the Congress of the Confederation. By virtue of the exigencies of war, the whims or conveniences of its members, or the influence brought to bear by localities, Congress drifted from one place to another, meeting mostly in Philadelphia and New York. However, at the close of the Revolution, or in June, 1783, preparations were had to select what was called a "permanent residence" for Congress, by appointing the first Monday of the following October to take into consideration such offers as might be made from aspiring towns. June 18th the Legislature of New Jersey agreed to offer to yield to the United States jurisdiction over any district to the extent of twenty square miles, and to grant £30,000 in specie for the purchase of lands and the erection of buildings.

The result of Congressional action in October was to negative all the offers of the various States. On the seventh of October, Mr. Gerry, of Massachusetts, for whom the political device known as the "Gerrymander" is named, moved "that buildings for the use of Congress be erected on the banks of the Delaware near Trenton, or of the Potomac near Georgetown." Amendments left only the names of the rivers, and a final resolution that the site should be "near the Falls"—that is, near Trenton on the New Jersey side, or in Pennsylvania on the opposite bank. A committee of five was appointed to view the respective situations and report to Congress.

At this time began to appear those sectional jealousies and strifes which culminated in the War for Secession. In the selection of any town north of Mason and Dixon's line, the Southern States felt that their claims for recognition were being slighted. As a matter of fact, the Journals of Congress show that upon the day after the appointment of the committee, a motion was made to reconsider the proceedings, "in order to fix on some other place that shall be more central, more favorable to the Union, and shall approach nearer to that justice which is due to the Southern States." This failed of its purpose.

New England favored Trenton, but the resolutions offered by the Southern members show that they were solicitous concerning the growing political and economic importance of the North, and were bent on securing part of the honor of the young Republic. Madison wrote to Randolph on October 13th, 1783: "Trenton was next proposed, on which question the votes were divided by

the river Delaware. The vicinity of its falls is to become the future seat of the Federal Government, unless a conversion of some of the Eastern States can be effected."

Now came the resolutions providing for a compromise capital, one on the Delaware, the other on the Potomac, and until the buildings were erected, Congress should meet alternately at Trenton and Annapolis. In December, 1783, in obedience to the resolution, Congress met at Annapolis, where the question concerning a Federal city was again discussed. Francis Hopkinson, of Bordentown, in his "Intelligence Extraordinary," described the new mechanism of government as a pendulum vibrating between Annapolis and Trenton.

In the meantime, the citizens of Trenton were active. Dr. David Cowell, who died December 18th, 1783, left £100 to Congress "if they settle themselves at Lambertton," which the "New Jersey Gazette" of that period announces as probably the first legacy ever given to the United States. During August, 1784, to the New Jersey Council was presented a memorial from John Cox and associates, citizens of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, praying ten miles square might be laid out on the Delaware. (Hall.)

It was on the first of November, 1784, that Congress met in Trenton. In six weeks, South Carolina moved for adjournment, and every effort was made to have the alternate session arrangement repealed.

The Northern members held their ground, voted \$100,000 for buildings and on the twenty-third of December an ordinance was introduced, as follows:

"Be it ordained by the United States, in Congress assembled, That the resolutions of the 20th instant, respecting the erecting of buildings for the use of congress, be carried into effect without delay; that for this purpose three commissioners be appointed, with full power to lay out a district not less than two, nor exceeding three miles square on the banks of either side of the Delaware, not more than eight miles above or below the lower falls thereof, for a federal town; that they be authorized to purchase the soil, or such part of it as they may judge necessary, to be paid at proper instalments; to enter into contracts for erecting and completing, in an elegant manner, a federal house for the accommodation of congress, and for the executive officers thereof; a house for the use of the president of Congress, and suitable buildings for the residence of the secretary of foreign affairs, secretary at war, secretary of Congress, secretary of the marine, and officers of the treasury; that the said commissioners be empowered to draw on the treasury of the United States for a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars for the purpose aforesaid; that in choosing a situation for the buildings, due regard be had to the accommodation of the states with lots for houses for the use of their delegates respectively; that on the 24th day of December instant, congress stand adjourned to meet at the city of New York, on the 11th day of January following."

The South fought this plan, but the ordinance was finally adopted. Congress adjourned on the day after the decision, having acknowledged the attentions of the Legislature of the State and the exertions of the inhabitants of the town in providing the members with accommodations. Congress met in New York on the eleventh of January. By the middle of February, 1785, the three Commissioners were chosen, being Philip Schuyler, of New York; Philemon Dickinson and Robert Morris. Upon Mr. Schuyler's declining, John Brown was put in his place. None of these were members of Congress. Mr. Dickinson was an inhabitant of Trenton, residing at the "Hermitage," a mile or so west of the town, and Mr. Morris had an estate on the opposite side of the Delaware, now the town of Morrisville, named for the eminent "Financier of the Revolution."

Land speculation became a factor in the problem, and the following advertisement ("New Jersey Gazette," May, 1785) shows the feeling of the times:

Joseph Higbee offers for sale "a valuable tract of land, containing three hundred acres, situate within three miles of Trenton, in the county of Burlington and township of Nottingham, and within a mile of Lambertton, where it is expected the Federal town will be built."

The personal influence of General Washington was brought to bear to crush the Trenton capital plan. On the eighth of February, 1785, he wrote from Mount Vernon to Richard Henry Lee, President of Congress, "By the time your Federal buildings on the banks of the Delaware, along the point of a triangle, are fit for the reception of Congress, it will be found that they are very improperly placed for the seat of the empire, and will have to undergo a second erection in a more convenient one."

On April 5th, 1785, the first appropriation to the Commissioners was called for by the Committee of Supplies—"Federal Buildings, \$30,000." Mr. Grayson, of Virginia, moved its refusal, but he was overruled. Then, on motion of Mr. Pinckney, that vote was reconsidered, and the report was recommitted. Here the matter rested until the twenty-second of September, when the appropriation of \$30,000 coming before the House, Mr. Gerry moved to make it the whole sum of \$100,000. In the meantime, the action of the Southern members had so influenced Congress that none of the States except Massachusetts and New Jersey voted for it; upon which, on motion of Mr. Hardy, of Virginia, the item was entirely stricken out of the bill. Thus died the project to make Trenton the Capital of the United States, and the Blazing Star tavern, where the debates took place, lapses into history.

It is of further interest to know that in accordance with the Constitution of 1787, which contained a provision implying that the seat of government should be placed in a district "not exceeding ten miles square," New Jersey again made an offer. The convention of New Jersey which ratified the Constitution recommended to the Legislature to enter into the competition for the capital, which they did by a bill, September 9th, 1788, offering the requisite territory.

In September, 1789, Mr. Elias Boudinot, in the House of Representatives, once more proposed "the banks of either side of the river Delaware, not more than eight miles above or below the lower falls." It failed by a vote of four to forty-six.

Unfortunately, the subsequent history of the selection of a capital for the United States was undoubtedly a question of barter. The North and South compromised on national assumption of debts and a site for the capital, the South consenting to centralizing schemes of financiering and the North voted for the Potomac.

An incident of the session of Congress in Trenton during the fall and early winter of 1781 was the visit of the Marquis de Lafayette, who arrived here from the South on Thursday, the tenth of December, and visited Congress next day. A congressional committee of one from each State, of which Mr. Jay was Chairman, received the Marquis in the Congress chamber. He was assured that Congress continued to entertain the same high sense of his abilities and zeal to promote the welfare of America, both here and in Europe, which they have frequently expressed and manifested on former occasions, and which the recent marks of his attention to their commercial and other interests have perfectly confirmed. As his uniform and unceasing attachment to this country has resembled that of a patriotic citizen, the United States would ever regard him with particular affection, and would not cease to feel an interest in whatever may concern his honor and prosperity, and that their best and kindest wishes will always attend him.

To these sentiments General Lafayette responded in a well-chosen address. The Legislature of New Jersey was in session in Trenton, and the members, through Governor William Livingston, President of Council, and Benjamin Van Cleve, Speaker of the House, also presented an address to General Lafayette.

In 1821, forty years after this Trenton celebration, General Lafayette returned to the United States. In his tour he arrived in Trenton on Saturday, the twenty-fifth of September. Next morning he attended public worship in the church; afterward he visited Joseph Bonaparte, at Bordentown, and returned to spend the night. He breakfasted here again July 16th, 1825.

President Monroe (who was wounded in the battle of Trenton), on his tour of 1817, arrived here on Saturday, June 7th, and attended worship the next day in the Presbyterian church.

In 1799, Trenton had the honor of again becoming the seat of the national government. The yellow fever had almost decimated Philadelphia, in consequence whereof the Secretary of the Navy urged President Adams to follow his Cabinet, remarking that "the officers are all now at this place,



WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, GOVERNOR, 1776-90.

and not badly accommodated." The President was reluctant to come. He had written in 1797 of the "painful experience" by which he had learned that Congress could not find "even tolerable accommodation" here. However, he promised to go by the middle of October, submissively assuring his correspondent, "I can and will put up with my private secretary and two domestics only, at the first tavern or first private house I can find." He arrived on the tenth, and on the next day was greeted with fireworks. He found "the inhabitants of Trenton wrought up to a pitch of political enthusiasm that surprised him," in the expectation that Louis XVIII. would be soon restored to the throne of France. ("Works of John Adams," vols. II., VII., IX.) Adams had at this time a conference of six days with Hamilton and other members of his Cabinet before they could agree on the French business. (Randall's "Life of Jefferson," vol. II., pp. 496-8.) The above citations are made from Hall's "History of the Presbyterian Church."

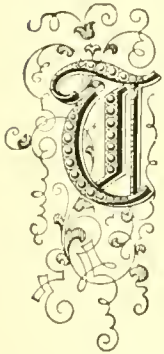
The final attempt made by Trenton to be erected into the seat of government was made upon December 2d, 1801, when the House resolved unanimously, "that the members representing this state, in the Congress of the United States, be and they are hereby requested, if Congress should resolve to move, for the purpose of better accommodation, from the city of Washington, to use their best efforts to procure their removal to the city of Trenton; and they are hereby authorized to proffer, in the name of this state, the State House and other public buildings belonging to the state for the use of congress and their officers, for any length of time that the congress shall wish to occupy them, and that his excellency, the governor, be requested to transmit a copy of this resolution to the members of congress from this state, to be used by them as occasion may offer."



CHAPTER VIII.

WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION BY THE PEOPLE OF NEW JERSEY IN 1789.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED AND WASHINGTON BECOMES PRESIDENT—HE LEAVES ALEXANDRIA, AND HIS PHILADELPHIA WELCOME—HIS ADVENT IN TRENTON AND THE PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION—THOSE WHO TOOK PART THEREIN—WASHINGTON'S LETTER—TRENTON COMMEMORATES THE DEATH OF GENERAL WASHINGTON—BENJAMIN HARRISON, ONE HUNDRED YEARS AFTER, FOLLOWS IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF WASHINGTON—ACTION OF THE NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.



TRENTON'S part in the American Revolution is rendered doubly interesting by virtue of subsequent events. The thirteen Colonies, in the adoption of the Constitution, threw aside their sovereignty and became the United States, whose first President was George Washington. In 1776, General Washington had turned the tide of battle, and in 1789, upon the sixth of April, the American Congress declared him to be the Chief Executive of the infant nation. In obedience to the demands of his country, the hero of the Revolution left his plantation on the banks of the Potomac to guide the civil government and assume new duties as the Father of his Country. His progress northward from Alexandria was marked by spontaneous demonstrations of popular affection. Ovations at all the large towns testified to the gratitude of the citizens of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. New Jersey, whose soil had been reddened with the blood of patriots, outvied her neighbors in her enthusiasm. The news that General Washington was the guest of the City Tavern, in Philadelphia, upon the afternoon of April 20th, attracted many Jerseymen to the metropolis of the Delaware Valley and prepared the way for a welcome, truly royal, which New Jersey gave him upon the following day. The event is thus described by General Stryker :

"About ten o'clock on the morning of April 21st, 1789, he left Philadelphia in the midst of a disagreeable rain. He was now riding in a close carriage, having as his companions Lieutenant-Colonel David Humphreys, an aide-de-camp on his staff during the war and for some months a member of his own household at Mount Vernon, and Mr. Charles Thomson, the Secretary of the late Continental Congress. The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse escorted them beyond the limits of the city.

"It was about two o'clock that day when the carriage arrived at the old stone ferry-house at Colvin's Ferry, now Morrisville. Here Patrick Colvin, the owner of the ferry, took charge of the Presidential party and personally ferried them over the Delaware river. At the Trenton landing, near the tavern of Rensselaer Williams, the party was met by General Philemon Dickinson, Major Richard Howell, afterward Governor of the State, Rev. James F. Armstrong, Chief Justice David Brearley, Dr. Israel Smith and other leading citizens of Trenton. He was greeted also by 'an admiring concourse' of the inhabitants of Bloomsbury and Lambertton, who had gathered on the river bank. Captain Bernard Hanlon's battery fired a salute, and the troop of horse, commanded by Captain Isaac Carle, the light infantry companies of Captain Hanior, Captain

Munn, Captain Abraham Claypool and Captain Albemarle Collins, formed the escorting column into the village of Trenton. General Washington and his suite here mounted horses prepared for them, and in this manner proceeded up the Ferry road and thence toward the bridge over the Assumpink creek.

"The column started from the ferry at just three o'clock, and the following was the order of the procession :

"Party of Horse.

"The Light Infantry.

"His Excellency on horseback, attended by Mr. Secretary Thomson and Colonel Humphreys.

"The Light Horse.

"The Gentlemen of the town and neighborhood on horseback.

"At the bridge over the creek the ladies of Trenton had formed a plan to testify to General Washington their appreciation of his noble deeds and the love which the whole nation felt for its great deliverer. Here he had captured a body of Hessian mercenaries, under Colonel Rall, who had done all that bad men could do to injure the good people of the Jerseys. On this very spot he had withstood for hours the advance of the British, and afterward had performed one of the masterly movements of the war. During these eventful two weeks he had nearly freed the entire State of an insolent foe. In grateful memory of the successful issue of the Revolutionary struggle, the ladies prepared for Washington a reception which was peculiar in the good taste displayed, and which certainly was intensely gratifying to him.



General Philemon Dickinson

"On the north side of the bridge an arch about twenty feet high was raised, supported on one side by seven and on the other by six pillars. The arch was nearly twenty feet wide and about twelve feet in length. Each of the thirteen pillars was entirely covered with masses of evergreens and wreaths of laurel, and the arches above were closely twined about with the same material, and festooned inside with long ropes of laurel and the flowers of early spring. On the south side of the archway, the side which first appeared to the Presidential party, an inscription in large gilt letters on a blue ground was fastened, and beautifully ornamented with flowers :

'THE DEFENDER OF THE MOTHERS WILL BE THE PROTECTOR OF THE DAUGHTERS.'

"Above this arch was a circlet of laurels and flowers, wreathing the dates of those two events just referred to :

'December 26, 1776—January 2, 1777.'

"On the top of this mass of evergreens was a large sunflower, which was intended to emblemize the American people, who turned toward him as the only Sun which would give life and warmth to the body politic.

"The structure had been erected the day previous by workmen in charge of Benjamin Yard, and the ladies had been busy all the morning putting in position the wreaths and emblems which they had with such taste prepared. Beneath this arch General Washington must pass to enter Trenton.

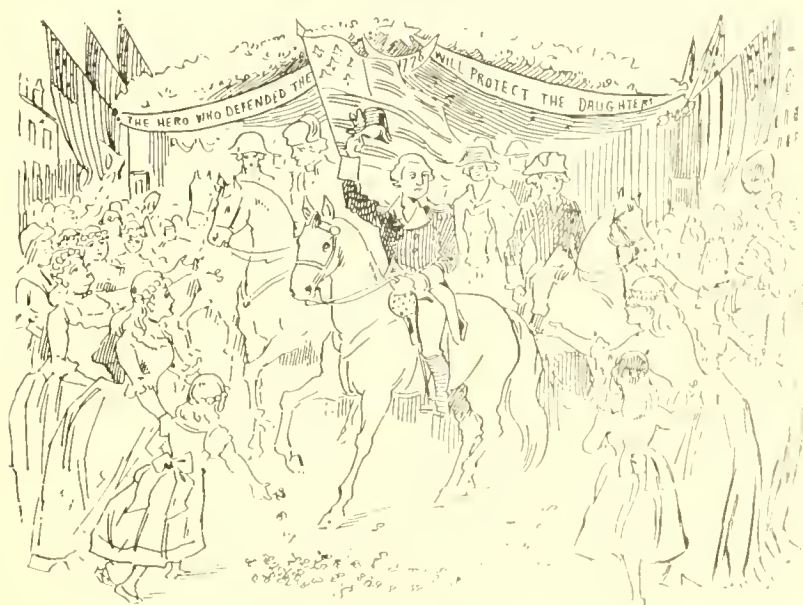
"As he came to the high ground on Mill Hill, some two hundred yards below the creek, the beautiful triumphal arch appeared. But as he passed through the archway with uncovered head a still more lovely sight greeted him. On the one side of the arch he saw six little girls dressed in white carrying baskets of flowers ; on the other side, thirteen young ladies to represent the several States, who were dressed in a similar style, and also had baskets filled with flowers. Behind all these a number of the matrons of the town and neighboring villages,

“As Washington entered the arch the six little girls began to sing a beautiful ode which had been written by Major Richard Howell, and which, under the instruction of Rev. James F. Armstrong, they performed with exquisite sweetness :

“Welcome, mighty Chief ! once more
Welcome to this grateful shore !
Now no mercenary foe
Aims again the fatal blow—
Aims at thee the fatal blow.

“Virgins fair, and Matrons grave,
Those thy conquering arms did save,
Build for thee triumphal bowers,
Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers—
Strew your Hero's way with flowers !

“The first four lines were sung by both matrons and young ladies, the young ladies sang the fifth line, the matrons the first part and the young ladies the last part of the sixth line, then both sang the next two lines, the matrons the ninth, the young ladies the tenth line.



WASHINGTON'S RECEPTION AT TRENTON.

“His horse paced slowly through the arch, and as the last two lines of the ode were sung the pathway was strewn with flowers by the young ladies and little girls. General Washington bowed frequently on either side in response to this novel greeting, and his deep emotion could not in the least be concealed.

“From all the information which could be obtained from one of the participants in this reception who was living in the year 1850, from one who died in 1864 and another in 1874, from others who remember to have seen it, and from tradition in the families of Trenton, it is believed that the following were the matrons who assembled at the house of James Ewing, now the southwest corner of Broad and Lafayette streets, and who took charge of the beautiful ceremonies on that occasion :

“Mrs. Susannah Armstrong, Mrs. Mary Borden, Mrs. Susannah Calhoun, Mrs. Elizabeth Chambers, Mrs. Esther Cox, Mrs. Mary Dickinson, Mrs. Elizabeth Ewing, Mrs. Sarah Furman, Mrs. Susannah Gordon, Mrs. Mary Hanna, Mrs. Sarah How, Mrs. Keziah B. Howell, Mrs. Mary Hunt, Mrs. Esther Lowrey, Mrs. Sarah Milnor, Mrs. Ann Richmond, Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. Rachel Stevens, Mrs. Annis Stockton, Mrs. Catherine Stockton, Mrs. Jane Tate, and Mrs. Grace

Woodruff. The thirteen young ladies who represented the States were Miss Eleanor Armstrong, Miss Elizabeth Borden, Miss Elizabeth Cadwalader, Miss Catherine Calhoun, Miss Esther Cox, Miss Mary Cox, Miss Mary Dickinson, Miss Maria Furman, Miss Mary C. Keen, Miss Mary Lowrey, Miss Maria Meredith, Miss Sarah Moore and Miss Margaret Tate. The six little girls who sang the ode of welcome were Miss Sarah Airy, Miss Jemima Broadhurst, Miss Sarah Collins, Miss Sarah How, Miss Sarah B. Howell and Miss Elizabeth Milnor. After the tribute of respect at the archway, the escort proceeded to Samuel Henry's City Tavern, on the southwest corner of Second and Warren streets, where General Washington dined with the principal citizens of the place and held a reception in the parlors of the inn.

"Late in the afternoon he took carriage for Princeton, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong accompanying him that far on his journey. It is generally understood that they spent that night at the residence of the President of the college, the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon.

"During the afternoon a copy of the song with which the little girls had greeted him at the Trenton bridge had been given him, and he handed Mr. Armstrong that evening the following letter :

General Washington cannot leave this place without expressing his acknowledgments, to the Matrons and Young Ladies who received him in so royal & grateful a manner at the Triumphal Arch in Trenton, for the exquisite sensation he experienced in that affecting moment. — The astonishing contrast between his former and actual situation at the same spot. — The elegant taste with which it was adorned for the present occasion — and the innocent appearance of the White-robed Choir who met him with the gratulatory song, have made such impressions on his remembrance as, he assures them will never be effaced. —

97-
Trenton April 21
1789

"This letter was read the following afternoon at an assemblage of the 'white-robed choir' at the residence of Dr. Isaac Smith, on King, now Warren, street, the property now covered by the American Hotel.

[The letter, being afterward printed and each lady receiving a copy, was preserved in the original in the families of Dr. Smith, Chief Justice Ewing and the Rev. Dr. Armstrong.]

"Leaving Princeton, General Washington met William Livingston, the War Governor of the State, and they rode on to Woodbridge, where they spent the night, it is generally thought, at John Manning's inn.

"On the morning of Thursday, April 23d, a number of military companies marched to Bridgetown, lower Rahway, and, with a considerable number of the citizens of the neighborhood, met the General and escorted him into Elizabeth Town, where he 'received a federal salutation.' After a popular reception, he received a committee of Congress at the home of the Hon. Elias Boudinot and thence repaired to Elizabeth Town Point, attended by a vast concourse of people. He then reviewed the escorting troops and took leave of the party of Jerseymen.

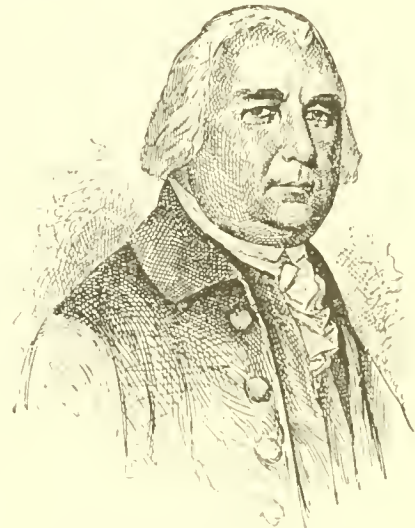
"With the Congressional Committee, with whom were Colonel Humphreys and Mr. Thompson, at high noon he entered a large boat elegantly adorned, and manned by thirteen skillful pilots of the harbor. They were all dressed in white sailor costume.

"A large number of smaller boats, handsomely festooned, accompanied him. Flags were flying from every vessel in the bay. With vocal and instrumental music, with the discharge of artillery and the loud welcome of the people, he reached Murray's wharf, now Wall street, in the city of New York, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. Here he was received by George Clinton, the Governor of the State, and Richard Varick, the Mayor of the city, and on April 30th he was inaugurated first President of the United States."

It is of especial interest to recall the occasion of the death of General Washington, in which Trenton was deeply interested. Dr. John Hall, in his history, states that a public commemoration thereof was observed in Trenton on the fourteenth of January, 1800. By invitation of the Governor and Mayor, with the Rev. Messrs. Hunter, Waddell and Armstrong, on behalf of the citizens, President Smith delivered the oration, and it was published. The late Dr. Johnson, of Newburgh, who was then in college, relates in his Autobiography (edited by Dr. Carnahan, 1856) that a large number of students walked from Princeton to hear the oration. "A procession was formed opposite the Episcopal church, from which a bier was carried, preceded by the clergy, and all passed to the State House, where the ceremonies were performed. At a certain stanza in one of the elegiac songs, 'eight beautiful girls, of about ten years of age, dressed in white robes and black sashes, with baskets on their arms filled with sprigs of cypress, rose from behind the Speaker's seat,' and strewed the cypress on the mock coffin.

One hundred years after General Washington passed through Trenton on the way to his inauguration, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States, followed in turn the route taken by his predecessor. A special train of parlor cars conveyed the President and distinguished guests from the Capital of the United States to New York. A change of plans necessitated the abandonment of a popular reception in Trenton, and the train passed through the town to Elizabeth, where President Harrison was the guest of the late Governor Robert Stockton Green. A truly loyal welcome awaited the successor of General Washington, and there the enthusiasm and patriotism of all New Jersey found its expression.

To commemorate this event, the New Jersey Historical Society, upon the occasion of its fiftieth anniversary, in May, 1895, presented President Harrison with a medal of superior beauty and workmanship, being tendered on the part of the society by President Scott, of Rutgers. President



Isaac Smith Esq^r

Scott in his address spoke of the part New Jersey had played in the formation of the Constitution. One of the few States to send delegates to the Annapolis convention, from which resulted the plan of a more perfect union, it was noteworthy that "James Madison sketched the national plan, William Paterson claimed and secured through the temporary Jersey plan the permanent and equal recognition of the States, and Oliver Ellsworth cleared the way for the blending plan in which the brightest life of each of these forces is conditioned upon the welfare of the other. James Madison and Oliver Ellsworth received their first lessons in statecraft at the knee of Princeton mother."

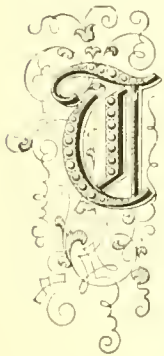
The medal is of solid gold, made by Tiffany. The face bears the likeness of George Washington. The reverse contains words of advice from Washington and emblems of the society and the seal of the society. The officers of the society are : President, Dr. Samuel H. Pennington ; Vice Presidents, General William S. Stryker, Rev. Dr. George S. Mott, Jonathan W. Roberts ; Librarian and Treasurer, Hon. Frederick W. Ricord ; Corresponding Secretary, William Nelson ; Recording Secretary, Ernest E. Coe.



CHAPTER IX.

SOME EARLY DESCRIPTIONS OF TRENTON.

THE JOURNAL OF WILLIAM EDMUNDSON—THE LETTER OF MAHLON STACY—SMITH'S DESCRIPTION—THE TRAVELS OF MARQUIS DE CHASTELLUX—PRIEST'S MISTAKES—ELKANAH WATSON VISITS THE TOWN—"SALMAGUNDI"—BISSOT AND WANSEY—THE DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULT—F. A. MICHAUX—GORDON'S "GAZETTEER."



THE HISTORICAL allusions to Trenton, culled from a variety of sources, give us interesting pen pictures of the town as it was in early days. These have been cited, in many cases, *verbatim*, so that the various phases of city growth may be the more completely illustrated. The newspapers of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, which, with an occasional London gazette, alone circulated in colonial New Jersey, give us little or no information of a descriptive character. From the journals of *royauteurs*, and particularly from the diurnal records of the traveling ministers of the Society of Friends, one must search for information. These excerpts include but a small portion of those which could be obtained, but are nevertheless arranged in such chronological order that the general growth of the town may be readily followed.

The earliest English name given to the land now occupied by the city of Trenton was "The Falls," or, as the early records have it, "ye Falles of ye De La Ware." That the locality was very early so called is proved by the journal of William Edmundson, traveling minister of the Society of Friends. Leaving Shrewsbury, in Monmouth county, in the year 1675, he traveled southward to Maryland, and thus describes the incidents of his visit. One of a party starting with an Indian guide, they lost their way and retraced their steps to the Raritan river. There they found a small path leading to Delaware Falls. Thus says Edmundson:

"We travelled that day, *and saw no tame creature*. At night we kindled a fire in the wilderness and lay by it, as we used to do in such journeys. Next day, about nine in the morning, by the good hand of God, we came well to the Falls, and by his providence found there an Indian man, a woman, and boy with a canoe; so we hired him for some *waampunga* to help us over in the canoe; we swam our horses, and though the river was broad, yet got well over, and by the directions we received from friends, travelled towards Delawaretown, [probably Newcastle,] along the west side of the river. When we had rode some miles, we baited our horses and refreshed ourselves with such provisions as we had, *for as yet we were not come to any inhabitants*."

The designation of "The Falls" probably died out by 1750, but a sentiment lingered around the name for many years. As late as 1824, there was incorporated in Trenton "The Bible Society of Delaware Falls."

In 1680, Stacy wrote "From the Falls of Delaware in West New Jersey" Trenton. "This is a most brave place. * * * We have wanted nothing since we came hither. The * * * [the immigrants] improve their lands and have good crop." Stacy indicates the *hardy* quality of the North English farmer when he says "I wonder at our Yorkshire people that they will live in

servitude * * * than stir out of the chimney corner and transport themselves to a place * * * where they might know better things."

An extremely interesting pre-Revolutionary view of the vicinity of Trenton may be had in Smith's History (1765). The river navigation above Trenton was confined to the troughlike boats, forty or fifty feet long, square above the head and sterns, sloping fore and aft. They were six or seven feet wide, and drew about two feet of water, with a tonnage of five or six hundred bushels of wheat. These Durham boats were especially strong, and were constructed to "run" the rapids during the spring and fall freshets. In Burlington county, which lay to the south of Assanpink creek, pork was a staple for West India trade, with beef, mutton, cheese and butter for Philadelphia markets. Of Hunterdon county, in the southern corner of which Trenton was situated, Smith says it "is the most populous and opulent county in the Province. The land is generally good for tillage; wheat the staple. * * * The courts are held at Trenton, a place of concourse and lively trade. It stands at the head of the tide and in a high pleasant situation; the inhabitants have a public library."

In the "Travels of the Marquis de Chastellux," about the year 1785 (vol. I., p. 168), he records his trip from the classic and martial ground of Princeton. He further says:

"I arrived early at Trenton, having remarked nothing interesting on the road, unless it be the beauty of the country, which everywhere corresponds with the reputation of the Jerseys, called the garden of America. On approaching Trenton, the road descends a little, and permits one to see at the east end of the town the orchard where the Hessians hastily collected and surrendered prisoners." He gives a brief review of the battle of Trenton, of which it is truly said that it "was neither honourable or dishonourable for the Hessians; but which proves that no troops existing can be reckoned on, when they suffer themselves to be surprised." At dinner he found his "headquarters well established in a good inn kept by *Mr. Williams*. The sign of this inn is a philosophical, or if you will, a political emblem. It represents a beaver at work, with his little teeth, to bring down a large tree and underneath is written *Persévando*." Governor Livingston, who was for so long the object of Tory vengeance that he was obliged to constantly change his abiding-place, visited the Marquis, who speaks of His Excellency as "an old man much respected and who passes for a very sensible man." The Frenchman and the Governor took a "little walk before dinner," examining the environs of the town. At dinner were the Marquis, the Governor, Colonel Moyland, M. de Gimat and two aides-de-camp of General Lafayette. A Justice of the Peace in Trenton on business and a Captain of American Artillery "came and set down at table with us without any ceremony; it being the custom of the country for travellers when they meet at the hour of dinner to dine together." The dinner was excellent; the wine rare and dear; and, although the Justice and the Captain knew that the repast was to be charged to the Marquis, they "set off without saying a word to me on the subject."

Priest, the English traveler, in America 1793-97, made the curious mistake that has until this day marked the visits of *voyageurs*. He remained in Trenton over night, but left before sunrise the next morning, a circumstance he much regretted, as he wished to see the falls so worthy the attention of a traveler. He had confounded the Trenton falls, or Delaware river rapids, of a descent of about eighteen feet in six miles, with the Trenton Falls of West Canada creek, New York. Francis Baily, President of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, who visited New Jersey in 1796, says of the falls, "these do not deserve the name of *falls*, being nothing more than a ledge of rocks reaching across the river, and obstructing the navigation for large vessels."

Elkanah Watson, in his Memoirs, credits Trenton with only seventy dwellings, situate principally on two narrow streets running parallel (now Broad and Warren), whilst the travels of the Duke de la Rochefoucault, Liancourt (1795-97), gives the town three hundred houses, mostly wooden, those on the high street being best, "but very moderate in their appearance." Isaac Weld, Jr., published his travels in 1799, and credits the town with two hundred neatly-built houses, four churches and commodious streets. Melish, in his travels, in 1806-07, makes Trenton "a handsome little town, containing about two hundred houses."

The situation of the town seems to have something that takes the French eye. In 1805, General Moreau established his residence on the opposite bank of the river, and Joseph Bonaparte was disappointed in the purchase of a site adjoining (now in) the town, before he settled a few miles below. Moreau's mansion was burnt down on Christmas day, 1811. The stable became a

manufactory. Upon his first arrival the General resided "at the seat of Mr. Le Guen, at Monrosville." By virtue of an act of Legislature (March 5th, 1816), the estate of one hundred and five acres was sold by Moreau's executor, three years after his fall at Dresden. It may have been the reputation of the river scenery that gave the hint to the wits of "Salmagundi," in the journal of an imaginary traveler: "Trenton—built above the head of navigation, to encourage commerce—capital of the State—only wants a castle, a bay, a mountain, a sea, and a volcano, to bear a strong resemblance to the bay of Naples." ("Salmagundi," by Irving, Paulding, &c., 1807.) (Hall.)

Brissot, the Girondist, who died by the guillotine in 1793, was here in 1788. "The taverns," he writes ("Nouveau Voyage dans les Etats-unis, fait en 1788," J. P. Brissot de Warville, L., p. 148), "are much dearer on this road than in Massachusetts and Connecticut. I paid at Trenton for a dinner 3s. 6d. money of Pennsylvania. We passed the ferry from Trenton at seven in the morning. The Delaware, which separates Pennsylvania from New-Jersey, is a superb river. The prospect from the middle of the river is charming. On the right you see mills and manufactories; on the left two charming little towns which overlook the water. The borders of this river are still in their wild state. In the forests which cover them there are some enormous trees. There are likewise some houses, but they are not equal, in point of simple elegance, to those of Massachusetts."

In 1794, an English tourist says of our town: "The houses join each other, and form regular streets, very much like some of the small towns in Devonshire. The town has a very good market, which is well supplied with butcher's meat, fish, and poultry. Many good shops are to be seen there, in general with seats on each side the entrance, and a step or two up into each house." The market prices on the day of this visit were, beef 8d., mutton 1d., veal 1d. "This was dearer than common on two accounts; the great quantity lately bought up for exportation upon taking off the embargo, and the Assembly of the State being then sitting at Trenton. Land here sells, of the best kind, at about ten pounds [twenty-seven dollars] an acre." ("Journal of an Excursion to the United States in the Summer of 1794," by Henry Wansey, F.A.S., a Wiltshire clothier.)

The Duke de la Rochefoucault, about 1781, makes this entry in his journal: "About a quarter of a mile beyond Trenton is the passage over the Delaware by a ferry, which, though ten stages-coaches daily pass in it, is such that it would be reckoned a very bad ferry in Europe. On the farther side of the river the retrospect to Trenton is, in a considerable degree, pleasing. The ground between that town and the Delaware is smooth, sloping, decorated with the flowers and verdure of a fine meadow. In the environs of the town, too, are a number of handsome villas which greatly enrich the landscape." ("Travels in 1795-97," vol. I., p. 519.) In April, 1795, Peter Howell advertised a "two-horse coach" to leave Trenton for Philadelphia every Wednesday and Saturday, at eleven o'clock. Fare for a passenger, 12s. 6d.; fourteen pounds of baggage allowed.

The celebrated French naturalist, F. A. Michaux, son of A. Michaux, sent over by Louis XVI. for botanical research, passing in 1802, gives us this paragraph: "Among the other small towns by the roadside, Trenton seemed worthy of attention. Its situation upon the Delaware, the beautiful tract of country that surrounds it, must render it a most delightful place of abode." ("Travels of Francois André Michaux.") By an act of March 3d, 1786, the Legislature granted Andre, the traveler's father, permission to hold land, not exceeding two hundred acres, in any part of the State for a botanical garden. There is a memoir of Francois (who was the author of the "North American Sylva") in the "Transactions of the American Philosophical Society," vol. XI. Three years before the above-mentioned act, the French Consul for New Jersey offered in the King's name all kinds of seeds whenever a botanical garden should be established. The Legislature (December 10th, 1783) made the ingenious reply that as soon as they established such a garden they should be glad to receive the seeds.

In 1834, Gordon's "Gazetteer" of New Jersey was issued. In the description of Trenton it says that there is in the city "a state house 100 x 60 feet, with bow at either end, cupola and bell the building is of stone, stuccoed in imitation of dark granite," together with the Governor's residence, three fire-proof offices, a bank incorporated in 1804, an academy, three boarding and day-schools for females and several common schools. Trenton, in local parlance, included the villages of Mill Hill, Bloomsbury and Lambertton, then in Burlington county. The churches were Episcopal, Presbyterian, Friends', Baptist, Reformed Baptist, Roman Catholic, Methodist and African Methodist. Trenton proper included 425 dwellings, 13 taverns, about 30 stores; Mill Hill

had 78 dwellings, 1 store and 1 tavern; Bloomsbury had 115 dwellings, 2 stores and 5 taverns, and Lambertton 64 dwellings, 2 stores and 2 taverns. A line of steamboats ran daily to Philadelphia and stages three times per diem to that city, as well as New York. Local lines served Princeton and the rural districts. The State Prison, at Lambertton, had accommodation for 150 convicts. "The framed bridge over the Delaware," having a span of 1,100 feet, double carriage-way and foot-paths, "resting on the cords of, and suspended from, a series of five arches supported on stone piers," was "much admired for its lightness, grace and strength." Two cotton mills on the Assumpink, with 5,400 spindles, one mill for power looms, and on the Delaware two mills for looms are mentioned. The Trenton Falls Company, incorporated 1831, which, with the canal, "have given new life to business and enterprise," were anticipated factors in the development of the city.

A most enthusiastic and truthful exposition of the advantages of Trenton as a manufacturing center, closes the description. Attention is called to the location of the town on river and canal, in the midst of a fertile agricultural country where labor is plenty and provisions are cheap; with facilities for obtaining coal and one railroad projected to New York and two practically completed to Philadelphia, one from Morrisville and the other from Bordentown, and, above all, "convenience in obtaining raw material, unfailing power for its manipulation and a chance of and ready access to the best markets of the country."



CHAPTER X.

THE CORPORATE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF TRENTON. TRENTON BEFORE THE CHARTER OF 1792.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TRENTON'S GROWTH—COUNTY LINES, WITH TRENTON AS THE SHIRE TOWN—
THE ORGANIZATION OF TRENTON TOWNSHIP—THE EARLY JAIL—CHARACTER OF THE TOWN IN
THE MIDDLE OF THE LAST CENTURY—TRENTON'S COLONIAL CHARTER—THE VILLAGE BECOMES
A BOROUGH TOWN—ITS BOUNDARIES—THE OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES—THE CHARTER
BECOMES UNWIELDY AND IS SURRENDERED—A NOTICE OF TRENTON'S FAIR AND MARKET.



PROPER view of the corporate history of the city of Trenton leads us to the very beginnings of town life. Unlike so many cities which have grown by fitfully embracing great sections of rural territory, Trenton has increased from within, outward. This is the converse of the proposition usually presented. The corporate history of many cities is the history of the environs which they have absorbed. Trenton had no small towns around her—lesser satellites—except, of course, South Trenton, Chambersburg and Millham, which, though under separate governments, were, nevertheless, an integral part of herself. The history of Trenton is the history of the city—not the record of the near-by townships.

Thus, as the corporate record is purely evolutionary, the germ lies in the town as "The Falls of the Delaware."

By virtue of an act passed January 21st, 1709-10, the boundaries of the counties of New Jersey were further divided and ascertained. Much uncertainty had existed, giving rise to manifold inconveniences. Burlington, which then contained Trenton, or the Falls, was bounded, in part, by "the Line of Partition between *East* and *West Jersey*, thence along the said Line of Partition by *Maidenhead* and *Hopewell* to the northernmost and uttermost Bounds of the Township of *Amwell*, thence by the same to the River *Delaware*." Trenton was thus politically dependent upon Burlington, as she had been for a score of previous years.

The growth of the up-river settlements became more vigorous, and in 1713-14 the Legislature passed an act (March 11th) providing that all the "upper parts" of West Jersey "lying Northwards of or situate above the Brook or Rivulet commonly called *Assaupink* be erected into a county," which, in honor of Governor Robert Hunter, who had recently been appointed by the Crown, was called *Hunterdon* county. Until 1727-28, Hunterdon elected her representatives to Assembly with Burlington. King George II. having instructed the Governor to issue a writ, the Sheriff returned the names of John Porterfield and Joseph Stout as Assemblymen. Henceforth Hunterdon county exercised her rights in electing her members of the Lower House.

It will be remembered that Trenton, as "the Falls," was the center of the townships of Nottingham, Maidenhead (Lawrenceville), Hopewell and Amwell, being equally equidistant of each Burlington. In 1713-14, the upper parts of Burlington, or all that territory lying north of the Assaupink and bounded on the east by the Province line became the county of Hunterdon. It

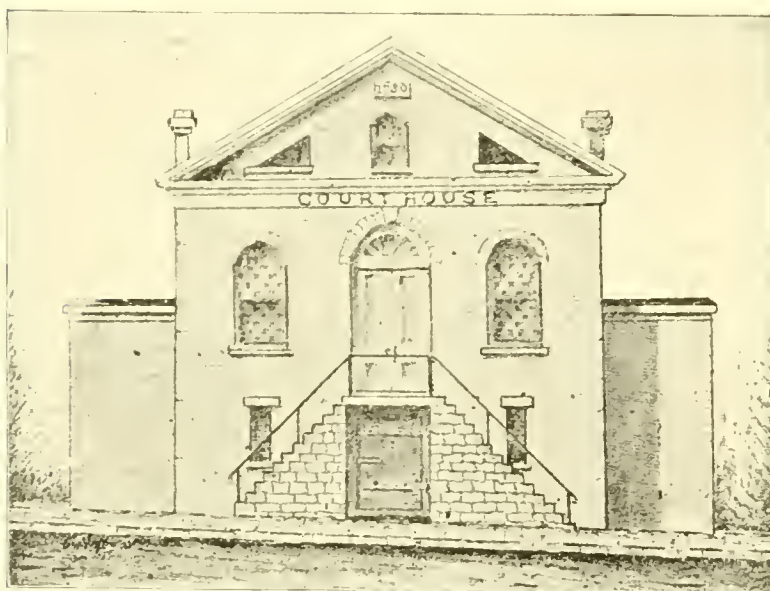
appears at this early period as if rivalries existed between the towns of Hopewell and Maidenhead (Lawrenceville) for the honor of holding the county courts. By Ordinance of April 7th, XIII. of Anne, it was therein specifically directed that the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions should be held alternately at Maidenhead (Lawrenceville) and Hopewell, "until a court-house and gaol for the county should be built." In accordance with this provision, the courts sat in Maidenhead in June and December and in Hopewell in March and September.

At this early time the courts met in the churches and not infrequently in private houses. Among those whose homes were used for this purpose were Theophilus Phillips, William Osborne, Horner, and Daniel Bailey, in Maidenhead. When the court sat in Hopewell, it was held first and subsequently at the house of Andrew Heath and the house of Robert Lanning (the place afterwards owned by the heirs of Nathaniel Lanning).

No action seems to have been taken concerning the erection of a common jail. John Muirhead, High Sheriff, complained to the court in 1711, in 1717, in June, 1719, and in March, 1720, that there was no gaol for the county. This is in no sense surprising, inasmuch as the county of Hunterdon practically had two capitals. Indeed, the crisis in Hunterdon's affairs came in September, 1719, when the courts first sat in Trenton. The executive power of the Colony was called upon to settle

the matter. It having been represented to the Governor that the holding the courts alternately in Maidenhead and Hopewell was attended with inconvenience, in March, 1719, he finally directed that the courts should be held and kept in Trenton from the month of September next ensuing.

The establishing of the county court in the village of Trenton was one of the most prominent, if not the most prominent, factors in the future development of the town. Located in the extreme southwestern portion of old Hunterdon county, it drew to itself the varied interests of the upper



THE OLD COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

Delaware Valley. Not only the settlers of Maidenhead, Hopewell and Amwell, but later the newer townships of upper Hunterdon, such as Readington, met on court days. The Palatinate farmer and the Scotch-Irish immigrant who drifted from Pennsylvania, the Hollander from the Raritan Valley and the staid Quaker plantation-owner from the Burlington county townships of Nottingham, Chestertield and the Hamptons, joined hands. Court days brought a varied population, of many races and faiths, and formed the basis for a Fair, from which grew much of the economic prosperity of all colonial towns.

Trenton now became divorced from the townships, for in March, 1719, "the court ordered that the bounds of Trenton be entered on record as followeth; beginning at the landing on the Delaware river, in Nottingham, running up said river to the mouth of Jacob's creek; thence along said creek to the King's road, to a run called Jacob's run; thence up said run to Thatcher's swamp, along a run that runs into Shabbakonk, and over Shabbakonk, including Ralph Hart's plantation, to the line that divides Hopewell from Maidenhead; thence along said line till it comes to the line of Mr. Trent and Thomas Lambert's land; thence along said line betwixt Mr. Trent and Thomas Lambert to the Delaware river, and so along said river to the first-mentioned station."

The first public building in Trenton was the County Jail. This was undoubtedly located upon land owned by William Trent, who gave the property to the county. The year in which the jail

was built was probably 1721, and stood upon the same spot where the Trenton Bank now stands. It was a two-story building erected of grey sandstone, with stuccoed front. The cells were in the lower story. The upper story was used as a court-room, the entrance to which was by a number of stone steps erected on the outside of the building and surrounded in later times by an iron railing. It is said that the steps extended from the gutter, and persons going into the court-room were compelled to ascend from the street. Pedestrians going up and down the street passed directly under these steps. The steps were afterward removed from the street and placed crosswise upon the front of the building, commencing from either corner, on the north and south sides of it, and meeting at the top, in the center of the building, forming a pyramid, so that anyone going into the court-room could ascend either from the north or south of it. Subsequently these steps were removed and placed inside the building.

Trenton, during the next twenty years, grew with spirit under the impetus of being a shire town. By 1745 there were nearly a hundred houses in the place. The flourishing condition in which the town appears to have been at that time, and its advantageous location for business, led the inhabitants to anticipate its rapidly-increasing growth and prosperity. Presuming that material advantages would accrue through an act of incorporation by the Crown, conferring borough privileges, in the nineteenth year of the reign of George II., Governor Lewis Morris and a number of the inhabitants of this district of country sent a petition to the King.

The city of Burlington had already been incorporated, which was an additional incentive to such a course. Trenton was at this period using strenuous endeavors to control all the upper river trade and to centralize all the agricultural life of lower Hunterdon county within her limits. Such was the influence of Trenton's friends at court that the borough charter was granted without many attendant difficulties, so usual in such case. This is rather remarkable, particularly at a period when Great Britain did practically nothing to foster independent economic action on the part of the inhabitants of any of her trans-Atlantic Colonies.

TRENTON'S COLONIAL CHARTER, SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1715, TO APRIL 9TH, 1750.

By virtue of the "Humble petition" of King George the Second's "loving Subjects the principal Inhabitants of the township of Trenton in the County of Hunterdon, a Royal charter of Incorporation" was granted in the nineteenth year of His Majesty's reign (1715). Therein, with certain "powers, Privileges, Immunities and Jurisdictions," the "Infant Settlement was made a free Borough Town."

The petition recited that Trenton was situated at the head of navigation, with a large and fruitful country adjacent thereto, and these facts in all probability would tend to render Trenton a place of trade and importance.

The charter of incorporation creates a body politic consisting of a "Chief Burgess, Recorder, Burgesses and Commonality of the Borough Town of Trenton," with powers of perpetual succession. This corporation had the usual common-law powers of suing and being sued in all causes and courts; purchasing realty, as well as goods and chattels, within or without the Province, and disposal of the same, having a common seal, altering the same at pleasure. The town bounds are thus described: "Begins at the mouth of Crosswicks Creek and runs from thence up said Creek to the mouth of a creek known by the name of Doctor's Creek, then up said Doctor's Creek to the line formerly run by George Keith between East and West Jersey, then along the said line, including Maidenhead and Hopewell, to the line between Hopewell and Amwell, then along the several lines Between Hopewell and Amwell to Delaware River and so down the said river to the place of Beginning." Provision was made for one Chief Burgess and Recorder, twelve Burgesses, sixteen Common Councilmen, one Marshal, one Common Clerk, one Treasurer and eight Constables. Thomas Cadwalader was appointed by the charter to act as Chief Burgess until the second of December next ensuing after the granting of the charter. It was further provided that he or one of the twelve Burgesses should succeed to the office. Nathaniel Ware was appointed as Recorder during his natural life, except, as was also true of Chief Burgess Cadwalader, he shall resign or misbehave. The Burgesses appointed were Thomas Cadwalader, William Morris, Joseph Warrell, Daniel Coxe, Andrew Smith, Alexander Lockhart, David Martin, Robert Pearson, Andrew Reel,

Theophilus Phillipse, Joseph De Cou, Samuel Hunt and Reuben Armitage, who were to serve for life. The Common Councilmen, also appointed for life, were Joseph Paxton, Theophilus Severns, Benjamin Biles, Jasper Smith, Cornelius Ringo, Jonathan Stout, Jonathan Waters, Thomas Burrows (Burroughs), Jr., George Ely, John Hunt, John Dagworthy, Jr., Joseph Phillips, John Welling, William Plaskett, Daniel Lanning and Benjamin Green.

David Martin, then Sheriff of the county of Hunterdon, was appointed as Borough Marshal so long as his shrievalty term should continue. Anthony White was appointed "Town Clerk and Clerk of the Court and Courts of the said Borough Town" during good behavior. Andrew Reed was selected as Treasurer; Robert Taylor, William Pearson, William Sprowls, John Abbott, Mathew Baker, Abner Phillipse, Vincent Runyon and Jonathan Hunt as Constables, until their successors should be elected. Within three days after the publication of the royal charter the officers above named were instructed to take the oaths of allegiance, abjuration and supremacy, and subscribe the test or declaration as was directed by the acts of Parliament. Succession in office of the above corporation was provided in that upon the second day of December of each year the Chief Burgess, Burgesses, Recorder and Common Councilmen assemble in "some convenient room or place * * *" and shall proceed to nominate, Elect and Choose one Chief Burgess" from the twelve, one Marshal, one Common Clerk (unless the County Clerk of Hunterdon shall refuse to serve), one Treasurer and eight Constables for one year ensuing. If the Chief Burgess died or was removed the office fell upon the Recorder, who in fourteen days thereafter was instructed to summon the Burgesses and Common Council, and "then and there by plurality of votes Nominate Elect and Choose one of the twelve Burgesses to be Chief Burgess." If from any cause the Recorder failed to call the Burgesses, the "eldest or first-named Burgess" should assume the duty. If Common Councilmen died or were removed, the "Several freeholders and House Keepers of the said Borough Town, which have been before that time duly admitted and sworn freemen, * * *" shall meet the said Chief Burgess and recorder or one of them in some Convenient room or place, * * * shall then and there by plurality of votes nominate Elect and Choose such fitt and Discreet person" as Councilman. The successors of the Marshal, Common Clerk, Treasurer and Constables were elected by the Burgesses.

The Burgesses and Common Council had power "to make Constitute ordain and Establish such and so many good and reasonable laws Constitutions Decrees and orders in writing and sealed with their Public Seal" declaring and explaining "how and in what manner the said Chief Burgess recorder, Burgesses and Common Council men and all and Singular other officers ministers merchants Artificers Tradesmen freeholders and freemen respectively Inhabiting and residing in the said Borough Town shall at all times and places act and perform and behave themselves in their several offices, functions misteries, Trades and Businesses within the said Borough Town and the Liberties, precincts and bounds of the same, for the further Common good publick utility and good government." The governing body were instructed to impose "mulets and Amerements upon the Breakers of such laws and ordinances so made." It was further provided that every Monday, Thursday and Saturday in the year should be Market Days, as well as two fairs, one from the third Wednesday in April until the following Friday (inclusive), and the other on the third Wednesday in October as continuing as before. Then was to be had the "Selling and Buying of all and all manner of Horses Mares, Colts, Cows, Calves Steers Hoggs Sheep and all other Cattle or any other goods wares and merchandizes," subject to rules and regulations as may be imposed by the Burgesses and Council. *Ex officio*, the Chief Burgess, Burgesses and Recorders were Justices of the Peace. The Chief Burgess, Recorder and at least three Burgesses, the Town Clerk, Marshal and Constables were empowered to hold a quarterly court of record to inquire "into all manner of felonies, Crimes and offences not Capital," and to "hear try and Determine all petit Larcenies, Routs Riots and unlawful assemblys and all other Crimes and offences whatsoever" whereof the punishment did not extend to loss of life and member. Fines could be laid in such cases. On view and in open court nuisances and encroachments in the streets and highways of the borough were to be removed and amended by this Burgess Court. A similar court of a civil nature was created, with cognizance of all actions (except "*ejectioni firmo* and all real actions where the freehold may come in Dispute"). The corporation of the borough of Trenton were empowered "to Erect Build maintain and Support such Goal prison Court House Work House and House of Correction, one or more, * * *" as they shall see occasion." Until the jails and other public

buildings were erected, the County Jail and Court House was to be used. There the Burgess Courts were to be held and there the Justices were to "punish Correct and Sett to Work all Vagabonds, Runaway Servants and other Stroling and Disorderly persons." The Chief Burgess and Recorder were to take "recognizance of Debts within the said Borough Town according to the Statute of Merchants and of Acton Burnel." The Chief Burgess was also to appoint a Clerk of the Market, "who shall have assize and assay of Bread Ale Wine Beer Wood Weights and measures," as well as a "Keeper of the work house and house of correction, a cryer, whiper and all other inferiour and subordinate officers." The corporation was to yield and pay to the royal treasury the sum of £3 proclamation money.

The document thus concludes: "Witness our said Trusty and well beloved Lewis Morris Esqr our said Captain General and Governor in chief in and over our said province of Nova Casarea or New Jersey and Territories thereon depending in America and vice Admiral in the same &c at Kingsbury the Sixth day of September in the nineteenth year of our Reign."

[Loco Sigilli
Majoris Provice
Nova Casarea]

Jos. Warrell, Attorney-General, indorsed the charter with his legal approval.

Upon the twenty-third day of December, in the twenty-third year of the reign of King George II., the corporation of the "free Burrough Town" of Trenton, in an instrument, surrendered their "divers Liberties, priviledges Immunitys and Franchises." Although the members of the corporation retained "a Just Sence of Gratitude for the Person and Memory of his late Excellency, Lewis Morris Esqr for the favour they are Satisfyed he Intended to confer upon them," yet, by experience, it was found that it did not answer the salutary purpose intended. Upon the other hand, the charter was "found very prejudicial to the Interest and trade" of Trenton. The Burgesses and Common Council yielded to the Crown the charter of incorporation, with all its liberties and privileges, together with their pretences and claims to the exercise or administration of powers thereby conferred. Theophilus Severns, on the seventh day of April, 1750, appeared before John Coxe, one of the Council for New Jersey, and certified to the seal of the corporation. Governor Belcher, in Burlington city, on the ninth of April, in the twenty-third year of George II., accepted the "Instrument of Surrender of the Charter for Incorporating the Burrough Town of Trenton * * * in behalf of his Most Sacred Majesty."

Notification of the surrender of this charter was printed in the "Pennsylvania Gazette," April 12th, 1750, to the end that all persons should be saved "Trouble and Attendance upon the Fairs, which will not be held as usual."

These fairs were mentioned in the "Pennsylvania Journal" of October 3d, 1745, and in the "Pennsylvania Gazette" of April 3d, 1746, April 17th, 1748, and October 13th, 1748. They were all advertised in the following form:

The "Pennsylvania Gazette" of 1746 announces that upon April 16th, Wednesday, of that year "at the Borough Town of Trenton * * * will be held and kept a FAIR for selling and buying all manner of Horses, Mares, Colts, Cows, Calves, Steers, Hogs Sheep and all other Cattle Goods Wares and Merchandize whatsoever." The fair was to last until the following Friday night. This was pursuant to the charter.



CHAPTER XI.

THE CORPORATE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF TRENTON. THE CHARTER OF 1792.

TRENTON'S CONDITION IN 1790—ABORTIVE ATTEMPTS TO ORGANIZE A CITY GOVERNMENT—THE CHARTER IS GRANTED AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS—EARLY STREETS—THOSE WHO FIRST HELD OFFICE—THE CITY SEAL—TRENTON OUTGROWING HER VILLAGE LIFE—CONDITIONS OF THE TIMES.



FOR the surrender of the first Charter of the Borough Town of Trenton, the lack of success of the plan deterred all future efforts until the close of the American Revolution. Indeed, the preparations for the future conflict, and the struggle for independence, precluded all action toward this end. A new generation of men, whose minds had been stimulated by war, was needed to accomplish great results. Although Trenton proper was north of the Assanpink creek, and consequently in Hunterdon county, nevertheless the genesis of the town is to be found in the Burlington county establishments. In passing it is of interest to remember that the spot of ground immediately adjoining the creek on the south was called Kingsbury, afterward Kensington Hill; but when it became a manufacturing place of some note, the name was again changed to Mill Hill, which name it continued to bear until it was incorporated with Bloomsbury and made the borough of South Trenton.

The charter of 1792, which is the beginning of the present municipal history of the city of Trenton, was in fact the outgrowth of a series of agitations upon the subject. The sympathies which existed between the citizens north and south of the Assanpink creek led them to present a petition to the House of Assembly upon the twentieth of August, 1781, nearly a decade before a charter was finally granted. This petition was accompanied by a bill entitled "An act for erecting part of the township of Nottingham, in the county of Burlington, and part of the township of Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, into a city, and for incorporating the same by the name of the city of Trenton, and for declaring the same a free city and port, for the term of twenty-five years."

This bill passed the House on Tuesday, November 15th, 1785, and on Thursday, the twenty-second of February, 1786, the act was rejected by the Council.

At this time Lambertton, which was a part of the township of Nottingham, had become a thriving town. As early as 1759, Robert Lettis Hooper, in view of prospective river trade, had laid out lots 60 by 181, for a town. His village began on the Delaware at Trenton ferry, running as the road runs to the grist mills opposite Trenton, thence down the stream of the mills to the Delaware, thence down the river to the ferry, being the head of navigation, "where there is a considerable trade extended from the city of Philadelphia, and great parts of the counties of Hunterdon, Morris, Middlesex, Somerset, and Bucks, in Pennsylvania, deliver their produce," and rafts of timber, staves, &c., come from 120 miles up the river.

This property was offered for sale or for a lease of 60 years. Robert Lettis Hooper, in March,

1765, again offered for sale his Lambertson property, about half a mile below the ferry near Trenton, with utensils for curing herring and sturgeon.

Although this project of incorporating the settlements on the north and south banks of the Assanpink was unsuccessful, Lambertson afterward became a port of entry, and has since so remained.

In a couple of years, or upon March 2d, 1786, a petition from sundry inhabitants of the townships of Nottingham and Trenton was presented to the House, "praying that a part of the township of Trenton and a part of the township of Nottingham may have the benefit of a corporation, with the power of making by-laws for their internal police and government;" whereupon leave was given them to present a bill agreeably to the prayer of their petition.

Saturday, March 4th, 1786, a petition from sundry inhabitants of the township of Nottingham was presented to the House, praying that if a charter of incorporation should be given to the inhabitants of Trenton, the township of Nottingham may not be included, which was read and referred.

The attempts to incorporate the city of Trenton now were directed to consolidate the inhabitants north of the Assanpink. The other efforts failed presumably upon the ground that a town upon both sides of the creek would necessarily have to be located in two counties. To relieve this difficulty, upon May 23d, 1792, a petition from the inhabitants of Hopewell, Maidenhead and Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon, was read, asking that a law might be passed for incorporating a borough, to consist of the said townships, for the purpose of holding courts and establishing a gaol and Court House within the said borough.

This was indeed a city *in extenso*, and had the defects of the colonial charter, in that the borough town limits would embrace too much territory and so become unwieldy. The plan then devised was much more feasible, that of cutting Trenton township into two parts. So far as can be ascertained, the lines of the township were, in general, as laid down by the court order of 1719.

Trenton was in 1792 a town of good size. Well supplied with mills, with taverns, a town on the stage route, a large river and back-country trade, spacious homes of influential citizens, and recently brought into national prominence as a projected capital of the United States, the applicant for corporate honors was deemed worthy of legislative assistance. In the town the streets were as follows:

Queen (now Broad) street commenced at the north end of the town, at a junction with King street, and ran due south to the bridge over the Assanpink, at Trent's mills. Front street commenced in Queen, a few rods north of the Assanpink bridge in Broad street, and extended west to the Masonic lodge. Here the River road commenced and ran up Willow street to Potts' tanyard; thence west, through Quarry street, by Rutherford's and Colonel Dickinson's places, in a northwest course, and through Birmingham to the Bear tavern. Second street (State street) commenced at Chambers' corner, at Willow street (now corner of State and Willow), and ran east, to the old iron works, crossing King and Queen streets. King (now Warren) street commenced on the Pennington road and ran, in a southerly direction, by the old Court House and jail (now Trenton Bank), to Front street. It then merged into the Bloomsbury road fording the Assumpink.

The great center of all the upper country trade at this time was the "Five Points," where, in fact, the battle of Trenton commenced and where the monument commemorative thereof now stands. Here were united the Princeton road and the Pennington road with what are now Broad and Warren streets. The Brunswick pike, now the property of the Pennsylvania railroad, and which also forms a part of this distributive system, was not then in existence. It may be incidentally mentioned that upon the fourteenth of November, 1801, the Trenton and New Brunswick Turnpike Company was chartered, the corporators being James Ewing, Joshua Wright, John Neilson, James Schureman and Thomas Hill.

The road was to be four rods wide from Trenton to New Brunswick, and they were to give security to the Governor to pay the subscription money received by them to the Treasurer of the company. The subscriptions were two thousand shares, of \$100 each, \$5 to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing.

Upon the south the Bloomsbury road and the extensions of Broad street reached the plantations of Burlington county.

The inhabitants of Trenton having petitioned the Legislature, a bill to incorporate a part of the township of Trenton was taken up on the first of June, 1792, and postponed. It passed the House, however, on the fifth of November of that year; Council amended the act on the twelfth of the same month, and it was finally passed upon the thirteenth. One of the facts which led to the passage of the bill is said to have been the inability of Trenton under a township government to quell local disturbances. In the spring of 1792 a small mob had caused disorder near the Methodist meeting-house. This gave the authorities much trouble, and in consequence thereof the act of June 1st, 1792, entitled "An act to preserve order and decency in places of worship," was passed. This was one of the first outbreaks against the Methodists ever known in the State of New Jersey.

November 13th, 1792, the city of Trenton was formed from a part of the township of Trenton, with the following boundaries: "Beginning at the mouth of Assaupink creek and running up the same to Bernard Hanlen's mill dam [old Millham]; from thence along the road to the line between Trenton and Maidenhead; thence along the said line to the road leading from Trenton to Maidenhead; thence on a straight line to the northwest corner of a lot late of David Brearley, deceased; thence on a straight line to the northwest corner of the land of Lambert Cadwalader, whereon he now lives; thence down the western line thereof to the river Delaware; thence down the same to the mouth of the Assaupink."

December 21st, 1792, the officers who had been appointed by the Legislature held their first meeting. They were Moore Furman, Mayor; Aaron D. Woodruff, Recorder; Samuel W. Stockton, Abraham Hunt and Alexander Chambers, Aldermen; Charles Axford, Abraham G. Claypole, William Tindall, Bernard Hanlen and Aaron Howell, Assistants, and Pontius D. Stelle.

According to the late John O. Raum, these officials had the following residence:

Moore Furman was a grandfather to the late Captain William E. Hunt, of this city. He had charge of the Commissary Department of the American army during the Revolution in 1776. He lived in the State Street House, in State street; his office was a one-story brick building, and stood on the same spot which the Chancery building occupied, now the site of the Trust and Safe Deposit Company.

Aaron D. Woodruff resided on the corner of Broad and Hanover streets, in the house erected by Thomas Tindall, in 1710. He was for many years Attorney-General of the State, which office he filled at the time of his death.

Samuel W. Stockton lived in the mansion-house in Front street. While going to Philadelphia, in company with his son, in his own carriage, he saw in the neighborhood of Bristol some very fine cherries, and in an effort to get them from the trees he fell, and so injured his skull that he died in a few days from the effects of it.

Abraham Hunt kept a store in that row of brick buildings in Warren street commencing at the corner of State street, the site of the Masonic Temple. He resided in the northern part of the building. The front entrance to his house was on Warren street.

Alexander Chambers was also a merchant. His residence and store was on the northeast corner of State and Willow streets.

Charles Axford lived in a stone house south of the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan canal, in Warren street. The house was torn down at the time of digging the feeder of the canal.

Abraham G. Claypole lived in a mansion in Warren street.

William Tindall lived in a frame house on the east side of Warren street; the building was removed to the opposite side of the street at the time the feeder was made.

Bernard Hanlen lived in the stone house near Millham, opposite what was formerly Pratt & Howell's flouring mills.

Aaron Howell lived in a frame house which stood on the lot in Warren street; it was afterward removed around into Perry street, on the lot now occupied by the Trinity M. E. Church. Howell, son of Aaron, built the house south of it, now owned by Dr. David Warman.

Pontius Dillery Stelle lived on Warren street. South of his residence and adjoining Saint Michael's Church was Stelle's alley. His store was on the corner of Warren street and the alley. Perry street, on its opening in 1813, interfered very materially with this edifice and it was abandoned.

The officers of the corporation were a Mayor, who was keeper of the city seal; a Recorder, who was Deputy Mayor; three Aldermen, six assistants (Common Councilmen) and one Town

Clerk. The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen were Justices of the Peace *ex officio*, appointed by joint meeting and commissioned by the Governor. The six assistants, Town Clerk, Assessor and Collector were chosen by the people. Common Council was composed of the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and assistants, who appointed subordinate officers, such as Treasurer, Marshal and Clerk of the Market. Fines were recovered on warrant of the Mayor, Recorder or Aldermen, appeal lying to Common Council. Tavern licenses were under the control of Common Council.

Before the city obtained this charter, in fact during the Revolution, the Court House of the county of Hunterdon had been removed to the "House of *Henry Mershon* late *John Ringo* in *Amwell*," by act of the Legislature, March 14th, 1780. This measure was brought about by the growing influence of the "up-river" settlements and by the power of the plantation hamlets in the northern part of Hunterdon county. Trenton was no longer the county town of Hunterdon, although in the old jail the prisoners of war and of the Admiralty Court were kept. Upon the final abandonment of the county prison the "old goal" at Trenton was placed under the custody of a Town Jailer, who had the charge of city prisoners, criminal and civil.

On the 19th of January, 1793, a committee consisting of the Mayor, Recorder and Alderman Hunt was appointed to report a seal of the corporation. On the 13th of July the following was selected: "The Device of which is a Sheaf of Wheat proper, the Inscription around the Seal, 'City of Trenton' with the motto *E Parvis Grandes* (once Small, now Great)." In the years past this seal has been modified. As in the case of the introduction of the date, 1776, upon the great seal of New Jersey, "1792" has been introduced upon Trenton's seal. The motto has been abolished. Three sheaves now take the place of one sheaf. The crest, similar to that in the great seal of New Jersey, a nag's head, has been added.



The desire upon the part of many of the inhabitants of Burlington county to unite themselves with Trenton again found expression on January 10th, 1817, when a legislative petition from a number of inhabitants of Mill Hill and Bloomsbury, in the township of Nottingham, was presented, praying to be incorporated with the city of Trenton. At the same time a remonstrance was presented by a number of the inhabitants of said places against the same.

From time to time the charter of the city was altered. The limitations which the Legislature threw around the act of 1792 bound the citizens too closely. Thus, by virtue of an act passed December 14th, 1826, the number of "assistants" was increased to thirteen. In 1831, the Legislature empowered the city to erect a workhouse distinct from the common jail.

During this charter and, in fact, until the new State Constitution of 1811, when the makeshift Constitution of 1776 was abolished, the Mayor, Recorder and three Aldermen were elected by joint meeting and commissioned by the Governor. The voters elected no officers other than the assistants, Town Clerk, Assessor and Collector, who were chosen at town meeting. Then, as the voters exercised the rights of the ballot upon a property qualification, the mass of Trentonians had but little voice in town government. Common Council selected all other officers. In spite of this extremely-aristocratic charter, the plan remained as devised for nearly half a century.

During this period Trenton was outgrowing, slowly but surely, her village conditions. The wave of reform and social agitation, which swept over the country during the administration of President Jackson, had an important effect upon the State of New Jersey. It finally led to the new declaration of organic law in the year 1844. One of the effects of the breaking down of trammels was in giving to the city of Trenton, in 1837, a new charter. Whilst the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen were still elected by joint meeting, the meetings of Common Council were declared to be open for "the admission of all peaceable and orderly persons." The city was to receive its quota of the school fund, common schools being a part of this renaissance of thought at the period, the act itself being submitted to popular vote before being adopted. Whilst common enough to us, these and similar provisions were marked innovations.

CHAPTER XII.

THE CORPORATE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF TRENTON. THE CHARTER OF 1837.

THE NEW CHARTER—POWERS AND DUTIES OF OFFICIALS—WARDS ESTABLISHED AND VARIOUS CHANGES OF LINES—TRENTON ABSORBS SOUTH TRENTON—EXTENSION OF MUNICIPAL POWERS AND THE GROWTH OF MODERN IDEAS IN CITY LIFE—TRENTON AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.



THE HISTORY of the city under the charter of 1837, which lasted until 1866, is of peculiar interest, covering a period when the last vestiges of the colonial conditions were still to be traced, and when the experiment of universal suffrage under the Constitution of 1844 was being tried.

On the seventh of March, 1837, the inhabitants of the city of Trenton were incorporated with full municipal powers. In the new incorporation the rights and estates of the "Mayor Aldermen and Assistants of the City of Trenton," as well as of the "Inhabitants of the Township of Trenton, in the County of Hunterdon," were vested in the new corporation. The officers under the new charter were a Mayor, who should be the keeper of the city seal; Recorder or Acting Mayor, three Aldermen, twelve members of Common Council, one Clerk, one Assessor, one Collector and one Treasurer. The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen were *ex-officio* Justices of the Peace, appointed by joint meeting. They were authorized to hold a Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the said city, with plenary power, except the hearing and determining of appeals in pauper cases. The City Clerk was Clerk of the court, which tribunal had the exclusive power of granting tavern licenses. The citizens also chose Overseers of the Poor, three or more School Committeemen, two or more Constables, one Judge of Election, three or more Commissioners of Appeals in Taxation, two Chosen Freeholders, two Surveyors of the Highways. These officers were empowered in the same manner as those in the townships.

Common Council had power to legislate upon a wide range of municipal subjects, could raise money by tax and borrow money. President of Council, Marshal, Treasurer, Clerk of the Market, "and such other subordinate officers as they may think necessary for the good government of the city," were to be selected by Council. The Jail Keeper, also appointed by Council, had the custody of offenders sent to the common jail, which was also deemed a workhouse under the two acts of 1799. The corporation had power to pave sidewalks, and the Common Council was authorized to open new streets. No street was to be recognized unless opened as aforesaid. This act was adopted by the voters of the city of Trenton upon the first day of April, 1837.

In February, 1840, the Legislature abolished the city Quarter Sessions, which were transferred to Mercer county, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen still retaining their powers of Justices of the Peace. They had the exclusive power of granting tavern licenses.

In March, 1844, the Legislature provided for the erection of four wards in the city. The First ward extended from the point of intersection of the Assanpink creek and Warren street, thence along Warren to Hanover, thence along Hanover to the canal, thence along the canal to Second

(now State street), thence along Second "and a line agreeing therewith to the Assanpink," thence by the creek to the place of beginning. The Second ward began at the intersection of Warren street and the Assanpink creek, thence along Warren street to De Cou's alley, thence westwardly along the alley to Quarry alley, thence to the Delaware and Raritan feeder, thence to the city line, thence down said line to the place of beginning. The Third ward began at the intersection of De Cou's alley and Warren street, thence along Warren street to the Princeton turnpike, thence along the turnpike to the city line, thence by the city line to the northwest corner of the Second ward, thence to the place of beginning. The Fourth ward began at the center of Warren and Hanover streets, thence along Warren street to the Princeton pike, thence along the pike to the city line, thence by the line and the Assanpink creek to the corner of the First ward.

Annual elections were to be held on the second Monday in April in each of the wards, when one Common Councilman, one Assessor, one Collector, one Constable, one School Committeeman and one Tax Appeal Commissioner were to be voted for. One Clerk and one Judge of Election, with the Assessor and Collector, kept the polls from ten A. M. to four P. M.

In 1845 (March 26th), the former system of ward boundaries was changed and the East and West wards were established. The division was marked by a line extending along the center of Princeton pike from the city line to Warren street, and thence along the center of Warren street to the Assanpink creek.

The officers of election in the First ward held the polls for the East ward, which lay to the east or canal side of the Pennington-Warren street division; the officers of the Second ward became empowered to act in the West ward.

In 1847, the Legislature authorized additional powers to the Common Council of the city of Trenton regarding the laying out of streets. Validity was given to roads laid by Surveyors of the Highways. The growth of the city and the development of small holdings is shown that, in the case of street openings, the law required the consent of two-thirds of the abutting landowners. Common Council could also accept dedicated streets or alleys, which the city was bound to maintain. Commissioners to assess damages, with provisions for notices of assessments, for the first time are provided.

In 1849 (February 28th), the Legislature forbade the Common Council to borrow money unless authorized by ordinance. The principle of the *referendum* was adopted in this matter, and a popular vote decided in favor or against the use of the civic credit.

The act of March 6th, 1850, among other matters, provided for the manner of assessing taxes, threw into Council the election of the City Clerk, allowed Council to determine the number of Constables in each ward, extended the loan system and instituted a Board of Health. The number of members thereof was left to the Council, as well as the question of the termination of the official existence of this new commission. The Board had ample power to take any measure or pass any regulation calculated to promote the public health. Heavy fine and imprisonment were laid upon those who hindered or obstructed the action of this new adjunct to local affairs. Aldermen for one year were henceforth to be elected by wards and not from the city at large.

In this year Trenton was created one school district, and the age of tuition was fixed at from five to sixteen. A Superintendent of Schools and two Trustees from each ward were to be chosen by the voters. These officials were to have control and regulation of schools, and were to report to the State Superintendent through the local Superintendent the details of each institution. An amount not exceeding \$2,000 was to be annually voted by the citizens in support of the educational institutions. Until this time Common Council had appointed a Superintendent and a School Committee.

In 1851, a further centralization of municipal functions is to be seen in the legislative power given Council to pass ordinances concerning the grading and paving of sidewalks. The burden fell upon the property-owner, and lengthy provisions give the manner of proceeding in case the owner refuse or neglect to pay. In case the landlord neglected or refused, the tenant was empowered to deduct the cost of the improvement from the rent.

On March 18th, 1852, a fifth ward was erected by the Legislature. This ward began at the center of Warren and Perry streets, thence along Perry to the Millham road, thence along the Millham road to the Lawrence line, thence to the Princeton pike, thence down Warren street to the place of beginning. The first annual election for the said ward was held at the house of Henry

Pauck, at the Belvidere Hotel. The act annexing the "Borough of South Trenton" to the city of Trenton (1851) provided that the East ward of Trenton should thereafter be called the First ward; the West ward became the Second ward, whilst the annexed borough of South Trenton became the Third and Fourth wards, the division line being Bloomsbury street from its intersection with the Assanpink creek to Lambertson street, thence along Lambertson street to the Nottingham line. East of this division was the Third ward, west thereof was the Fourth ward, leading the way for the Fifth ward of 1852.

In March, 1853, the lines of the Fifth ward were altered, as follows: Beginning at the intersection of Warren street and Hanover street, running easterly along the center of Hanover street to the Delaware and Raritan canal, thence up the center of the canal to Perry street, thence easterly along the center of Perry street to the Assanpink creek, thence along the creek to the Lawrence township line, thence to the branch turnpike road, thence along the branch road to Warren street, thence to the place of beginning.

In 1852, Common Council was authorized to pave gutters and to construct sewers "for the drainage of the city," with expense thereof to be assessed against the property-owners benefited.

In February, 1854, the citizens were authorized to elect a Clerk, Marshal, Clerk of the Market, Street Commissioner and Treasurer.

In 1854, Council was authorized to establish fire districts and was directed to assess special taxes on owners of buildings for the expenses incident to furnishing districts with fire plugs and tanks.

In 1855, the municipal powers were further increased. Regulations concerning the widening of streets and assessments therefor, with rules touching the establishment of grades, are presented.

The "City Atlas" now appears, wherein the City Surveyor is required to register the names of lot-owners. The Clerk of the city was to be elected by Council.

In 1856, the polls opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 7 P. M. Council was authorized to raise by tax such sums as may be deemed expedient. The rate was 70 cents on the hundred dollars.

From 1852 to 1858, many ordinances were passed providing for the grading of sidewalks and gutter-curbings. This was practically the beginning of the present system of city improvements.

Active measures during the sixth decade of the present century were taken toward the preservation of the public health. The markets were placed under a strict sanitary regime, and the plan and scope of the police department were enlarged. In 1849, the southeast room of the first floor of the City Hall was furnished for a Mayor's office, and a fire-proof, 6 x 3, for storing the public documents of the city, was built. At this time these valuable documents were much scattered, and it is believed this was the first attempt to preserve the papers of the town.

During the early years of the fifties, Trenton saw the extension of the system of municipal gas-lighting. In consideration of a \$10,000 subscription on the part of the city to the proposed works of the Trenton Gas Light Company, the corporation agreed to lay their pipes on Warren street, from the Assanpink to the Five Points; on Broad street, from Lafayette to the feeder; on Front street, from Willow to Montgomery street; on State street, from Calhoun street to the canal; on Hanover and Perry streets, from Broad to Stockton. The company agreed to charge the city at rates not greater than those charged to private consumers, the city to erect and keep up lamps at intervals not to exceed four hundred feet. (Approved June 7th, 1848.)

In 1849, the poor-house was improved, and in 1856 two city physicians and an Overseer of the Poor were first provided for by ordinance of Common Council.

From 1856 to 1866, covering, *in extenso*, the period of the war between the States, there was a decline in municipal activity. City affairs became merged into those of a nation. Men were absorbed in Federal and State politics, and only so far as those of the city related to either or both was there great interest manifested. Trenton's thoughts were upon the battle-field, and upon the soldiers at her doors.

Nevertheless, sufficient interest was had in municipal matters to promote an interest in securing a new charter for the city. The document of 1837 was becoming obsolete. New fields of municipal action were being developed, requiring additional powers to be lodged in Common Council. Trenton had become a city and was no longer a thriving village. In accordance with the demands of Trentonians, on the fifteenth of March, 1866, the Legislature passed an act which gave to Trenton a new charter and which remained in force for eight years.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE CORPORATE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF TRENTON. THE CHARTERS OF 1866 AND 1871.

TRENTON OUTGROWS HER OLD CONDITIONS—A BROAD CHARTER—NEW WARD LINES ESTABLISHED—
—INCREASED POWERS OF COMMON COUNCIL—MOVEMENT FOR THE PRESENT CHARTER—TRENTON
EMBRACES CHAMBERSBURG AND MILLHAM—THE MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS ARE EXTENDED—
OFFICERS OF TRENTON IN 1895—A LIST OF THE MAYORS.



THE CHARTER of 1866 was to Trenton of its day a satisfactory piece of legislation. At this period, Trenton was divided into six wards. The First ward embraced all the territory from the intersection of Warren street and the Assanpink, thence through Warren street to Hanover, thence to the Delaware and Raritan canal, thence to Perry street, thence along Perry street and in a direct line therewith to the Assanpink creek, thence by its several courses to the place of beginning.

The Second ward began at the point of intersection of Warren street and the Assanpink creek, thence along Warren street to the Princeton pike, thence to the Ewing township line, thence along the line to the Delaware river, thence along the Delaware to the mouth of the Assanpink, thence to the place of beginning.

The Third ward began at the intersection of Warren street and the Assanpink creek, and extended along Warren street to Lamberton, thence to Washington street, thence to the Delaware and Raritan canal, thence to the intersection of the canal with the Assanpink creek, thence by the middle of the creek to the place of beginning.

The Fourth ward began at the intersection of Warren street and the Assanpink creek, thence along Warren street to Lamberton street, thence along Lamberton to Washington street, thence along Washington street to the Delaware river, thence up the river to the mouth of the Assanpink, and along the center of the creek to the place of beginning.

The Fifth ward began at Warren street, and extended easterly along the middle of Hanover street to the Delaware and Raritan canal, thence along the canal to Perry street, thence to the Assanpink creek, thence along the Assanpink creek, by its various courses, to the Lawrence township line, thence by the line of that township and Ewing township to the Princeton turnpike, thence along the pike to Warren street, and thence to the place of beginning.

The Sixth ward began at the intersection of Washington street and the Delaware and Raritan canal, and ran along Washington street to the Delaware river, thence down the Delaware river to the foot of the high bank and the Hamilton township line, to the Delaware and Raritan canal, thence along the canal to the place of beginning.

By this charter the term of the Mayor was fixed at one year, with each ward to be entitled to four Common Councilmen, two School Trustees for each ward. Upon the annual spring election, a Mayor, City Treasurer, School Superintendent, Overseer of the Poor, Councilmen, Public School Trustees, Assessors, Constables, Commissioners of Tax Appeals, Chosen Freeholders, Ward Clerks, Judges and Inspectors of Election were voted for by the people—a very marked enlargement of the fran-

chise when compared with the charter provisions of 1792. The Receiver of Taxes was elected for two years. Under this charter Common Council appointed a City Clerk, City Surveyor, Clerk of the Market, City Marshal, City Solicitor, Street Commissioner, Scaler of Weights and Measures, two Police Justices, and subordinate officers deemed necessary for good government in the city. By thirty-five separate provisions, Common Council was given wide-reaching power. That body could regulate and control the real and personal property of the city, preserve public peace, suppress gambling and disorderly houses, license and regulate saloons, restaurants and the like, or prohibit, restrain, regulate and license all manner of public exhibitions and performances. The care and maintenance of the public streets and the regulation of buildings were under their direction. Racing and the speed of trains were under their control. Protection of public grounds, lighting of streets, regulation of private water-supply, location and care of markets, establishing of a Board of Health, abating nuisances, were among the powers vested in Council. The right to regulate interments, swimming and bathing in the city limits, weights and measures, day and night police, the fire department, and taxes was also lodged in the representatives of the people.

The different purposes for which a tax might be raised included objects which were not even thought of by the founders of the city. They included street-lighting, support and maintenance of the poor, construction and repair of streets and sidewalks, public grounds and parks; support of public schools, fire and police departments and markets; supplying the city with water for the extinguishment of fires and payment of the interest on city debt and temporary loans. Council had power to construct sewers and drains, to lay out streets and pave the same and to provide for assessments for this purpose.

Under the stimulus of this new charter Trenton gave evidences of much municipal vitality. The city extended westward and northwestward, and the "good times" which preceded the panic of 1873 were noticeable in this city. This newly-acquired charter was an incentive to the incorporation of the borough of Chambersburg in 1872. During 1870 the city outgrew its old markets on Broad street, and the street was opened to the public from State to Academy—a wide and well-kept thoroughfare. The centralizing of all the Camden and Amboy systems under the Pennsylvania Railroad management, and the increased facilities for travel, marked the opening of the seventies.

Upon the second day of April, 1867, the Seventh ward of the city of Trenton was defined by legislative enactment to be all that portion of the city of Trenton north of the Delaware and Raritan canal and the feeder. The development of the northwestern portion of the city was one of the causes which led to this move, and its results have been very marked upon the growth of the town. The Seventh ward has become largely a residential section, the high lands being more advantageous in the matter of good drainage and pure air. The city streets received the careful attention of Common Council, and the early demand for good pavements and a sewerage system was one of the features of city life of the time. The public schools were enlarged and improved, the stores became more metropolitan and individualized, and the first large place for popular amusement, Taylor Opera House, was erected when 1867 was ushered in. The old hip-roofed, colonial houses, with dormer windows, and the low three-story "bricks" that were imposing structures in 1825, gave way to the modern dwelling or trade emporium.

Trenton stood upon the verge of a new existence!

Whilst the charter of 1866 had many merits, it was not thoroughly adapted to the needs of a growing city. Therefore, upon the nineteenth day of March, 1874, Trenton assumed a new *rôle* and was granted her present charter.

Upon the nineteenth of March, 1874, the Legislature passed a statute entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the city of Trenton," the present instrument of municipal autonomy. The lines as laid down for the seven wards then constituted have not been altered except in so far as the erection of the Eighth ward altered the boundaries of the old Fifth. Upon the consolidation of the township of Millham and the borough of Chambersburg with Trenton, Chief Justice Mercer Beasley appointed commissioners to divide into wards the annexed territory (under a special act of March 30th, 1888). The commissioners selected were William S. Yard, George R. Whittaker, James S. Aitkin and Lewis Parker, who reported their labors as complete upon the first day of June, 1888. The ward lines as then laid down comprise the present boundaries of the Eighth ward (Millham), and the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards (Chambersburg).

This charter of 1871 is a most comprehensive legislative grant of power to a municipality. By its various divisions the people are given the absolute control of the selection of their officials, either by direct vote or through their representatives in Common Council. The powers and duties of Common Council are in the main similar to those of the charter of 1866, whilst the varied functions of a growing city are the subjects of beneficial legislation.

Upon the sixteenth of October, 1888, the general ordinances were revised and consolidated. They embrace city legislation in reference to the Board of Assessors; the inspection, construction and alteration of buildings, with the fire limits laid down; the numbering of buildings—State street being the base line north and south, and Princeton avenue, Warren street and the wharf line of the Delaware from the Assaupink to the city limits the base line east and west. The cleaning of chimneys, the City Clerk, City Hall, City Physicians, city printing, City Solicitor, City Treasurer, also coming under the various chapters of these ordinances. Disorderly persons, nuisances and the fire department are other subjects upon which there has been legislation. Since 1888 the city has developed its fields of action, and the results have been most gratifying.

A great change was brought about in municipal affairs on March 23d, 1892. Then the Legislature passed an act constituting a municipal Board of Public Works in this city as well as in certain other cities of the State—Camden and Paterson. The act provided that the Board should consist of five members, appointed by the Mayor of the city, which Board should be substituted for Common Council. The Board of Public Works were empowered to have full control of all matters relating to the streets, sidewalks, sewers water works and water-supply, and to this end were to appoint a Clerk of the Board, Street Commissioner, Sewer Engineer, Superintendent of Water Works. The Mayor was authorized to appoint the City Clerk, City Comptroller, City Treasurer, City Counsel, Receiver of Taxes and Inspector of Buildings, Lamps, Wells and Pumps. Rules for the government of the Board were passed by its members.

In accordance with the provisions of the act, the Mayor appointed Garret D. W. Vroom, who became President of the Board; Anthony A. Skirm, Joseph T. Ridgway, James E. Hanson, John W. Brooke.

Under this Board, Trenton's advance in the building of her sewers, the care of her streets and the bettering of her water department will ever be a bright page in the history of the city. Trenton made marvelous progress in every direction, and the impetus the city received threw her forward in progress and in stability.

The Board, after an eventful career—eventful in accomplishing great good—was abolished on May 8th, 1894, by act of the Legislature. Its abolition was, of course, a political expediency.

The city, after this *finale* of the Board of Works, returned to its former method of government and still continues to act under its old charter. The following is the list of city officials on July 1st, 1895:

Mayor,	Emory N. Yard.
City Clerk,	C. Edward Murray.
Assistant City Clerk,	Henry B. Salter.
City Treasurer,	W. J. B. Stokes.
Assistant City Treasurer,	R. S. Wilson.
City Comptroller,	Howard S. Titus.
Assistant City Comptroller,	J. H. B. Howell.
City Solicitor,	John Rellstab.
Receiver of Taxes,	C. Harry Baker.
City Engineer,	C. C. Haven.
Judge District Court,	Chauncey H. Beasley.
Clerk District Court,	George N. Packer.
Superintendent Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph,	Charles C. Drake.
Chief of Police,	Charles H. McChesney.
Police Surgeon,	William B. Van Duyen.
Captains of Police,	John J. Cleary,
	William Hartman.

City Marshal,	Edmund R. Nutt.
Janitor City Hall,	Walter Scruby.
Street Commissioner,	John Ginder.
School Superintendent,	Leslie C. Pierson.
Building Inspector,	William H. Lee.
Police Justices,	{ Louis Coutier,
	{ William J. Crossley,
City Physicians,	{ E. L. Dickinson,
	{ L. D. Tompkins.
Overseer of the Poor,	William M. Nutt.
Steward of Alms House,	L. F. Baker.
Scaler of Weights and Measures,	Gottlieb Jenter.
Chief Engineer Fire Department,	William McGill.
Assistants,	{ Charles S. Allen,
	{ James W. Bennett.
Board of Assessors,	{ Lewis R. Williams,
	{ Alphonso M. Pyecraft,
	{ Martin Keegan,
	{ John C. Schweizer,
	{ Levi R. Furman.

The following are the officers and members of Common Council :

President,	John W. Barber.
Clerk,	C. Edward Murray.
First Ward,	{ George W. Macpherson,
	{ F. F. C. Woodward.
Second Ward,	{ William Jackson,
	{ Richard C. Oliphant.
Third Ward,	{ Enoch W. Case.
	{ Peter E. Baker.
Fourth Ward,	{ James Fury, Jr.,
	{ William Gropp.
Fifth Ward,	{ Joseph C. Dye,
	{ Harry E. Fisher.
Sixth Ward,	{ John Q. Ginnodo,
	{ Henry J. Nicklin.
Seventh Ward,	{ James B. Bell.
	{ Frank M. Weller.
Eighth Ward,	{ Walter Firth,
	{ William H. Baker.
Ninth Ward,	{ Amos B. Scudder,
	{ John Hazlett.
Tenth Ward,	{ Fred. A. Walker.
	{ John W. Bates.
Eleventh Ward,	{ Fred. P. Reese.
	{ Frederick Petry.

All Republicans except the representatives of the Fourth ward.

Through the researches of the Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, the following is a correct list of Mayors of the city of Trenton :

UNDER THE FIRST CHARTER.

Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, Chief Burgess.

UNDER THE SECOND AND SUBSEQUENT CHARTERS.

Moore Furman, 1792-1794,	William R. McKean, 1861-1863,
Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, 1794-1797,	Franklin S. Mills, 1863-1867,
James Ewing, 1797-1803,	Alfred Reed, 1867-1868,
Joshua Wright, 1803-1806,	William Napton, 1868-1871,
Stacy Potts, 1806-1814,	John Briest, 1871-1875,
Robert McNealy, 1814-1832,	Wesley Creveling, 1875-1877,
Charles Burroughs, 1832-1847,	Daniel B. Bodine, 1877-1879,
Samuel R. Hamilton, 1848-1849,	William Rice, 1879-1881,
William C. Howell, 1849-1850,	Garret D. W. Vroom, 1881-1884,
William Napton, 1850-1852,	Richard A. Donnelly, 1884-1886,
John R. Tucker, 1852-1854,	John Woolverton, 1886-1887,
William Napton, 1854-1855,	Frank A. Magowan, 1887-1889,
John R. Tucker, 1855-1856,	Anthony A. Skirm, 1889-1891,
Joseph Wood, 1856-1859,	Daniel J. Bechtel, 1891-1893,
Franklin S. Mills, 1859-1861,	Joseph B. Shaw, 1893-1895,
Emory N. Yard, 1895,	



CHAPTER XIV.

THE ANNEXED DISTRICTS.

TRENTON'S GROWTH FROM WITHIN. OUTWARD—TOWNSHIPS OF INDEPENDENCE AND EWING—TOWNSHIP OF LAWRENCE—THE BOROUGH OF SOUTH TRENTON—TOWNSHIP OF HAMILTON—TOWNSHIP OF NOTTINGHAM—OUTLINE SKETCH OF CHAMBERSBURG—TOWNSHIP OF MILLHAM—THE PRESENT BOROUGH OF WILBUR AND ITS OFFICERS—CADWALADER PLACE.



TRENTON, in its system of extension of city limits, has at various times embraced portions of contiguous townships. So much of the annexed districts as are properly a portion of the present city of Trenton, are worthy of consideration. The plan of absorption has never been violent, but every move made has met with the general consent of both Trentonians and their neighbors. The annexed districts have become merged into Trenton in the strictest sense of the term. When the township or borough became of sufficient size, Trenton spread her protecting arms, and the union was complete. In this conservative but slow growth, Trenton has been most fortunate. No great wilderness of unoccupied territory, dignified by the name of "city," surrounds Trenton. Her population crowds her every limit. She pays for no miles of sewers through country roads, nor electric lights to illuminate wheat-fields. No mounted police are necessary, and the line between city and country is very sharply defined.

Trenton's first experience with her suburban interests was during the period of her incorporation. The act of 1792 cut into two parts the old township of Trenton. The city appropriated the name so long honored, and the remainder of the inhabitants of the township felt that they must do something to redeem themselves, so it came about that the citizens of that portion of Trenton township not included within the corporation, upon the twentieth of May, 1793, presented a petition that they be set off into a township, to be known as Independence. A bill for this purpose was presented, with a remonstrance from the citizens of Trenton. It was agreed to submit the decision of the bill to the House of Assembly, where it passed upon the thirty-first of January, 1794, but was defeated in Council on the eleventh of February. This is the territory which later became the township of Ewing upon the twenty-second of February, 1834. The name Ewing was given thereto in honor of Chief Justice Charles Ewing, who had died in the year 1832. This township, which was then a part of the county of Hunterdon, was absorbed into Mercer county in 1838.

In 1816, on petition of the inhabitants, the Legislature changed the name of Maidenhead to that of Lawrence township. The latter name had become somewhat objectionable to the citizens, although commemorating a place in England. Furthermore, they desired to pay homage to Commodore Lawrence, who was a citizen of New Jersey, in fact, of Burlington county, and had then recently gained his naval victory. In 1838, Lawrence township became a part of Mercer county. In 1844, March 14th, a portion of the northeast section of the city of Trenton was annexed to Lawrence, whence it had been taken in 1837.

On the twenty-eighth of February, 1840, the Legislature erected a portion of Nottingham township into the borough of South Trenton. Its bounds were marked by the Assanpink creek, the canal, Cass street and the Delaware river. This included what is now the Third and Fourth wards of the city of Trenton. On the nineteenth of March, 1851, the Legislature annexed this borough to the city of Trenton, thereby constituting the Third and Fourth wards. Under the incorporating act, James M. Redmond was appointed Chief Burgess; James H. Sims and Bailey A. West, Assist-

ant Burgesses ; Marshall C. Holmes, High Constable, and Jacob B. James, Borough Clerk, to continue in office until the first Tuesday in May, 1811, and from thenceforth until others should be duly appointed in their places.

Upon the eleventh of March, 1812, the township of Nottingham was subdivided by the erection of the township of Hamilton. Its bounds were marked by the Delaware and Raritan canal, where it crosses the Assanpink creek, the Crosswicks creek, the East Windsor and West Windsor lines, and the Assanpink creek, by its several courses, to the place of beginning. In 1868, the township was divided into two election districts. From the township of Hamilton in 1872 (April 2d) the borough of Chambersburg was formed. The legislative bounds included the present limits of the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh wards.

This early-established township, lying contiguous to Trenton, was among the townships which formed Mercer county (act of February 22d, 1838). This new county of Mercer included the townships of Trenton, Ewing, Lawrence and Hopewell of the county of Hunterdon, Nottingham of the county of Burlington, East Windsor and West Windsor of the county of Middlesex, as then constituted. On the twenty-seventh of the same month, a portion of Montgomery township, Somerset county, and that portion of West Windsor in the borough of Princeton, were erected into the township of Princeton. Trenton was selected as the county capital after a spirited contest.

Upon the sixth day of March, 1856, all that portion of the township of Nottingham lying north "of the line drawn from the lime kiln on the Delaware and Raritan canal along the foot of the high bank westerly to the Delaware river," was annexed to the city of Trenton. This became the Sixth ward of Trenton. The remaining portion of the township was annexed to Hamilton township, which eradicated from the map the last trace of old Nottingham.

AN OUTLINE SKETCH OF CHAMBERSBURG, WITH HISTORICAL ALLUSIONS TO THE CHAMBERS FAMILY.

All that part of Trenton bounded by the Delaware and Raritan canal, Assanpink creek, Chambers street and Lator street, was the borough of Chambersburg until its consolidation with the city of Trenton upon the first day of May, 1888.

The founder of Chambersburg was the late Robert Chambers, whose family had been residents of Trenton and vicinity for five generations.

Mr. Chambers purchased some of the Chambersburg land as early as 1820 and used it for farming purposes. About 1853 Mr. Chambers employed John H. Whittaker, then a boy-student of surveying, to draw a map of this property on the White Horse road, consisting of about twenty-seven acres.

The following year, 1854, Mr. Chambers built three three-story brick houses on the corner of Washington, Broad and Coleman streets, consisting of a store on the corner of Washington and Broad, the next a dwelling, the third a hotel. The latter was on the corner of Broad and Coleman, with its sign-post "Chambersburg Hotel." This was the beginning of Chambersburg. He soon erected five frame houses on Broad and Coleman streets. A year or two later he constructed a woolen factory on the southeast corner of Broad and Coleman streets. This was burned about 1858 or 1859. He then erected another large four-story brick factory on the corner of Coleman and Houghton streets, which was used for a short time as a blind and shade factory. During the Civil war it was rented by Quartermaster-General Perrine as barracks for the soldiers. At one time this edifice sheltered about one thousand men. This building was partially destroyed by fire and was rebuilt in three stories. After this it was used as a cracker bakery.

About twelve or thirteen years after Mr. Chambers built these houses, the Home Land Association laid out lots in 1867, south of his property and toward the canal. On the east, the Workman's Land Association, Linden Park Association and Mechanics' Land Association laid out their lots about 1869.

An act to incorporate the borough of Chambersburg, in the township of Hamilton, county of Mercer, was approved by Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, April 2d, 1872.

Robert Chambers II. was a son of Robert Chambers, a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Robert Chambers I. was at the battle of Trenton, although but eighteen years old at that time. In

the Historical Society of Pennsylvania there is a \$50 Continental note which Captain Robert Chambers received as part pay for services rendered in the Revolutionary army.

After the war Captain Chambers kept a store on State street, between Warren and Queen (now Broad) streets. After a few years he removed to his plantation in Middlesex county, but afterward returned to Trenton, purchased a house and grounds on the west side of Queen (now Broad) street, and south of the Court House, about one hundred and sixty feet on the street, and extending the same distance back therefrom. A French gentleman, a friend of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, had the grounds laid out in walks and flower-beds, which added much to the beauty of the street, but not liking this country as well as France, sold the property to Mr. Chambers and returned to his own country. Here Captain Chambers resided until his death, 1813, his wife, Francinah Reeder, surviving him about eighteen months. Both were members of the First Presbyterian Church and were buried near the center of the churchyard. When the present church was built in 1839 it was concluded to place the new edifice more in the center of the churchyard, as the old church was on the west side of the plot. The graves of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, three grandchildren and many other families, came just inside of the northeastern foundation wall. This explains the reason for their headstones being placed in the northeastern outside wall of that church.

Robert Chambers, the founder of Chambersburg, was descended from a long line of pious ancestors, dating from the religious persecutions in Flanders. The family fled to Scotland. Here they again suffered religious persecutions in the reign of Charles II. and James II. They then sought refuge in America. The original emigrants of the Chambers line sailed from Leith, the seaport of Edinburgh, Scotland, in the ship "Henry and Francis," which left August 1st, 1685. After a tedious voyage of fifteen weeks they arrived at Perth Amboy and settled first at Piscataway, where they purchased land. Afterward, as early as 1700, the family purchased land in old Windsor township, Middlesex county, now Washington township, Mercer county, near Allentown. A part of this property is now in the possession of Abner R. Chambers, Esquire, of Trenton.

Robert Chambers, the founder, was, like his father, a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton for forty-six years, and was a noble-hearted, public-spirited man. He departed this life February 22d, 1865.

MILLHAM.

By act of the Legislature passed February 10th, 1882, the township of Millham was set off from the township of Lawrence. The bounds began in the center of the Assanpink creek, on the easterly line of Trenton, and following the several courses of the creek, on the line of Hamilton township, to the line of the Enterprise Land Association, thence by the Enterprise Land Association to the center of Brunswick avenue, thence westerly to the Ewing township line, thence southerly along the Ewing-Lawrence line to the Delaware and Raritan canal, thence to the Lawrence-Trenton line and along the same to the place of beginning.

The first township officers were elected at the town meeting at the house of James D. McManus.

Millham was largely a portion of the old Philemon Dickinson estate, which, with other properties, came into the possession of the East Trenton Land and Building Company in 1866, and the Enterprise Land Company in 1873.

Millham is essentially the pottery, tile and rubber manufacturing district of the city. It is this portion of Trenton that is strictly called the "Staffordshire of America," where all grades of pottery are made, from the coarse clay "sagger" to the fragile Belleek cup.

Upon the thirtieth day of March, 1888, the Legislature passed an act consolidating Millham with the city of Trenton. By this, Millham became the Eighth ward. The act took effect the first day of May of that year.

WILBUR.

The organization of Wilbur into a borough was effected under the Borough Commission act of 1882. A special election of the inhabitants of that portion of Hamilton township was held in the William G. Cook school-house on the eighteenth of April, 1891, and the borough was erected by a vote of forty-nine to thirty-six. This method of a Borough Commission did not fully meet the ends

designed. In that the newly-erected municipality was in such direct connection with the city of Trenton, the Commission plan did not give the latitude desired, and the inhabitants desired to avail themselves of the provisions of a later law. Therefore, by virtue of the "Act for the formation and government of boroughs," approved April 2d, 1891, the "Borough Commission of Wilbur" was erected into the "Borough of Wilbur," the certificate being filed May 17th, 1892. On the tenth of May, 1892, in the William G. Cook school-house, the election to this end resulted in a vote of one hundred and thirty-four to nine.

The bounds of Wilbur are thus set forth: "Beginning in the middle of the Assanpink creek at a point where the eastern line of the East State Street and Greenwood Avenue Land Association if continued would intersect the said creek, and running thence westerly along the line of the said Assanpink creek to a point where Chambers street bridge crosses the said creek, thence southerly along Chambers street to Jefferson street, thence northeasterly along Jefferson street to Olden avenue, thence northerly along Olden avenue to Hamilton avenue, thence easterly along Hamilton avenue to a point opposite the eastern line of East State Street and Greenwood Avenue Land Association, thence northerly along said easterly line of East State Street and Greenwood Avenue Land Association, in a straight course, to the Assanpink creek aforesaid and the place of beginning."

Under its present organization the borough of Wilbur depends upon Trenton for its water-supply and for its gas and electric lighting facilities. During the summer of 1895 the borough purchased a chemical fire engine. It also maintains its own system of police. In late years Wilbur has grown with rapidity. Although not in the annexed district, the situation of the borough renders it highly probable that it will form a part of the city of Trenton ere many years have gone by. The following is the present organization of the borough:

Mayor,	Harry E. Barlow.
Common Council,	<div> <div>Charles H. Christopher,</div> <div>William A. Sanford,</div> <div>Aaron Gagg,</div> <div>George Tunncliffe.</div> </div>
Clerk,	Albert Edward Dearden.
Assessor,	John Hess.
Collector,	John Coxon.
Solicitor,	Barton B. Hutchinson.
Surveyor,	E. G. Weir.
Marshal,	Samuel T. Hawkins.
School Trustees,	<div> <div>William Thomas,</div> <div>William E. Bloor,</div> <div>Mark Moses,</div> <div>George W. Price,</div> <div>Millard F. Snyder,</div> <div>William H. Leese,</div> <div>Irvn Wollinger,</div> <div>Thomas H. Humphreys,</div> <div>Nahor B. Yard.</div> </div>

CADWALADER PLACE.

"Cadwalader Place" is the only locality in the neighborhood of Trenton that has been developed exclusively for a residence quarter. For four generations it was the home of a branch of the Cadwalader family, a Welsh family that has been identified largely with the growth and prosperity of the city of Trenton. Doctor Thomas Cadwalader was the Chief Burgess of Trenton in 1748, and for a hundred and fifty years members of the family have been prominent in colonial, national, State and local affairs.

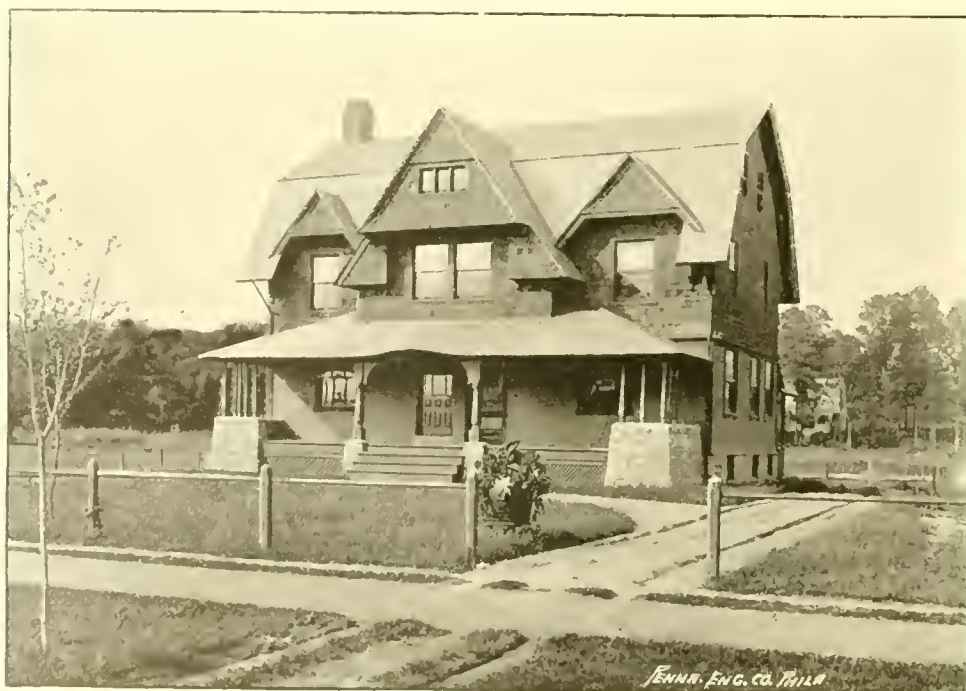
The tract comprises one hundred and fifty acres, and is eligibly located upon the bank of the Delaware river, between Cadwalader Park and the city proper, and is rapidly being built up with beautiful residences.

The tract was handsomely laid out with macadamized roads, foot-paths, sewers, gas and water before it was offered for sale; the improvements cost \$80,000. The land is divided into large plots and sold with numerous restrictions, chief among which are the prohibition of the carrying on of manufacturing or mercantile affairs, or the sale of liquor.



OLD CADWALADER MANSION.

There were many prophecies that the experiment would be costly and disastrous, but on the contrary the improvements and the restrictions struck the popular fancy, and the result was very satisfactory.



RESIDENCE OF E. C. HILL, CADWALADER PLACE.

The general scope of the enterprise was suggested to the Cadwaladers by Edmund C. Hill, when he was Chairman of the Park Committee, who thought it would improve the Park approaches and surroundings. The Cadwaladers agreed to adopt the suggestions if Mr. Hill would superintend the work, an offer that was at first declined but afterward accepted.

"Cadwalader Place" has been an example and an inspiration to Trentonians and a large share of the recent extensive local improvements is traceable to the impressions created by the new suburb.



CHAPTER XV.

THE CITY DEPARTMENTS.

TRENTON'S WATER-SUPPLY—HOW THE CITY SECURED WATER IN THE EARLY DAYS—THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF THIS DEPARTMENT—THE BOARD OF HEALTH AND ITS OFFICERS—TRENTON'S PARKS—THEIR HISTORY AND COMMISSIONERS—THE SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM—ITS ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT—THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT—ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND ITS HISTORY.



THE FIRST charter for the Trenton Water Works was passed December 3d, 1801. It was termed "An act to authorize Stephen Scales to convey the water from his spring through the several streets of the city of Trenton," the preamble whereof thus read: "WHEREAS, Stephen Scales hath represented that he hath purchased a spring in the city of Trenton, from which he can conduct the water through several of the streets of said city, thereby supplying the inhabitants with plenty of sweet and wholesome water, provided he can be authorized to lay his trunks through some of the intervening lots."

This charter gave him power to convey the water from said spring through any lots which he might find it necessary to pass in its way to the streets of said city, without let, trouble, hindrance, or molestation of any person or persons whatsoever, and with laborers, carts, wagons and other carriages, with their beasts of burden or draught, and all necessary tools and implements, to enter upon the lands through which it is necessary said aqueduct should pass, and to dig through and lay trunks in the same, for carrying on the said work, and for repairing the same from time to time, first giving notice to the owner, if in this State, or to the tenant in possession thereof, doing as little damage thereto as possible, and repairing any breaches they may make in the inclosures thereof, and making amends for any damage that may be sustained by the owner or owners thereof. Penalties were laid for obstructing the water works. Furthermore, the first charter granted to Stephen Scales gave him power to use only the water which should originate or rise from his spring, or upon his said lot so purchased, but that he should permit all water not originating or rising upon his said lot or from his spring freely and uninterruptedly to pass for the use of the tanyards on the stream made thereby.

It appears that Scales soon desired to sell his privilege to the inhabitants of Trenton if they would form a company, whereupon an organization, with a capital stock of \$1,200, was created. Books for obtaining subscriptions were opened by Peter Gordon, and a President, two Directors, a Secretary and Treasurer were chosen. The following citizens subscribed to the stock: Isaac Smith, Peter Gordon, Ellett Howel, Thomas M. Potter, Henry Pike, Jerh. Woolsey, William Scott, Jacob Herbert, Abraham Hunt, Gershom Craft, George Dill, Ellett Tucker, Joseph Milnor, Joshua Newbold, Hannah H. Barnes, William Potts, Mary and Sarah Barnes, Joshua Wright, Stephen Scales, John R. Smith, A. Chambers, John Chambers, James Ewing, George Henry.

On the twenty-ninth of February, 1801, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the Trenton Water Works, by the name of "The President and Directors of the Trenton Water Works."

The original corporators were James Ewing, Peter Gordon, Thomas M. Potter, Gershom Craft and Alexander Chambers. James Ewing was chosen the first President and Peter Gordon and Thomas M. Potter, Directors.

They were given authority to lay and extend their aqueduct through such of the streets of the city as they may think necessary, and to open and dig in such parts of said streets as may be convenient for their purposes. It seems that the agreement between Scales and the water company had been made upon the eighteenth of September, 1802. This act was a practical confirmation of the agreement.

On the eighth of February, 1811, an act was passed to incorporate the proprietors of the Trenton Aqueduct Company. Andrew Reeder, Charles Rice, Stacy Potts, Joseph Broadhurst and Peter Howell were the original corporators.

The object of this company was the supplying of the city of Trenton with good and wholesome water. They were incorporated as "The President and Directors of the Trenton Aqueduct Company." Andrew Reeder was chosen President; Charles Rice, Treasurer, and Stacy Potts, Joseph Broadhurst and Peter Howell, Directors.

Their charter allowed them to open only four rods at a time in any of the streets of the city, not to be kept open more than three days at a time, and to be filled up at the expense of the company, and to be rendered as good as if the same had not been taken up and removed. They were not to lay their main trunk through the streets of Trenton upon the same level with the trunks of the present company of the Trenton Water Works, but either higher or lower, that they might not impede them in carrying off their cross trunks. The capital stock was not to exceed \$3,000, and was to be appropriated exclusively to the purpose of supplying the city of Trenton with good and wholesome water.

February 29th, 1848, the Trenton and South Trenton Aqueduct Company was incorporated for more effectually supplying the city of Trenton and borough of South Trenton with water. Its capital stock was \$30,000, with the privilege of increasing the same to \$50,000. The stock was divided into shares of \$50 each. The corporators were John McKelway, William Halstead, Samuel McClurg, Charles Wright, Xenophon J. Maynard, John Sager and Alexander H. Armour.

The corporation was authorized to use the water of the Delaware river, or the Assaupink creek below the dam, but not to take away, divert or in any manner injure or impair the supply of water in the fountains used by the Trenton Water Works Company.

In 1852 "The President and Directors of the Trenton Water Works" represented to the Legislature that the population of the city would no longer warrant the use of springs, and the Legislature thereupon authorized the company to take water from the Delaware river and elevate the same to the reservoir.

This practically marks the final abolition of the bored wooden water pipe, for which the iron pipe was substituted.

This corporation, "The President and Directors of the Trenton Water Works," retained possession of all the powers, privileges and franchises of the company of 1802, which purchased Scales' rights.

In March, 1858, pursuant to an act of the Legislature, the city of Trenton voted by a large majority to purchase the water works, and upon the first of March, 1859, the Legislature sanctioned the transfer of the water works to the inhabitants. The deed was dated March 7th, 1859, and signed by Charles Moore, President.

The new Water act provided for a Board of Commissioners, who superseded the President and Directors of the old organization. A "water loan" was also created. The first commission created under this act consisted of Charles Moore, Philemon Dickinson, Daniel Lodor, David S. Anderson, Jacob M. Taylor and Albert J. Whittaker. Enabling legislation extended the scope of the commission regarding their power to borrow money to extend the system.

The pumping station at the foot of Calhoun street is most complete in its character, and in the increase of its facilities has kept pace with the demands of a growing population. The intake of the works lies southeast of the abutment of the new Calhoun street bridge, whence the water is raised to the large reservoir on Pennington avenue. The last two years have marked the erection of a massive sea-wall, fully protecting the property in time of the heaviest freshets, whilst the machinery of the works is of the best and latest design. The buildings are of brownstone, ornamental in design, and are a source of great interest to visitors, who pronounce them unequalled as illustrations of their type.

The Delaware has great prospective value as a source of water-supply for the cities of our own and adjacent States. While below Easton and the confluence of the Lehigh there is growing contamination, it will be seen by the results of a chemical analysis that there are at present no evidences of serious pollution above the city of Trenton. From the proportion of forest and the population per square mile, there are good indications of its fitness as a source of supply, especially above Easton. The portion above the Water Gap is not likely to become more populous for a long series of years, and furnishes, in all respects, a most desirable gathering-ground for public water-supply. The river already supplies 112,636 inhabitants of New Jersey with pure water, the total consumption being 17,010,461 gallons daily.

At Trenton, the maximum flow is estimated at 1,311 cubic feet per second under natural conditions, but 383 cubic feet per second is diverted for canal purposes, leaving 931 cubic feet per second minimum flow. Probably the river does not fall as low as this oftener than once in a generation. This gives 601,600,000 gallons daily as the supply without storage. At the last monthly flow shown by the record, the natural flow of the river at Trenton amounts to 880,000,000 gallons daily.



VIEW OF DELAWARE RIVER AND THE FLUME.

The Water Commissioners are Charles H. Skirm, Lewis Lawton, Duncan Mackenzie, Joseph Stokes, Robert B. Bonney and A. V. Manning. The Secretary and Treasurer is Charles A. Reid. The office of the Water Board is in a small annex to the City Hall, facing East State street.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The present efficient Health Department of the city of Trenton is of no sporadic growth, but through the various city charters its evolution, slow though sure, may be traced. By ordinance of 1799, the Clerk of the Market is instructed to remove "unwholesome provisions" from the market or any other place where they are to be sold, to "keep clean and sweet" the market-house. Persons were required to clean the streets of mud and dirt, piling the refuse between the gutter and the "main part of the street," and remove the same in forty-eight hours or be fined \$1 for every twenty-four hours it shall remain over time. In 1812 we find the Clerk of the Market empowered with similar duties as in 1799. The citizens in this year were still obliged to clean the streets. In

1842 was passed an ordinance concerning nuisances. Penalties were imposed for exposing dead carcasses or filth, upon careless butchers, soap boilers, tallow chandlers, *et similibus*. A penalty was laid for dragging raw hides along the pavement. Persons affected with the small-pox or contagious diseases, in 1831, by ordinance were ordered to be removed with "as much care and tenderness as may be" to a place remote from the thickly-settled portion of the city. In 1837, an ordinance concerning burial-grounds was passed, and, in 1842, an ordinance relative to preventing swine and goats from running at large on the streets.

In May, 1849, owing to the prevalence of the Asiatic cholera, a Board of Health was constituted. Under this ordinance the householders were required to remove filth from their premises, to keep the drains and gutters clean. The streets were to be examined from time to time by the Board of Health, and penalties were imposed for depositing garbage in vacant lots or along the Assaupink or the Delaware.

In the charter of 1866 the usual powers of the Board of Health were lodged in Common Council.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature in 1880, a Board of Health was established in 1882 which was in 1887 superseded by the present local Board of Health. This Board consists of seven members. In 1888 a sanitary code for the city was instituted. The Board has power, through the Health Inspector, of prohibiting the sale of adulterated food and drink, defining nuisances, preventing contagious or infectious diseases, regulating the keeping and slaughtering of animals, of regulating the returns of births, marriages and deaths, the dumping of garbage, constructing, locating and cleaning cesspools and privies, connecting house-drains and sewers, and protecting the public water-supply.

Trenton, largely through the efficiency of her Board of Health, enjoys an exceptionally low death-rate. Diseases, particularly of a contagious or infectious kind, have been promptly stamped out, and the dangers which other cities experienced during the typhus, small-pox and diphtheria epidemics of recent years have practically left Trenton unscathed.

The Board of Health in its present organization is composed of Garret D. W. Vroom, President; Thomas S. Chambers, Treasurer; Wm. Cloke, Secretary; William H. Mickel, Inspector; Harry Huff, Daniel J. Friel, William C. Allen, Assistant Inspectors; Jos. Schaeffer, Plumbing Inspector; Dr. C. P. Britton, Dr. W. McD. Struble, William Cloke, Dr. Frank V. Cantwell, William Golding. Meets first Tuesday in every month.

TRENTON'S PARKS.

Whilst the public park system of the city of Trenton practically commences with the purchase of Cadwalader Park in the year 1888, the theory of a breathing place for Trentonians may be traced to legislative action of forty years since. Upon February 18th, 1856, an act was passed authorizing the city to purchase lands for a public square, for which purpose they were authorized to create a loan not exceeding \$50,000, and to issue bonds payable in twenty years, said bonds to bear interest at six per cent. per annum, and to be exempt from city tax and not to be sold at less than their par value.

No move was ever made under this particular legislation, and the matter was allowed to drop until the popular agitation from 1880-88 caused municipal action, with the present very beneficial results.

In 1888, the city of Trenton purchased of George W. Farlee a tract of land containing about eighty acres, for which the sum of \$50,000 was paid. At the same time, the McCall-Cadwalader tract of eight acres was bought for \$9,600, as well as another piece of property of two acres of the estate of Thomas Cadwalader. A piece of the Atterbury property, embracing six acres, was purchased for \$10,205. These lands, now laid out, embellished and properly maintained, have become Cadwalader Park and River Drive of the city of Trenton.

Cadwalader Park lies partially in the city of Trenton, but mainly in the township of Ewing. The estate, which surrounds a spacious mansion, lies about one and one-fourth miles from the City Hall. The property, well enforested, with wide drives and commanding views of the Delaware, is called Cadwalader Park in honor of the Chief Burgess under Trenton's pre-Revolutionary charter. During recent years notable improvements have been made in the erection of bridges, in grading

the hill-sides and providing proper approaches. In summer, a regimental band furnishes music. A marble statue of George Washington, of heroic size, overlooks the Delaware.

Monument Park lies at the base of the shaft commemorating the battle of Trenton. It is practically a small square, and has its walks leading to the monument. It was purchased in 1893.



SCENE IN "BROAD STREET" PARK.

Broad Street or Spring Lake Park is in Hamilton township. Here a high bluff overlooks the meadow lands in which the streams feeding Crosswicks creek rise. Upon the properties adjacent were laid the scenes of those studies in natural history which have given Dr. Charles C. Abbott an international reputation. The place is famous for its pastoral scenery and was, in the early part of the present century, a resort of Bonaparte, the scientist, and other distinguished men.

The borough of Chambersburg, in April, 1888, a month before like action was taken by Trenton, purchased for \$13,000 a square for a

public park. The park is bounded by Emory avenue, Division street, Morris avenue and Chestnut avenue, and upon the consolidation of Chambersburg and Trenton, became the Tenth Ward or Rockling Park. This square is graded, sodded, covered with trees and is one of the city's most useful breathing places.

The organization of the present Park Commission includes John J. Cleary, President; Charles J. Woerner, Henry F. Smith, W. Holt Apgar, Jonathan Coxon. Charles W. Bergen, Clerk; John H. Mitchell, Superintendent. Meet first Monday in every month.

BOULEVARDS.

An effort is being made to secure the land along the river to improve it for the pleasure and health of Trentonians. The city already owns two-thirds of a mile above the water works, and about 3,000 feet more is needed to complete the line down to the State Capitol. Some of the property is held in trust by Board of Trade members for this very purpose. Not only would it furnish a beautiful drive and foot-path, but it would also give the city absolute control of that part of the river which lies near the inlet of the city water-supply. In South Trenton there is a similar strip along the Delaware, with the advantages of a high bluff and even better views. It is about 4,600 feet long.

OTHER PARKS.

The spacious grounds around the State Capitol, Normal and Model Schools, Deaf-Mute School and Insane Asylum, are laid out in excellent taste, and, while belonging to the State, are much enjoyed by Trentonians.

SEWERS AND DRAINS.

Although under and by virtue of the city charter of 1866 Common Council was authorized to construct sewers or drains, nothing seems to have been done to even institute a small portion of a general plan of city sewers until 1876, when the Clinton avenue sewer, from Model avenue to the

Assanpink, was authorized by ordinance. As early as 1860 the city permitted the building of a sewer from the prison to the Delaware. About the year 1875 a Warren street sewer, from the Delaware and Raritan canal to the Assanpink creek, was authorized. The general draining into Petty's run also commenced at this period, when the sewers on Fountain avenue, on Willow and West Hanover streets, on Pennington avenue, Spring street and the American House drain were authorized. These special drains, all running into an open stream almost devoid of water, caused the passage of an ordinance in 1880 to construct a sewer on Petty's run. Since this time the work of building sewers and drains has progressed with great rapidity. As early as 1818 an ordinance was passed providing for the opening and clearing out of Petty's run. The committee appointed for this purpose were William C. Brant, William Boswell and Aaron H. Van Cleve. This was probably the beginning of municipal action upon this subject.

Trenton, in her general sewerage system, took advantage of the act of March 8th, 1882, which authorized cities to construct sewers and drains, and by ordinance adopted the plan laid down by Rudolph Hering, the celebrated sanitary expert. This settled, for the present at least, the entire question. The whole problem turned upon Petty's run, which was once a private waterway of



ROSTIC SCENERY ALONG THE PROPOSED BOULEVARD.

small dimensions, but which gave Trenton no end of trouble and expense. At one time the stream, which had two branches, was cut in two by the feeder of the Delaware and Raritan canal. The flow of water not being sufficient to carry away the sewage, the stream became a menace to public health. For years attempts were made to construct wooden trunks, which soon decayed and became filled with stones and refuse. Even as late as 1885 there was a well-defined current of opposition to a general sewerage system for Trenton. But the successful manner in which the Petty's run difficulty was met solved the entire question, and the progress made in sewer-building during the last decade amply rewards past delays.

Trenton pays for her sewers by issuing temporary improvement certificates, the moneys for the redemption of which are raised by bond issues.

In 1889 Mr. Hering also presented a report upon a sewerage system for old Chambersburg. In general, it may be said of the city plan that it provides for the drainage of lowlands and for sanitary relief, and is very comprehensive. The system provides for extension into new territory so soon as public necessity shall require, the waste being conveyed by a main sewer to tide-water at a point south of Riverview Cemetery. The geologic conditions of the city have rendered the

building of sewers north of the Assanpink creek a work of much difficulty. Granite and schistose rocks have impeded excavation, whereas the deep drift in Chambersburg has greatly simplified the problem in that portion of the town. From the fact that there are in Trenton no less than one hundred bridges, crossing the Assanpink, the canal, feeder, water power, Petty's run and smaller waterways, natural and artificial, it will be seen that sewer extension is, from this fact alone, a task of no small importance. The work has been done with great care, having due regard to the future growth of the city, as well as the ability of taxpayers of the present to meet the obligations of the city.

When completed, Trenton, in spite of geologic difficulties, will have one of the best sewer systems in the Eastern States.

THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

Under the first city charter (1792), the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and assistants, or a majority of them in Common Council, had the exclusive right of licensing taverns in the same manner as the licenses were granted by the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace. Under the charter of 1837, the City Court of Quarter Sessions, then organized, assumed the power of granting licenses, which power, in 1840, when the court was abolished, was lodged in the Mayor, Aldermen and Recorder of the city. In 1832 an ordinance was passed which provided that spirits were not to be taken from the premises of the imholder. The system of licenses by Council was continued by the charter of 1874. In 1884 the act of the Legislature led to the permanent establishment of the present excise department, which was created by ordinance in 1887. The board is composed of five members, who are represented by the License Inspector, who is required to observe and report upon all violations of the liquor laws.

The city has now about three hundred and fifty saloons regularly licensed, and the city ordinances are, as a rule, better kept than in other cities of like size.

The Board of Excise is composed of Jacob Blauth, President; John Barlow, Joseph Haggerty, John T. Moore, David T. Wittenborn; John A. Smith, Inspector; C. Edward Murray, Clerk.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND ITS HISTORY.

Trenton has the reputation of being a particularly well-lighted city. Concerning the congested districts, it is of interest to know that the operations of the criminal class have been much restricted by the means of electric illumination, the lights proving a valuable ally to the police force. There are upon the municipal circuit about two hundred and fifty street arc lights, divided into seven circuits, and in the borough of Wilbur there are fifteen lights. These are all of two thousand candle power. The city of Trenton uses no incandescent lights except in the City Hall and in the clock tower of Saint Mary's Cathedral. These lights average sixteen candle power. Trenton does not own an electric light plant but has a contract with the Trenton Light and Power Company, whose plant is located at 49 Chamney street, on the line of the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

Electric lighting in this city had its origin in 1883, when the Mercer and Burlington Electric Light Company was incorporated. Although composed of active business men, this organization had no vitality. Thence developed the People's Electric Light Company, which dates its existence from 1885. Upon January 12th of that year a score of arc lights were introduced, a single dynamo, located in Cubberly & Kafer's shop, supplying the "current." A power-house was soon erected on Assanpink creek, at the foot of Jackson street. In the fall of 1886 the incandescent system was installed. The power-house for the latter scheme of lighting was located in the center of the block bounded by State, Broad, Warren and Front streets. In 1891 the company moved to its present location, and one year later, on re-organization, the Trenton Light and Power Company came into being. As its name indicates, this corporation supplies arc and incandescent lights for public and private use, as well as furnishing electricity for motors. The well-equipped plant, one of the finest of its type in the United States, gives permanent employment to thirty men. Its officers are: James Moses, President; Frank A. Magowan, Vice President; William B. Allen, Treasurer, and Joseph T. Ridgway, Second Vice President and General Manager.

CHAPTER XVI.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

ITS EARLY ORGANIZATION AND GROWTH—THE PRESENT DEVELOPMENT—THE PRECINCT STATIONS—
THE PRESENT COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERIOR OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.



THE POLICE Department of Trenton may be traced to very primitive yet aristocratic origin. By ordinance of March, 1799, the City Marshal was invested with all the power and authority of a county sheriff, and when required by Common Council "shall carry in his hand a small staff or wand, similar to those usually carried by sheriffs." Among the Marshal's duty was to walk through the different parts of the city *at least once a week*, hunting for idle and disorderly persons. He was instructed to enforce the laws and ordinances relative to the prevention of swine running at large, as well as to give notice to the Street Commissioners of all nuisances and obstructions. In his constabular capacity the Marshal was entitled to legal fees, but *ex officio* he received the munificent salary of \$20.

As late as April, 1856, Trenton was guarded by a City Marshal and one watchman from each ward—six people in all. They were vested with the usual constabulary powers, among other matters to light and extinguish the city lamps. The police were subject to the order of the Mayor, who was a Police Justice. The Mayor received a salary of \$500, the Marshal a like sum and the watchmen \$400. By slow degrees, adding new men and broadening the plan and scope of the police department, slowly divorcing the appointments from political considerations, the system has reached its present development. The next few years will see great and necessary changes, which, as in the past, will contribute to the good of the public.

The Police Department of the city of Trenton in 1895 consists of a well-organized and particularly efficient body of seventy-seven men, consisting of one Chief, two Captains, six Sergeants, two detectives, three roundsmen, one chance-man, one Police Surgeon, one Electrician, two patrol drivers and two janitors. There are fifty-six patrolmen. The department was established upon its present basis under an act of the Legislature passed in 1885, which had for its object the removal of the police departments of New Jersey cities from political control, provided the cities accepted the provisions of the act. Trenton accepted these provisions. A bi-partisan board of four Police Commissioners, having been selected by the Mayor, is confirmed or rejected by City Council. The Commissioners appoint a clerk. They also appoint and discharge all members of the force "as may appear best for the public interest in such department." They also make by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the Board, and "fix and regulate the compensation of all officers, servants and employees."

The rules for the government of the department are thorough and explicit. Qualifications for admission to the force are based upon height, which is not to be less than five feet seven inches; weight, one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds; breast measure of not less than thirty five inches; age, from twenty-one to forty years; ability to read and write the English language; to have been a citizen of the United States at least two years and a resident of Trenton for five years;

never to have been convicted of crime; in other words, to be in good bodily and mental health. The applicant for the force must present a petition certifying to his moral qualities and his residence in the city, which petition is to be signed by two reputable citizens.

The members of the force rank as follows: Chief, the Captains according to appointments, the Sergeants as in the case of Captains, patrolmen, chancemen.

The Chief has practical control of the department; in fact, is the personal representative of the Commissioners. He divides the city into "beats," details the men for duty and directs the route to be taken by the patrolman in going to and returning from his beat. The Chief holds the right of suspending, for any time not exceeding ten days, any member of the department, reporting the same to the Board of Commissioners. He also makes a detailed quarterly report of the happenings in the department, which report is sent to the Commissioners. In his custody are the record-books of the office, which consist of a "Force Book," a practical, personal history of every member of the force; a "Complaint Book," wherein are recorded violations of the law, when such violations are the subject of complaint by citizens; a "Time Book," used in making up the pay-roll; "The Record of Arrests," containing alphabetically the names of those arrested and sentence of the court; a "Lodgers' Register;" an "Ordinance Book," containing the names of all persons arrested for violating city ordinances; a "Property Account Book," containing a description of all property coming into the hands of the police; a "Missing Property Book" and an "Order Book," in which are entered orders and rules issued by the Commissioners.

The Captains are assigned tours of duty by the Chief. They have the charge and inspection of station-houses, of the prisoners, and are held responsible for the cleanliness and good order of the station-houses. The Captains call the roll and examine the blotter, adding thereto all necessary information.

The Sergeants inspect the men before roll-call, correcting neglect or deficiency in the dress of the men. They are, in fact, sub-Captains, assuming the duties of the latter when absent. The Sergeants have general charge of patrolmen when on "beat" and are responsible for the general good order and discipline of the force.

Regarding the patrolman, the prevention of crime is the most important object which he should have in view. He must make himself acquainted, in a minute manner, with every part of his beat, watch people who are suspicious, and places where the law is being violated, and by his vigilance prevent assaults, breaches of the peace and all other crimes about to be committed. Arrests are to be made as easily and quietly as possible and without undue force. The baton is to be employed only in the most urgent cases of self-defense. He is also required to report fires, direct strangers, return lost children to their parents or to the station-house, arrest beggars, give aid to the injured, and facilitate by proper means the taking of a declaration by anyone dying in consequence of injuries by violence. He is also instructed to watch suspected persons and places, note obstructions and perform other like duties. Patrolmen are also liable to special service. Chancemen follow the same regulations as the patrolmen.

The full dress of the Chief and Captains is of blue Burlington police cloth, double-breasted frock coat, with plain trousers. Upon the cap is a designation of rank. The patrolmen wear single-breasted frock coats. The summer uniform consists of blue flannel sack coat and trousers. Members serving five years on the force are entitled to a "service chevron" of gold braid, to consist of one bar on the front of the sleeve. Every additional five years entitles the wearer to an extra bar. Shields are worn without chains.

The men forming the Trenton police force are drilled in the school of the soldier, with baton exercise; total abstinence from liquor and tobacco whilst on duty is required, nor is any member of the force allowed to belong to any fire or military company, nor is he permitted to be a delegate to any political convention nominating a candidate for office.

The city of Trenton is divided into two precincts, with two station-houses. The First or Central precinct is the building formerly known as Freese market, the Second or Chambersburg precinct is the old "Borough Hall" on Broad street.

Both station-houses are admirably-conducted institutions. The Central station is located upon Chancery street upon the corner of a small way, which is practically the eastern extension of Quarry alley. The interior arrangement is excellent. A large, well-lighted room contains the desks used by the Sergeants and Captains, and in connection therewith is the apartment assigned to the

Chief. Adjoining the main room is the patrolmen's room, the walls of which are lined with lockers. Court is held in a well-ventilated apartment which adjoins the space devoted to the cells. Other rooms are especially fitted for the accommodation of the Police Justice, detectives and the storing of records, and the "Rogues' Gallery." Upon the second floor a large hall is the gymnasium and drill-room of the force, whilst the Commissioners and their Clerk have handsome quarters.

In the Second precinct station a smaller, but none the less convenient, system is in use. Both station-houses are electrically lighted, warmed by steam and have lavatories. The cells are in excellent order. Special systems of communication between the patrolmen whilst on duty and the precinct Captains are employed. It is in fact a method of telegraphy whereby the man on duty can advise his superior officer as to his movements on the beat, can call the patrol or aid and can ring an alarm of fire.

In her police department and station-houses, with the efficiency of men and the care of buildings, Trenton has especial reason to be proud of her police. When it is taken into consideration that during the entire year only two thousand three hundred arrests are made, the efficiency of the department is shown in a very apt manner. Trenton has a heterogeneous population, lies between Philadelphia and New York, and, being in a neutral State, could easily become the harbor of the more expert men and women of the criminal class. In spite of this, it is a noteworthy fact that in Trenton not a single noted criminal resides. An energetic policy has cleared the city of nearly every menace to peace and good order. A score of years since, several "gangs," such as infested the "East side" of New York and the "Neck" in Philadelphia, were a constant source of annoyance to the city. These associations have been nearly eradicated. Certain resorts, such as the "Lava Beds," some of the small back streets in Chambersburg and Millham, are now entirely free from disturbance. "The Swamp," with its "Bowery," alone remains as a monument to old days in Trenton. To the energy of the police department credit must be given for such a record in municipal reform.


The Police Commissioners are W. J. Convery, President; Charles P. Kitson, H. U. Coleman, John K. Ashton; Richard Lutes, Clerk. Meet second and last Wednesday of each month. The Chief of the department is Charles H. McChesney; Captains, John J. Cleary and William Hartman; Sergeants, Andrew Sweeney, Frank Van Horn, Michael McGowan, First district; William Dettmar, Judson Hiner, William Aleutt, Second district. In the First precinct the Police Justice is Louis Coutier; in the Second, William J. Crossley.



CHAPTER XVII.

EDUCATION IN TRENTON.

COLONIAL INFLUENCES—THE SCHOOL AND THE LOTTERY—A COLONIAL LIBRARY—TRENTON AND HER FREE SCHOOLS, 1833 TO 1895—THE TRENTON ACADEMY—ITS ORGANIZATION AND HISTORY, 1781 TO 1883—THE EARLY LIBRARIES AND THE FREE SCHOOL MOVEMENT—SKETCHES OF THE MOST PROMINENT EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS—BUSINESS COLLEGES.

HE STRONG Presbyterian influences which had such an effect upon the genesis of Trenton, united the church and the school-house under one government. Minister, or *Domine*, and schoolmaster were interchangeable terms. The chartering of the College of New Jersey (Princeton University), in 1746, marked a new era in intellectual life in New Jersey. The removal of the college from the care of the Rev. Aaron Burr, in his classical school at Newark, to Princeton, about '55, gave an impetus to education in all the near-by towns. The Rev. David Cowell, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, was one of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, and had established, in all probability, a school under the charge of his congregation. In these early days, a teacher received £25 and boarding per annum.

That touchstone of all colonial enterprises which depended upon popular support—a lottery—was to be tried in aid of education in Trenton. An advertisement in the Philadelphia papers of May, 1753, thus reads:

"We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, sons of some of the principal families in and about Trenton, being in some measure sensible of the advantages of learning, and desirous that those who are deprived of it through the poverty of their parents, might taste the sweetness of it with ourselves, can think of no better or other method for that purpose, than the following scheme of a *Delaware-Island Lottery*, for raising 225 pieces of eight [Spanish dollars] towards building a house to accommodate an English and grammar school, and paying a master to teach such children whose parents are unable to pay for schooling. It is proposed that the house be thirty feet long, twenty feet wide, and one story high, and built on the south-east corner of the meeting-house yard in Trenton, under the direction of Messieurs Benjamin Yard, Alexander Chambers, and John Chambers, all of Trenton aforesaid. * * * The managers are Reynald Hooper, son of Robert Lettis Hooper, Esq.; Joseph Warrell, Junior, son of Joseph Warrell, Esq.; Joseph Reed, Junior, son of Andrew Reed, Esq.; Theophilus Severns, Junior, son of Theophilus Severns, Esq.; John Allen, Junior, son of John Allen, Esq.; William Paxton, son of Joseph Paxton, Esq., deceased; and John Clayton, son of William Clayton, Esq."

The drawing was to take place June 11th, "on Fish Island in the river Delaware, opposite to the town of Trenton, and the money raised by this lottery shall be paid into the hands of Moore Furgerson, of Trenton, who is under bond for the faithful laying out the money for the uses above.

And we the Managers assure the adventurers upon our honor, that this scheme in all its parts shall be as punctually observed as if we were under the formalities used in lotteries; and we

flatter ourselves, the public, considering our laudable design, our age, and our innocence, will give credit to this our public declaration." After the drawing of the lottery, there is little doubt but that the building was erected immediately afterward on the spot indicated. The minutes of the Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church record that in 1765 Alexander Chambers and Benjamin Yard were elected by the congregation "Directors of the School-House." In a lease of 1800 to the "Trenton Academy," the premises are described as "a certain brick building, which was erected on the lot belonging to the trustees of the said church for the purpose of a school-house." The lessees added a story to the building, and it continued to be used for school and church purposes until it was removed upon the erection of the present church.

In connection with this school, an attempt was made to establish a library in Trenton. This is shown from the fact that upon the twentieth day of March, in the year 1752, Governor Belcher wrote from Elizabethtown to William Morris in reference to a library in Trenton. It seems that Mr. Morris addressed a letter to His Excellency in reference to this project, which document is probably lost. The Governor replied, in part, "You may depend I shall always be willing to do everything proper on my part for promoting and strengthening any scheme that may have a tendency to propagate & advance Religion and Learning which will be of so great advantage to the present and future generations."

The development of education during the latter part of the colonial period and throughout the Revolution was, perforce, slow. There were attempts during the period of the Confederation to found private schools, which plan was materially aided from the fact that Philadelphia—the great intellectual center of the times—was near by. In the early part of the present century, Trenton was renowned for her private institutions, to which came, in particular, the young ladies of the oldest families of New Jersey, of Philadelphia and New York. The story of the development of the *modern* free school system of the last half century is thus told by Professor B. C. Gregory:



JOSEPH WOOD SCHOOL

"Trenton has the honor of having established the first free school in New Jersey. As early as 1833, a school was organized in old Masonic Hall, in Front street. In 1838, this school was removed to the old jail building, in Academy street, the upper portion being used as a school and the basement as a jail. The township of Nottingham, now a part of Trenton, in September, 1841, opened the school on Centre street, near the First Baptist Church. The old jail was bought, and a High School was organized in this building in May, 1844, and was free only to the indigent until 1848, when all pupils were admitted free of charge. In March, 1850, Trenton was made one school district, and the election of a School Superintendent and two Trustees provided for.

"What is now the Chas. Skelton School, in Centre street, was constructed in 1844, and was then a building two stories high. In the spring of 1849, the trustees endeavored to raise a loan of \$6,000 to erect the building in Academy street, but they were not successful until in 1850, the Legislature coming to their relief and authorizing the loan. The building was erected in 1850, and was opened on October 7th, 1851. In May, 1852, owing to insufficient school room, the Superintendent gave permits to children to enter private schools at the rate of one dollar per pupil. In January, 1856, resolutions were introduced by Mr. J. S. Yard demanding greater school accommodations. The result was the beginning of measures looking to the erection of the Bellevue Avenue School, which was completed and entered by the school committee in 1857. Measures were also taken at the same time which resulted afterward in the building of the Market Street School, which was opened in 1859. Two rooms were also added to the Centre Street School building.

"No new school buildings were built after the erection of the Market Street School, in 1859, until that of the Union Street School, which was completed and put into use by the Board in January, 1869. The Rose Street School followed, which was opened in January, 1870. Then came the Grant Avenue School, opened in May, 1872. In 1876, a third story was added to the structure in Academy street. With the exception of the High School, there was then a lull in the erection of school-houses until 1881, when the Sixth Ward School was dedicated, after which the opening of new buildings went on very rapidly. In 1889, a new style of school architecture was introduced with the Monument School; since that time every building that has been erected has been of modern type, and all improvements made to old buildings have had the tendency to bring such buildings to correspond with modern ideas of school construction. Fourteen per cent. of the rooms now occupied for school purposes have been built within five years. Twenty-five per cent. of the rooms in the city are supplied with single desks.

"In 1892, the Committee on Grounds and Buildings determined upon a systematic renovation of the schools in the city. School after school was thoroughly attended to, and at the conclusion of the summer vacation of 1893 the schools were in excellent condition.

"In passing it is to be remarked to the credit of the teachers that they are urging the aesthetic conception of the children, and in some places the rooms are greatly beautified by pictures, flowers and other means of decoration.

"In 1855, there were 17 teachers employed and 912 pupils enrolled, while there were 30 waiting for admission. In 1856, the Board graded the schools as follows: Primary, Secondary, Grammar and High School. In April, 1850, there were 335 white and 20 colored children attending the public schools of Trenton. In 1850-51, the amount received by the Superintendent as the apportionment of the State fund to the city was \$186.88.



JOHN A. BOULTING SCHOOL.

"In 1861, the Board of Education placed the northern and southern divisions of the city under two separate Principals, the Assumpink creek being the boundary. In June, 1861, the system of employing two Principals to supervise the schools was abolished, and one Principal was elected to supervise all the schools of the city. As the schools multiplied, this method was found not feasible, and two Principals were again appointed, having jurisdiction respectively of the districts north and south of the Assumpink creek. When the High School was erected, the Principal

of that school had jurisdiction over his own school. In May, 1888, when the schools of Chambersburg and Millham came under the control of the Trenton Board of Education, two new school districts were added, and over the whole system a Supervising Principal was appointed. In June, 1888, a committee consisting of Messrs. John A. Campbell, Frank O. Briggs and Leslie C. Pierson was appointed to secure a Supervising Principal for the schools of Trenton, and B. C. Gregory, of Newark, was appointed; he entered upon the duties of his office July 20th, 1888. In the same month, the Supervising Principal was asked to sit with the Board of Education.

"In May, 1885, a committee was appointed to revise the rules for the government of schools and the Board. The next month the same committee was ordered to revise the course of study in the High School. In 1887, a committee reported in favor of free school-books, and Common Council was asked to appropriate \$15,000. In July, 1887, Mr. Macpherson, Chairman of the Committee on Books and Course of Study, reported that the time had arrived to introduce free text-books, which report was adopted. In 1893, a new course of study, prepared in accordance with the most modern ideas of education, was adopted by the Board and introduced into the schools.

"The points involved in this course of study are the following: 1. The necessity for adapting the course to those who cannot complete it. 2. Abridgment in the treatment of the subjects now

on the course to make room for other lines of instruction. 3. The co-ordination of studies, with a view of more harmonious development of the pupil. 4. Consideration of the needs of the pupil as an individual rather than in the mass. 5. The evoking of advanced and independent thinking on the part of the teacher.

"An attempt has been made to encourage the training of the observation in every department where this is possible, and, in order that the attempt may be successful, science study has been introduced. The plan is to have the observation and study begin during the first year of school with the simplest and most interesting objects of the child's environment and year by year introduce such other objects of study as the ever-widening horizon and the growing faculties of the child shall make possible."

"In arithmetic elimination is practiced to such an extent as to leave time enough to teach what is attempted with thoroughness. On the other hand, algebra and geometry are introduced in the eighth year. An effort is made in the course to introduce the early development of more advanced subjects, which is now advocated by many educational thinkers. Thus, percentage and interest are introduced in a rudimentary manner very soon after federal money is taught. The idea of introducing the germs of all subjects early, and allow the course of study to be the evolution of these germs is rigidly adhered to.

"In language, formal grammar is subordinated but not eliminated. In the discussion of formal grammar however, everything which is of no value to the child in forming a reasonably correct grammatical style is eliminated. In reading, after the third year, literature is progressively substituted for the reading-book, and in the seventh and eighth years supplants it altogether. Oral reading is subordinated to silent reading.

"Geography and history are co-ordinated very carefully. In both of these subjects the topical method is emphasized.

"In penmanship an effort is made to secure movement writing. The effort to secure a uniform style of letter is abandoned, a graceful, fluent and readable handwriting being all that is required. In spelling, these errors in methods of teaching are opposed: first, taking the words from their environment, that is to say, teaching lists of words; second, the rapidity with which the new words are often introduced, defying all power to assimilate; third, trying to teach the child in school all the words he is ever going to use; fourth, the



HEWITT TRAINING SCHOOL.

practice of giving a vocabulary too difficult for the child. A word must become a part of the child's vocabulary before it is learned in a practical sense.

"The Ling or Swedish system of physical culture is introduced. In music Trenton has made a great advance; most of the children are reading music of ordinary difficulty with considerable facility.

"The High School was opened with impressive ceremonies in October, 1874. As early as 1858, Judge William S. Yard, who was then Superintendent, had urged the erection of a High



U. S. GRANT SCHOOL.

School as the necessary complement of our school system. Great changes have since been made in this school. It formerly had a department known as Junior Section, which was really a collection of grammar school classes. This section has been abolished and the institution placed upon a sound basis as a High School. A new course of study was introduced about a year ago. The ends accomplished by the new course were re-adjustment of the studies, a subdivision of the curriculum into English, scientific and commercial courses; the provision for the teaching of high school studies in accordance with advanced methods of teaching; the enlargement of the facilities for teaching drawing and the scientific branches; the introduction of German, stenography and business studies. A small building has been purchased to carry out the purposes of the Commercial Department. The Board has purchased typewriters, and the work in the stenography and typewriting departments is very practical.

"In the matter of promotion, the honorary system has been introduced. By the operation of this system every pupil who, throughout the year, up to the date fixed for the annual examination, has averaged 'good,' is promoted with what is known as an 'Honorary Certificate,' and without examination. If a pupil does not reach this high average he is subjected to an examination, which counts one; his 'term average' counting four in determining his standing—*i. e.*, his work during the year is made four times as important as his work on examination. This does not put a premium on cramming for examination. The 'term average' given is determined in a rational manner—



COLUMBUS SCHOOL.

the pupil is not marked from day to day, but his progress is estimated at the end of the month. By thus taking long periods of time the teacher is able to judge more intelligently of his progress than by the microscopic method of daily marking.

"The greatest advance in Trenton, however, has been in the adoption of improved methods in the training of teachers. Formerly there were no methods whatever; there is now a well-equipped Training School, officered by a corps of trained teachers as good as is to be found in most training schools in the country. The course involves lessons in psychology, methods of teaching, and special courses in methods in each of the following subjects: Arithmetic, geography, drawing, music, language, writing, elementary science, kindergarten, read-

ing and history. It comprehends also a course of reading in pedagogy, and eighteen weeks' practice in the Training School, said practice to be reviewed in a series of critic classes.

"The necessity for training does not cease when a teacher leaves the Training School. It is to the credit of Trenton's teachers that they gladly avail themselves of the opportunities put within their grasp, and even invent meetings for themselves. Among the uplifting facts in the educational history of this city, must be mentioned the Teachers' Psychology Class. This consists of over one hundred teachers who, once a fortnight, meet for the study of psychology. The subject is considered not theoretically, but in view of its bearing upon the actual practice of teaching. The enthusiasm of this class is one of the most hopeful signs of Trenton's advancement.

"The Teachers' Consulting Library now numbers about one thousand three hundred books. The Supervising Principal is authorized to spend \$10 per month for purchasing books for this library. Twelve of our schools also have provided professional libraries for themselves; usually they are loan collections or else libraries bought by the schools or the teachers. The teachers are also buying professional books for themselves, and subscribing liberally to educational journals.

"Along with these advances in the training of teachers has come a change in the method of appointment, which is being made on the basis of fitness. The standard of eligibility of applicants for the position of teachers has been raised. Normal School and Training School graduates to become eligible must previously have pursued the full prescribed course in the High School, or in an insti-

tution of equal standing. This insures for all applicants a reasonable academic preparation. That amount of culture represented by a High School course is the smallest amount the city should accept from those who propose to teach in its schools.

"In the matter of exterminating tardiness, truancy and suspensions, a very remarkable advance has been made. Many of the schools have all but obliterated tardiness, and suspension for disorder is almost a thing of the past. This means that discipline is obtained with less friction, and therefore by more rational measures. Indirectly it points to better teaching and higher standards of methods on the part of the teachers, for such results cannot be obtained on a low plane of teaching.

"In November, 1864, the Y. M. C. A. of Trenton guaranteed \$50 to furnish the pupils of the night schools with books, stationery, &c. In 1877, when the financial condition of the Board would not warrant the opening of the night schools, Mr. John Exton, a public-spirited citizen, very materially aided the Board, and the schools were instituted. In 1879, this friend of the night schools again assisted the Board. The disinterested kindness of Mr. Exton deserves the most honorable mention. The night schools have become an important part of our school system. Up to four years ago, however, they were in an exceedingly chaotic condition; they are now highly organized. Among the prominent features of our system of evening schools, is the specialization of teaching—each teacher in a school teaches a subject. The success of this method has been tested so thoroughly in this city as to leave no room for doubt as to its superiority. There is actual instruction given in the evening schools, and the specimens of work preserved from year to year show how material has been the advance of our pupils. In treating each subject taught at the evening schools, an effort has been made to determine what it is worth while to accomplish, and what can be accomplished in a given grade. Such efforts to this end look to the exclusion of what is irrelevant.

"The Evening High School now enters upon its fourth year. Its four departments are, mathematics, book-keeping, stenography and drawing. The Board has provided ample accommodations for the students of mechanical drawing and the privileges have been fully appreciated. The students of the evening stenography class who have completed their course have all taken positions as fast as they have applied. The book-keeping department is enthusiastic.

"In the matter of securing regular attendance upon the evening schools—a problem which all cities have wrestled with—a solution has been reached in the adoption of what is known as the dollar-deposit plan. The plan requires a deposit of one dollar from every applicant. The money is refunded at the close of the season if the applicant attends regularly. Several cities have adopted this plan and others are considering its adoption. The results are in the highest degree satisfactory. The Evening High School, for example, in spite of the dollar-deposit plan, is much larger and more enthusiastic than ever before. The class in stenography has doubled upon the figures of last year. Many of our young men and young women have obtained positions as stenographers, and have held them securely without exception.

"A long time ago the Hon. Charles Skelton made a bequest to the city, providing for the creation of a public school library under the charge of the public schools. As the will provided that during the lives of certain persons the income should not be enjoyed by the city, the schools did not come into the possession of this income until recently. The city is to receive an annual income of about \$900. A room is to be provided, and it will not be long before our schools are equipped with a very practical library.

"One of the most important measures that have been adopted, relating to the schools, is the transfer of the government of the schools from the Board of Education to a body known as the Commissioners of Public Instruction. This has involved a reduction in membership from twenty-three to eight, and a consequent concentration of responsibility, which has been very much to the advantage of the schools.

"The following statistics relate to schools: Population of legal school age, 44,448; number enrolled in the public schools during the past year, 7,410; number of pupils the schools will seat comfortably, 6,908; average enrollment for one year, 6,228; average attendance, 5,404; number of pupils in the High School, 281; average number of pupils enrolled in the evening schools, 433; average evening attendance, 340; number of teachers in the city, 162; total valuation of school property in the city, \$461,079."

LESLIE COOK PIERSON.

Leslie Cook Pierson, Superintendent of Public Schools, was born in Pittstown, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in the year 1856. His residence in Trenton dates from the time he was



LESLIE COOK PIERSON.

five years old. A local mercantile store gave him his first business opportunity. During the sessions of the Legislature of 1868-69, he was a page in the Senate. Here he saved from his wages a sufficient sum of money to obtain a course in a business college, in order to supplement his public-school education. To this end he entered Rider's Business College. In 1871, he obtained a position in the Supreme Court office of the State of New Jersey, and after spending three years as a clerk, was given charge of the searching department, which position he has held for twenty years. Mr. Pierson has been a member of the Board of School Trustees since 1886, and has rendered the city of Trenton valuable service in that position. He was the last President of the elective Board and the first President of the appointive Commission.

BENJAMIN C. GREGORY.

Benjamin C. Gregory, Supervising Principal of Trenton's public schools, was born in New York City in 1819. In the public schools of his native city he prepared himself for the College of the City of New York, from which

he was graduated in 1868. He afterward took a special course in the School of Mines connected with Columbia College. For about two years he was engaged in metropolitan editorial work. For three years he was Assistant Actuary of the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Professor Gregory's education had been complete. His experience in active business life in New York City supplemented the theoretical knowledge which he had received in the schools. In 1875, he became a tutor in his Alma Mater. After spending several years in that position he resigned to accept the principalship of a primary school in Newark. He was soon afterward made Principal of one of the large grammar schools of that city.

By this time Professor Gregory had become one of the prominent educators of the State. When the School Board of Trenton was making changes in the management of our public schools, they secured him to take the position of Supervising Principal. This was to the end that the schools should be re-organized on a scientific plan. For seven years Professor Gregory has exercised a constant and critical oversight of the schools of this city.



BENJAMIN C. GREGORY.

Under his direction, a training school for teachers has been instituted and successfully conducted. His weekly lectures on pedagogy have been of incalculable benefit to the teachers. He is a born leader of young people and inspires everybody with confidence in himself and the success of his plans. Until obliged to resign on account of his increasing school duties, he was Musical Director of the Mendelssohn Choral Union. At the earnest solicitation of the Union, he has recently re-assumed the baton in that society. He is a thorough musician, and when in Newark was the leader of the choir in one of the principal churches of that city.

THE TRENTON ACADEMY.

Closely identified with the history of education in Trenton is the long and honorable record of the Trenton Academy. It was upon the tenth of February, 1781, that certain proprietors, citizens of Trenton, formed an association "for the purpose of erecting a School House in the said Town, and keeping up a Regular School for the Education of Youth, to be conducted under the Firm of the Trenton School Company."

The preamble to the article of agreement thus further expresses the object of this association: "Sundry inhabitants of the Town and vicinity, sensible of the great importance of Education to the well-being of individuals, and the good order of Government, and of its peculiar use in early life, and judging the present means of it in this place inadequate, being met, agreed to purchase a lot, erect a commodious building thereon, and form a permanent School under proper Regulations."

Thirty-six shares of the total value of £270, subject to assessment, was the capital stock, each proprietor's share giving the right to send a child to school without any charge for use of the building. Out-scholars, or those not sent on shares, were assessed half a dollar each quarter, besides tuition, by way of rent money. To all the scholars extra charges were made for incidentals, such as for wood money, at the rate of three-quarters of a dollar per quarter.

The names of the original proprietors were Joseph Higbee, David Brearley, James Milnor, Jr., Rensselaer Williams, Joseph Paxton, Stacy Potts, Isaac Smith, Isaac Collins, William Tucker, James Ewing, Conrad Kotts, Stephen Lowrey, Abram Hunt, Moore Furman, Robert Neil, Micajah How, Jacob Benjamin, William Churchill Houston, John Neilson and Francis Witt.

On May 20th, 1781, the Trustees bought of Moore Furman for £15 the lot of ground upon the north side of Academy street. Upon this lot was erected the school building, which was two stories in height, twenty feet in breadth and twenty-six feet in length.

The early instruction was of a very elementary character, arithmetic and public speaking being considered among the higher branches of education. On November 10th, 1785, an act was passed incorporating the original proprietors and Trustees, and the name of the Trenton School Company was changed to that of "The Proprietors of the Trenton Academy."

The charter recites the original articles of agreement, and states as reasons for incorporation that a lot had been purchased and building erected "in which the learned languages, the English and French grammatically, and other useful branches of literature are taught with great success." By this charter the company are permitted to hold property whose annual rental value shall not exceed that of one thousand bushels of wheat.

That the school was of high reputation at this time is attested by the fact that examinations were held in the Presbyterian church, which were attended by the Governor, Legislature and distinguished strangers. Among the latter, in 1784, were the President of Congress, Baron Steuben and members of the Congress and Legislature.

In the "New Jersey Gazette" upon the twenty-seventh of February, 1786, it is recorded that "the young gentlemen belonging to the Trenton Academy gave a specimen of their improvement in the art of public speaking, in presence of His Excellency the Governor, the Vice President, Mr. Speaker and most of the members of the Legislature. Their performances were such as gained the approbation of this respectable audience."

In 1787, a girls' school in connection with the boys' school was opened by Mrs. John Mease, of Philadelphia. At this period, the Rev. James F. Armstrong, of the First Presbyterian Church, agreed to attend the school, dispose the classes and their studies, and, in exercising general supervision, preside over the public examinations. From time to time, the Academy was enlarged, and more property was purchased, presumably for campus purposes.

The school was now rapidly advancing in the character and grade of its studies, and on September 15th, 1789, it was decided to give a certificate under the seal of the corporation "to such scholars as shall have studied the English language grammatically, and shall have gained a competent knowledge of at least two of the following branches, viz.: Extraction of the Roots, Algebra, Mathematics, Geography, Chronology, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Spirit of Laws and Criticism, and those having read what is usually read in Schools, of Caesar's Commentaries or Ovid's Metamorphoses, Justin or Sallust in Latin, and any two of the four following books, The New Testament, Lucian's Dialogues, Xenophon or Homer in the Greek, shall be entitled to have the same inserted therein."

In 1791, the Trenton Academy Lottery was instituted, which, in 1802, resulted in a net gain to the school of \$1,263.36.

In 1791, a private night school had been established, for which, in 1799, Superintendent Du Bois asked exclusive privileges as teacher.

In 1800, it was resolved to purchase the brick school-house which stood on the Presbyterian church grounds, in State street, a little easterly of the site of the present church, to be used as a school for girls. The Trustees of the church conceiving that they had not sufficient authority to sell, the school-house was leased to the Trenton Academy Company.

The Trustees of the Academy, in 1807, exercising assumed police authority, passed a resolution prohibiting the "scholars from shooting guns within the limits of the populous part of the city," and authorized and directed the offenders to be punished in an exemplary manner.

The Academy grew with much vigor during the first half of the present century, although, at times, adverse conditions tended to retard the development of the institution; difficulties were overcome, and, in 1816, at an expense of \$3,091.27 the Academy building was altered. Concerning this, the Trustees' report says: "The conveniences of the building prove it to be in perfect keeping with its beautiful architectural proportions, and when Academy street shall have been graded, and the improvements of the grounds as contemplated by the Board in the spring shall have been made, the external appearance of the Academy will present a just cause of honorable pride to our citizens."

Until the early seventies the school continued to prosper. The War of the Rebellion retarded its progress, but in view of the intense intellectual activity following strife, the Academy became rejuvenated. The growth of the State Normal and Model Schools, with large State appropriations, was also a factor in the decline of this honorable institution. Toward the close of its career, it is of interest to note that in 1876 permission to use the room in the second story of the Academy for a Sunday-school, was granted to the Trinity Episcopal Church. This was not the first time the Academy building had been occupied for a like purpose. In it one of the first Sunday-schools founded in this country held its services. In the winter of 1815-16, the Trenton and Lambertton Sunday and Free School Association was formed, and in October, 1816, it divided into three parts—the Presbyterians held their school in the old brick school-house, the Baptists in their church and the Methodists in the Academy building.

In 1881, the school contained nineteen pupils, and in 1884, the Academy ceased its career. The century of its organization was appropriately commemorated in 1881, upon which occasion the Hon. William L. Dayton, ex-Minister to The Hague, read an address embodying the history of the institution. The following have been Trustees of Trenton Academy:

Stacy Potts, 1781-1783, 1785-1787,	Charles Tompkins, 1790,
Moore Furman, 1781, 1783-1791,	Peter Gordon, 1791-1796, 1800,
James Ewing, 1781-1782, 1785-1822,	Alexander Chambers, Jr., 1794-1800,
Isaac Collins, 1781-1784, 1786-1796,	Joseph Brearley, 1798,
William Churchill Houston, 1781,	Randall Rickey, 1798,
David Brearley, 1782-1784,	James S. Ewing, 1804-
Isaac Smith, 1782-1785,	Lucius H. Stockton, 1804-
Conrad Kotts, 1783, 1785-1800,	Gideon H. Wells, 1804-1817,
Samuel W. Stockton, 1784,	Charles Ewing, 1804-1823,
Benjamin Pittfield, 1784,	George Sherman, 1817, 1822-1830,
Maskell Ewing, 1788-1789, 1792, 1800,	William Potts, 1817-1821,

Zachariah Rossell, 1821-1835,	Rev. Samuel Starr, 1817-1859,
Thomas L. Woodruff, 1821-1830,	Stacy G. Potts, 1817-1865,
Charles Higbee, 1823-1835,	William C. Howell, 1817-1869,
John S. Chambers, 1830,	G. A. Perdicaris, 1817-1880,
Charles Burroughs, 1835-1861,	Rev. John Hall, 1817,
Henry W. Green, 1835-1847,	William L. Dayton, 1817-1859,
James Ewing, 1835-1852,	Barker Gummere, 1859-1881,
Thomas J. Stryker, 1813-1872,	Edward W. Scudder, 1859-1880,
Francis A. Ewing, 1843-1847,	John S. Chambers, 1859-1881,
Philemon Dickinson, 1817-1881,	William S. Stryker, 1880-1881,
William L. Dayton, 1880-1881.	

EARLY LIBRARIES.

As a part of the educational system of the city, the early libraries, which to the youth occupied the place of public education, must not be neglected. As one of the phases of the free school movement the meeting of the Apprentices' Library Company, on April 20th, 1822, is of particular interest. On that occasion a meeting of the citizens of Trenton was held at the house of Joseph M. Bispham, Trenton House. The following gentlemen were deeply interested in the movement: Charles Ewing, Samuel L. Southard, Zachariah Rossell, George Watson, Samuel Evans, James J. Wilson, Rev. Abiel Carter, Rev. William Boswell, Thomas Gordon, Daniel Coleman, Charles Burroughs and William S. Stockton. Upon the opening night thirty-five volumes were taken out. Two hundred and fifty books were displayed on cases, which cost the company \$120. These works were of the good, old-fashioned kind, containing no novels, romances or plays, which are so apt to captivate juvenile imaginations, but were composed of works of more sterling value and lasting usefulness—on religion, morality and science, history, biography, travels, voyages, *et similibus*. The society continued for many years, when the late Librarian Samuel Evans gave the books into the charge of the Young Men's Christian Association.

On the fourth of September, 1838, the Trenton Institute was formally organized. It continued an active career until March 24th, 1841, when it ceased operations. The institute frequently met in the large saloon—or assemblage-room—of the City Hall. Among its active members were George Woodruff, Rev. John W. Yeomans, Stacy G. Potts, Esq., Seth Lukens, James Wilson, Dr. Francis A. Ewing, Charles Parker, Rev. Samuel Starr, Andrew Allinson, Timothy Abbott, Jr., John Mershon, Charles C. Yard, Dr. James B. Coleman, Dr. John L. Taylor, Joseph Witherup and Benjamin S. Disbrow.

The Mechanics' Institute, where free lectures on arts and sciences were held, was established in 1842. Charles Moore, Dr. James B. Coleman, Benjamin S. Disbrow and Henry M. Lewis were instrumental in its organization.

In 1845, the Irving Institute, which was short lived, met in the City Hall. Its officers were Lewis R. Justice, President; Christopher S. Hoagland, Secretary; Charles C. Burroughs, Treasurer; Lewis R. Justice, C. S. Hoagland, Charles C. Burroughs and Joseph Corlies, Managers. This was a precursor of the Trenton Lyceum, which did not last long.

The Trenton Library, which was opened in 1852, was an important organization. They met in Temperance Hall and in the Lincoln Building, corner State and Broad, which was erected by Charles Scott in 1853. Over one thousand five hundred volumes adorned their shelves, and the income of the organization was \$220. These books afterward came into the possession of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In the winter of 1855 the "Trenton Lecture Association" was founded. Its officers were William W. L. Phillips, President; William Howe, Secretary, and a Board of Directors.

The earliest foundation of the Young Men's Christian Association, in 1856, is to be traced to an intellectual as well as a religious movement. The educational demands of the town led to this Association, and as early as 1870 the young men had a library of several thousand volumes, and the various newspapers of the day were to be found in its rooms. Then, as now, through the winter season the Association had lectures upon various subjects. The rooms have been on Warren

street, on State street, in the building occupied by S. P. Dunham & Co., and in the "Sunday Advertiser" building, on West State street. Thence they moved to their commodious edifice on East State street.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Trenton, through the medium of her business colleges, occupies a prominent place among the educational centers of the Eastern States. One of the first towns in the country to adopt and develop this idea of special training for commercial life, the various Trenton business colleges have kept steady pace with the demands made upon them for men qualified to take positions in every economic field. The fact that the city supports three such institutions is a sure test of the efficiency of their training.

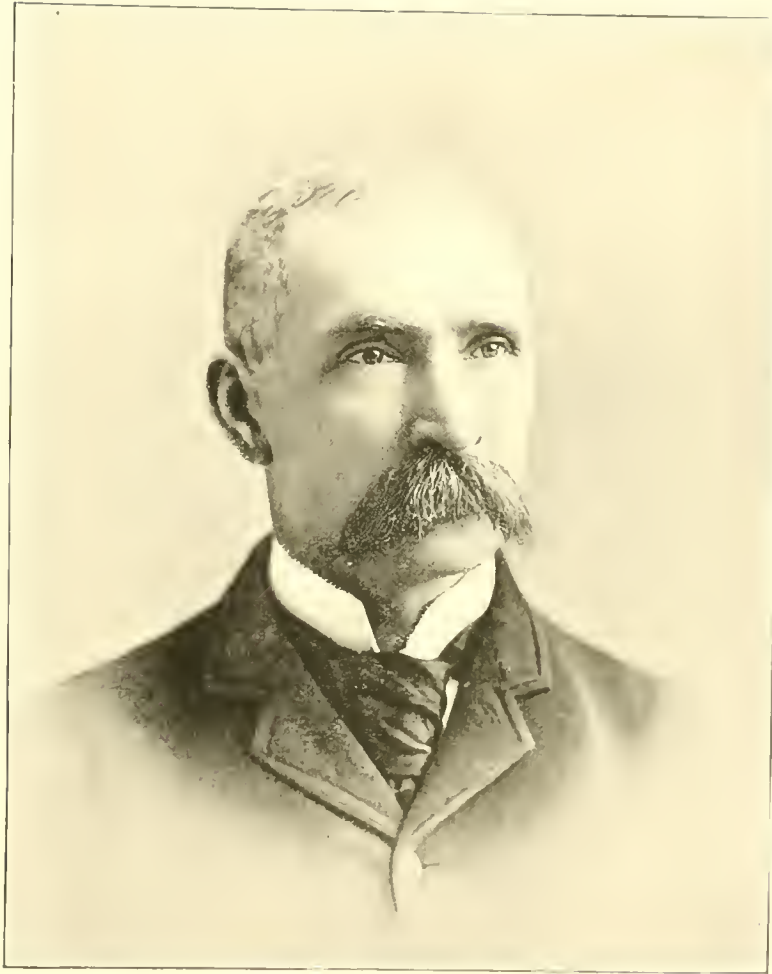
The Trenton Business College was originally one of the Bryant & Stratton system, and was inaugurated in 1865. In 1866, Professor Andrew J. Rider became Principal. A short time thereafter the interests were purchased by Beecher & Rider. Mr. Beecher was followed by W. B. Allen. In 1878 Mr. Rider assumed full control of the institution, and has since remained its guiding spirit. In July, 1893, a stock company, consisting of A. J. Rider, President; W. R. Kugler, Secretary, and Joseph L. Kugler, Treasurer, was formed. This corporation now manages the college.

The Trenton Business College is a thoroughly-equipped institution, and has a long list of alumni and alumnae. From the simple fact that during the past year three hundred students were enrolled in the college shows that the success of the institution has been remarkable. A fully-equipped gymnasium and a library of business and law books are attractive features of the college.

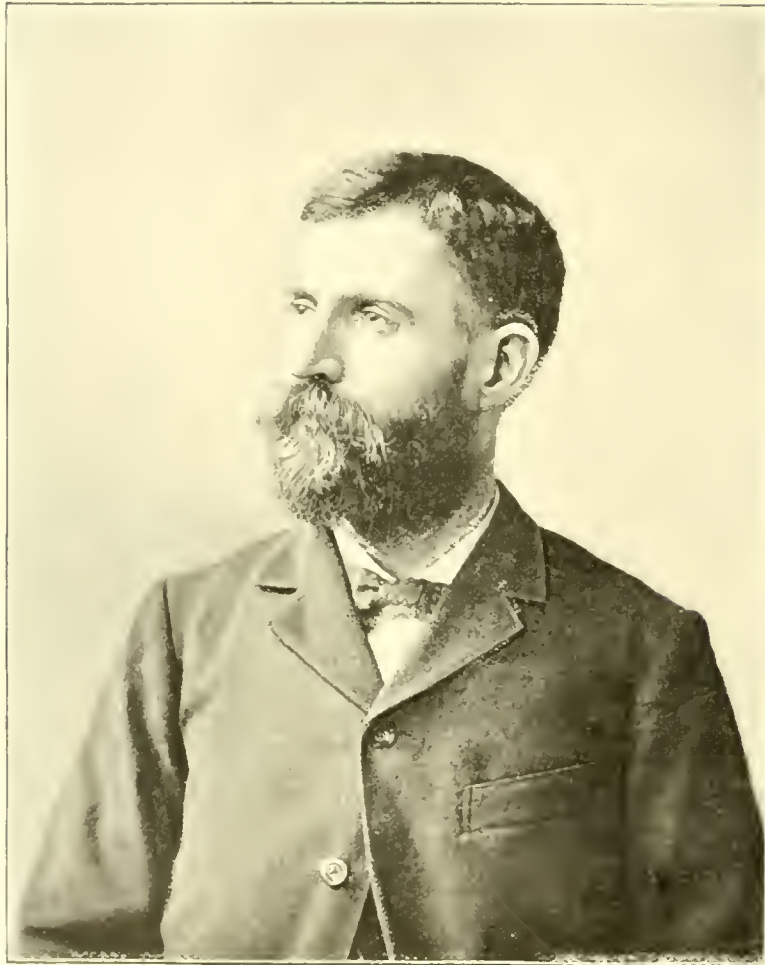
Professor Andrew J. Rider, Principal of this college, was born in Livingston county, Michigan, in the year 1843. He was educated at a seminary at Howell, Michigan, and Hillsdale College, in the same State. After receiving a thorough classical course at these institutions, he taught school for a few years in Michigan, and then took a commercial course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College in Chicago. Upon his graduation from the college, in 1865, he went to Newark, New Jersey, and taught one year in the Bryant, Stratton & Whitney Business College. He was then called to the Principalship of the Bryant & Stratton College, in Trenton which had been established in 1865. Soon after Mr. Rider became connected with the Trenton College, Bryant & Stratton's interest was purchased by Beecher & Rider. They were the proprietors until Mr. Beecher retired. Mr. W. B. Allen next became associated with Mr. Rider, under the firm name of Rider & Allen. In 1873, Mr. Rider temporarily left the school and moved to Camden county, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, chiefly cranberry-growing. While living there, he was elected to the New Jersey Legislature, and was the leader of the House in the passage of the bill to reduce the legal rate of interest from seven per cent. to six per cent. Mr. Rider remained in Camden county until 1878, when he returned to Trenton and assumed full control of the Trenton Business College, and has ever since remained its Principal.

As a recreation from his school duties, Mr. Rider has been very successful in the cultivation of the cranberry. He is now one of the largest operators in the country and probably represents more capital in the business than any other grower in New Jersey. He has been Secretary of the American Cranberry Growers' Association for over twenty years, and was recently selected by a syndicate of bog-owners to introduce cranberries into Great Britain, where they were almost wholly unknown. He went abroad last winter and succeeded in accomplishing his mission in the face of obstacles which would have discouraged and defeated a less competent man. He is a member of the Trenton Board of Trade, and was its President for three consecutive terms, an honor which has fallen to no other man. During his Presidency were inaugurated and carried out the movements which have given to Trenton Calwalader Park and the sewerage system. Professor Rider is a Thirty-second Degree Mason.

In 1883, Professor Thomas J. Stewart and William P. Hammond opened the Stewart & Hammond Business College. After a few years Mr. Hammond retired. The college has for many years just been in successful operation at No. 10 South Broad street. The reputation which this school enjoys gives it an enviable position among like institutions throughout the country. Its graduates occupy prominent places in every part of the country.



ANDREW J. RIDER.



CHARLES M. ABRAHAMSON.

Charles Magnus Abrahamson recently came to this city from Camden, New Jersey, and has established a business college on the corner of Front and Broad streets. The evening class started September 3d, 1894, and the day school January 7th, 1895. The college is located on the well-lighted third floor of the Ribsam Building, and no more desirable position could be secured in the city of Trenton. The appointments are of the best. In it are two banking departments—national as well as trust company—something of which no other college can boast. Besides this all of the modern languages are taught. It can readily be seen that these new departures will place the college in a position to educate its patrons in any line of business they may desire to follow. Competent instructors are engaged and the Trentonians who will impart instruction are: Ex-Judge Buchanan, Lecturer on Commercial Law; Rev. Maurice Penfield Fikes, Dean and Lecturer on Business Ethics; Mr. Alfred Robertshaw, Book-keeper and Secretary; Miss Wharton, assistant teacher in the art of shorthand writing. The remaining instructors are successful teachers of wide experience, whilst Professor Abrahamson devotes his whole time and attention to the school. This institution, the newest claimant for popular recognition, has an excellent curriculum, and is installed in commodious apartments. In 1880 Professor Abrahamson established a business college in Camden. This was the first college started there, and it met with pre-eminent success.



CHAPTER XVIII.

TRENTON'S FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE VOLUNTEER COMPANIES—THEIR NAMES AND THE SERVICES RENDERED THE CITY—EARLY FIREMEN—THE ORGANIZED VOLUNTEER DEPARTMENT FROM 1816 TO 1892—THE PAID DEPARTMENT—ITS ORGANIZATION AND PRESENT CONDITION.



IN THE organization of her local fire department Trenton enjoys the distinction of tracing the continuous history of the oldest fire company in the United States. The early methods of extinguishing fires were of a primitive character. To the last century belongs the insignificant and feeble hand engine, the bucket brigade, and the woven hose freezing in the shallow wells. But there were as brave men then as now ; men as prompt to respond to the call of duty. This is shown by John O. Raum, whose history of Trenton's fire department is most complete. The first record we have of an organized fire department in Trenton is to be found in a meeting of the citizens on the evening of February 7th, 1747. Upon this occasion Obadiah Howell, George Ely, John Hunt, William Plaskett and Thomas Tindall assembled in a blacksmith shop, on the corner of Broad and Front streets, for the purpose of forming a fire company. Obadiah Howell was appointed a committee to procure buckets, baskets, fire hooks and ladders, whilst to George Ely and William Plaskett was assigned the task of drafting a constitution. After some consideration the name "Union" was adopted and a more perfect organization effected. The regular meetings were annual, and a special meeting was held on the Monday night next after a fire. The oldest complete constitution of the company in their possession was adopted February 13th, 1792, and commences as follows :

"Articles of the Union Fire Company of Trenton, instituted the 8th day of May, 1747 ; revised and corrected the 5th day of May, 1783 ; revised and amended the 13th day of February, 1792."

The original constitution was signed by the following members : Hezekiah Howell, Conrad Kotts, Charles Axford, Benjamin Smith, Joseph Milnor, John Singer, Abraham Hunt, Isaac Barnes, George Ely, James Ewing, Moore Furnan, Samuel Leake, Samuel W. Stockton, Maskell Ewing, James F. Armstrong, Samuel Taylor, Joseph Brumley, William Tindall, Robert L. Hooper, Pontius D. Stelle, John Potts and James M. McKinley.

The company, in 1772, had purchased a small Gibbs engine, and in 1786, they obtained a large one. In 1791, a horse was employed to draw the large engine. In 1789, the engines were stored in small houses in the city, and in 1798 one finds the company composed of thirty-two active members. The annual expenses at this time were about four hundred dollars, exclusive of the cost of fire buckets and extraordinary expenses. The company had two engines, one stationed in Trenton and one on Mill Hill. Ellett Tucker was captain of the large engine, and John Sutterly of the small one.

In 1813, the company added six fire ladders and seven fire hooks to their apparatus. In 1823, the company's house was erected on State street, near the Government House, and in 1821, the "Union" was incorporated by act of the Legislature. The incorporators were Isaac Barnes, John R. Tucker, James Hillman and John D. Green.

In 1832, they purchased their double-decker, and on October 3d, 1848, they had it rebuilt. It was sold in March, 1855. In 1836, they removed their house from the government lot to Academy street, near the old buttonwood tree.

In March, 1856, the company purchased a Button hand engine, piano style, which they sold in 1864.

At some period after the organization of the Union Company, a company known as the "Restoration" came into existence. Little or nothing is known thereof, except they surrendered their engine to the Hand-in-Hand Company in 1789.

On the second of April, 1772, the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company was organized at the house of Rensselaer Williams. The original members were Joseph Toy, David Cowell, M.D., Rensselaer Williams, Isaac Pearson Rodman, Archibald William Yard, Joseph Clunn, Richard Borden and Samuel Bellerjeau.

As an index of the methods then employed, the following citations were made from the constitution by John O. Raum: It provided in the first article, "that each member, within the space of three months from the date of the adoption of the same, should provide himself, at his own proper cost and charge, two leather buckets, one bag, and one convenient basket; the bag to be made of strong osnabergs or wider linen, to contain at least three yards, with a running string at the mouth; which buckets, bag, and basket shall be marked with the name of the person to whom they belong and company, and shall be hung up near the front door, as conveniently as may be, for view, in each member's house, to be ready at hand, and to be applied to no other use than for preserving our own and our fellow-townsmen's houses, goods, and effects from fire; that each new member who shall be hereafter admitted shall provide themselves in like manner, within three months after his admission." And in case they were not provided, or, after being provided, were not kept in order, a fine of two shillings was imposed for each bucket so neglected, and for bag or basket, one shilling each, unless they were lost or rendered useless by a fire, in which case the loss was to be made up as soon as possible by the Treasurer, out of the company's stocks.



A FIRE DEPARTMENT OF YF OLDEN TIME.



RECOLLECTIONS OF OLD TIMES.—HOLDING A HYDRANT FOR THE BOYS TO COME.

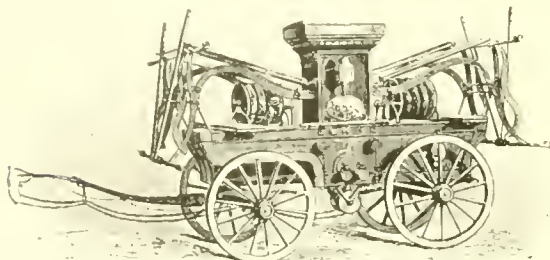
On the first notice of fire, "they were immediately to repair to the place, with their buckets, bag, and basket, and there employ their best endeavors to extinguish the same; and if any house or houses, goods, and effects belonging to any member of the company were likely to be consumed, two of them were immediately to repair to the door of each such house or fire, there to stand and deliver such goods as may be saved into the hands of such persons as they shall think proper to intrust them with, to be carried to some place appointed by their owner," where one or more were to attend them until they could be conveniently restored to or secured for the owner; and the other members should, if there be occasion, divide themselves as near as may be to be equally helpful and that they were to be ready and willing to help and assist all others. And in case of default in doing this duty, they were to forfeit and pay five shillings, unless they could give a sufficient reason to the company at its next meeting.

Upon an alarm of fire, in the night, every member was to cause two or more lights to be set in his windows; and such of the company whose houses might be in danger were required to place

candles in every room to prevent confusion. The company was set on foot by the "Fishing Island Lottery." The fire company suspended its meetings during the early years of the Revolution.

In 1782, the Clerk was authorized to hire out the ladders of the company at the rate of one shilling per day.

In 1781, Mr. Isaac De Con presented the company with a new ladder, for which he received a vote of thanks, and the ladder was ordered to be hung up at the house of Mr. Chambers, where William Reeder then resided. The Clerk was also ordered to notify the members of the company to give their assistance in removing the engine-house from the place where it then stood to the lot of Abraham Hunt. In those days it was customary to locate an engine-house on any vacant lot, and for it to remain there until the owner desired possession of the property.



AN OLD-FASHIONED FIRE ENGINE.

In January, 1810, the subject of building one or more cisterns, or erecting pumps for the purpose of securing a more sufficient supply of water in time of fire, was agitated.

In January, 1811, the company thinking it necessary for a more speedy and general alarm in case of fire, Garret D. Wall, Jacob Hester and Thomas Ryall were appointed a committee to cause the Academy, Presbyterian Church and State House bells to be rung immediately upon an alarm of fire; this was also adopted by the Resolution Company, and a premium of \$1 was offered to the

person who should first ring either of the above bells, and 50 cents to the person who should ring the second or third bells.

The Hand-in-Hand Company was incorporated in December, 1824. Until 1839, the meetings of the company had been held in the houses of members, but in this year all the companies in the city met in a room in the City Hall. In 1839, the boys were organized to manage the small engine which was called the "Hibernia." The same year the Union Company organized the boys in like manner to take charge of their small engine, under the name of Union, No. 2.

In June, 1851, they purchased a hose carriage, which was run as the "Neptune," the company being divided, one portion running the engine the other the carriage, though both under the same government. They continued these two organizations until 1854, when the Neptune was merged into the Hand-in-Hand, and the engine and carriage were run as one company.

The Hand-in-Hand Fire Company may be said to be the mother of four companies at present in existence in our city.

First, they furnished the President of the Eagle, Gideon H. Wells, organized in June, 1821. The same year, and about four months later, they furnished a President for the Delaware Fire Company, in the person of Richard L. Beatty. In 1839, they organized the boys into a company, who volunteered to take charge of the small engine, and be under the control and general supervision of the Hand-in-Hand Company.

This was the original organization of the Good Will Fire Company, and in 1859, a number of the members withdrew and formed the America Hose Company.

The engine-house stood on the Government lot, after which it was removed into Academy street, on the southwest corner of the Academy lot.



STARTING FOR A FIRE.

In June, 1850, it stood on Isaac Heulings' lot, in the rear of the American Hotel. At this time the company entered into a contract with Joseph C. Potts for the use of the building in Chancery street, in the rear of the Chancery buildings. They remained here until the year 1861, at which time the city built the house in Willow street. The company took possession September 10th, 1861.

A hand engine built by John Agnew, of Philadelphia, was sold about the first of June, 1867.

The Resolution Fire Company was organized on the fourth day of February, A. D. 1804, and incorporated on the twenty-ninth day of December, A. D. 1821. From what can be gathered from the minutes we conclude that Zachariah Rossell was called to the chair, and that he continued to be President of the company for many years thereafter.

The membership was divided into committees, namely, the Ladder Committee, the Alarm Committee and the Bucket Committee. Each committee was required, under penalty of a fine, to attend strictly to the duties assigned it.

This company had one very peculiar rule, which was that of holding a meeting one week after every fire. This was done in order to give the members who were absent from fires an opportunity of explaining their absence.

On October 2d, 1848, the Resolution Fire Company agreed to recognize the members of the Good Will Fire Company as associate and constituent members of this company, they consenting thereto, to enjoy all the privileges and be subject to all the duties of this company.

"Second. *Resolved*, That the united members be divided into three sections; that the duty of No. 1 section, on the alarm of fire, be to take charge of the Resolution fire engine; No. 2 to take charge of the Good Will engine; No. 3 to take charge of the hose carriages and apparatus."

As a matter of fact, the Good Will Fire Company was formally organized on the twenty-fourth of January, 1848, but having become auxiliary to the Resolution Fire Company, dates its organization from February 4th, 1804. Previous to this organization a number of gentlemen had formed themselves into a company, calling themselves the Good Will Company, and used the old bucket engine, as it was called, this being the same engine that had formerly been used by the Resolution Company.

Charles Moore presided at the meeting held in the City Hall on the twenty-fourth of January, 1848, and Peter B. Geary acted as Secretary. At this meeting Charles Moore, William D. McClain and Benjamin K. McClurg were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws.

At a meeting held on the fourth of February, 1848, a constitution and by-laws were adopted. This meeting was held at the printing office of B. F. Yard. The following persons signed the constitution: Charles Moore, John McMinnor, William B. McClain, Benjamin K. McClurg, David Pullen, Peter B. Geary, James F. Starin, George E. Curslys, Richard Callis, John M. Tunison, Jacob S. Yard and Aaron Dansbury.

In August, 1850, the company purchased a new engine. The first engine-house occupied by the Good Will Company was situated on Front street, near Willow. It was an old one-story house. The next house occupied by them was situated on Warren street, on the north side of Coleman's mill. This was also an old one-story house, with two planks for a floor to run the engine on. An old stove was rolled against the door for a lock.

In 1849 application was made to Council by the company for a new house, and in the same year one was built on Lafayette street, which at that time was considered a beautiful building for an engine company. It occupied this house until 1861.

Before removing therefrom the company purchased a lot of land on Warren street, where it is now located, from Samuel K. Wilson, which was afterward conveyed to the city in consideration that the city would put up a new house on said land. This the city agreed to do, and until it was completed the company housed its apparatus in a building owned by Casper Martino, on South Broad street. The Good Will Company was incorporated January 31st, 1854.

The original organizers of the Eagle Fire Company met at the house of John Hutchinson, on Friday evening, the fifteenth of June, 1821, and adopted a constitution, which sets forth in its preamble the following: "We, the subscribers, inhabitants of Mill Hill and its vicinity, for the greater security of our own and our neighbors' property from loss by fire, do associate and form ourselves into a company to be known and styled the Eagle Fire Company of Mill Hill."

At their first meeting the following officers were elected: Gideon H. Wells, President; Lewis Evans, Vice President; Thomas W. Morgan, Secretary; Jesse Redman, Treasurer; Robert

Chambers, Inspector. Thomas Dearth and Welling Napton were elected Engineers, and John Mount, Jacob Raum, Wollaston Redman, Robert Chambers, James Hope and Fairfax Abell, Assistants.

On the twenty-sixth of February, 1830, the company was incorporated. The capital stock was \$2,000, which was afterwards, by a supplement approved March 11th, 1864, increased to \$8,000. The house of the company was a small, one-story building, about sixteen by thirty feet, and located on the lot where the Court House now stands, and in front of the southerly end of it, on Broad street. North of the engine-house, and adjoining the same, the hooks and ladders were located. In August, 1836, it was provided that the company should meet in the lower story of the Mill Hill school house. At this period the company's motto, "Efficient Aid," was adopted.

May 3d, 1849, it was ordered that the members of the company equip themselves with hat and cape at a cost of \$2.50. Device, a spread eagle on hat, with the figures "1821" and the letter "E" on the back.

The engine-house was removed from the Academy, and a small house erected on Market street, near Jackson, which the company continued to occupy until the city built the present house on Broad street, in 1858, which was dedicated July 5th of that year.

In 1859 a difficulty occurred in the department in consequence of the Board of Engineers numbering the different companies. Those in Trenton proper were given the first numbers, and those in that district which had been annexed were numbered last. This created considerable dissatisfaction among the companies affected thereby. The Eagle Company rebelled, on the ground that its rights were interfered with, and this was carried to such an extent that the Sheriff closed up the house, levied on the property and sold the hose carriage and other property at public sale.

The Delaware Fire Company was probably organized prior to April 5th, 1821, for upon that date is found in an old minute-book of the company an actual list of the members. The company was incorporated in January, 1833. The engine-house at that time was a small one-story frame building, situated on the southerly side of what is now Bridge street, near Warren. It was long since removed to make way for other improvements.

During the month of March, 1856, the company bought a new hand engine, made by Button, of Waterford, New York, for \$1,400, and at the same time purchased another engine-house, which was located on the north side of Bridge street, near Fair. In the fall of 1868 the company left their building in Bridge street and occupied the new engine-house built by the city, in Warren street, just above Bridge.

A great number of fires occurred in Trenton in the winter of 1838-39. Although Trenton had a sufficient number of fire engines there was room for improvement in the methods of carrying hose. To this end, upon the 25th of February, 1839, a number of gentlemen met at the house of John Van Fleet, on Warren street, and the following was adopted :

"Whereas, the numerous cases of fire occurring in the city of Trenton renders it necessary, and the undersigned, actuated by a sincere desire to assist their fellow-citizens in the hour of danger," resolved to form themselves into a company, Trenton Hose, No. 1.

On March 8th, 1839, the following officers were elected : A. P. Atkinson, President ; George Furman, Vice President ; Charles C. Bellerjeau, Secretary ; Samuel F. Hart, Assistant Secretary ; George W. Van Hart, Treasurer ; Charles W. Johnston, John R. S. Barnes and David S. Anderson, Directors.

The organization being without a hose carriage, a committee, consisting of Benjamin T. Howell, David S. Anderson, A. P. Atkinson, R. W. Furman and George W. Van Hart, was appointed to wait upon the Resolution Fire Company, and request the loan of their hose carriage until one could be procured ; this request was cheerfully complied with. With the proper apparatus and a full complement of men, they were without a hose-house, and the members were compelled to hold their meetings at private houses, hotels, auction-rooms, or wherever they could find a suitable room for the purpose. In the course of a few months they purchased a new hose carriage, and secured a house in Warren street, opposite the Third Presbyterian Church. This house afforded scarcely room enough to accommodate the members and hose carriage at the same time, but by using the carriage as a presidential chair and for seats, it was considered sufficiently large.

The Harmony Fire Company was organized May 9th, 1849. The first meeting was held at the house of Daniel T. Bellerjeau, in Warren street, above the feeder bridge, for the purpose of forming

a fire company in the northern part of the city. Edward H. Brown was chosen Chairman, and Charles R. Faussett, Secretary. It was resolved "that this meeting believe it to be essential to the citizens of the northern part of the city to have a fire engine, as all the engines are situated in the lower part of the city." A committee was appointed to solicit the aid of the citizens for the purpose of purchasing an engine and house. On the second of March, 1855, the company became incorporated. At the meeting of July 20th, 1857, they adopted as their motto "We Strive to Save."

The Harmony Company commenced erecting its first building at the forks of Warren and Broad. This was soon abandoned, and the company finally became located on Princeton avenue.

In 1850, the Protection Hook and Ladder Company was organized and lived about five years. It was largely composed of German citizens who were members of the Republican Rittles. Their property later came into the possession of the Good Will Company.

The America Hose Company was organized January 19th, 1859, by members from the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, and was incorporated February 14th, 1860. The city erected for the company a frame house in Montgomery street, near Perry. The house later occupied by the company, in Perry street, east of the canal, was built by the city in 1870.

On September 22d, 1873, in honor of ex-Chief William Ossenberrg, a hose company was organized which adopted his name. After being furnished with a hand carriage it soon adopted a horse carriage and became thoroughly well equipped.

In 1873, the Washington Hook and Ladder Company was added to the list of Trenton companies. At this time the Trenton Hose Company presented the new organization with hooks, ladders and truck.

The Mutual Fire Company of Chambersburg came into existence in 1876 as the town's needs demanded such a form of protection. The engine-house was located at the corner of Clinton and Annie streets, where there was a thorough equipment. The first officers were Isaac Rouner, President; James Wallace, Secretary; William Donnelly, Treasurer; David Haas, Chief, and the company consisted of about thirty-five active members.

Until the year 1846, Trenton had no regularly-organized fire department. Prior to this time each company acted independently, and local jealousies were rife. To promote uniformity of action, an ordinance was passed upon the fifth day of May, 1846, which provided that the department should consist of a Chief Engineer, two Assistants, eight Fire Wardens and such firemen and hosemen as were then or should thereafter become attached to the several fire engine and hose companies of this city.

The members of the several companies were to meet in May of each year, at the City Hall, for the election of a Chief Engineer and two Assistants. This ordinance not being satisfactory, on the ninth of October, 1854, Council passed a new ordinance, which provided for a Chief Engineer and as many Assistants as there were companies. The Chief Engineer was to have absolute control and command over all the engines and persons connected with the department, and in his absence the Assistants were to act by seniority. This ordinance, for a while, was satisfactory.



WILLIAM MCGILL, CHIEF ENGINEER.

Through what was considered by some of the companies unwarranted action on the part of the Board of Engineers in 1859, in regard to the companies located in the southern part of the town, the ordinance became a dead letter.

Upon the suggestion of the various companies, in 1866, Council passed an ordinance similar to the one of 1854, except that one of the Assistant Engineers was to be located on the north side and one upon the south side of the creek. On May 7th, 1872, the appointment of Chief and Assistant Engineers was taken from representatives of the companies, where it had, for years, been lodged, and was vested in Common Council.

In these earlier times, it is noteworthy that philanthropic movements were on foot among the firemen.



CHARLES S. ALLEN, FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER.

On the twelfth of November, 1855, a meeting of the Board of Engineers and the Presidents of the different fire and hose companies was held at the Union engine-house, for the purpose of organizing an association under an act of the Legislature entitled "An act to incorporate benevolent and charitable associations," approved March 9th, 1853, for the relief of the members of the fire department organized under the ordinance of the city, who may become sick or disabled in the discharge of their duty as firemen, and to provide for the decent burial of such as may die without leaving sufficient means for that purpose.

The name adopted was "The Fire Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen of the City of Trenton," to which "Volunteer" was, in 1878, added before the word "Fire."

The officers elected were A. S. Livingston, President; Jonathan S. Fish, Vice President; Charles Moore, Secretary; Joseph G. Brearley, Treasurer.

Under the charter of 1874, and for ten years thereafter, the growth of the volunteer department was very satisfactory. Changes were, from time to time, made in the details of management; a better class of engines replaced the old ones; the electric system, with fire boxes at various points of the city, was projected, and the old-time feuds among the

companies, which played as prominent a part as friendship, grew less intense. The individual became lost in the system; the rivalries for "first water," racing and attendant evils slowly disappeared, and the way for a paid department was slowly but surely being paved. No marked changes occurred until upon the sixteenth of October, 1888, when the fire ordinance was revised. It provided for a Chief Engineer, two Assistants, a Fire Warden in each ward, nine steam fire engine companies, two hose companies, two hook and ladder companies. To each fire engine company could be attached not more than seventy-five members, to each hose company forty members and to each hook and ladder company fifty members. The Secretary of each company, in April of each year, was required to file with the City Clerk a list of members of each company. A biennial convention, in April, was to be held in the City Hall to elect a Chief Engineer and two Assistants, one of which must be a member of a company north of the Assanpink creek and the other south thereof. The official title of the Chief and his Assistants was "The Board of Engineers of the Fire Department."

The Chief Engineer had practical control of the engines, engine-houses and apparatus. The duties of the Assistant Engineers and Fire Wardens were also defined, as well as those of the firemen. Council appropriated \$1,800 to each engine company, \$1,000 to each hook and ladder company and \$900 to each hose company, with one hundred feet of new hose per annum to each engine and hose company.

On the fourteenth of May, 1889, the Board of Fire Commissioners was formally organized, from which plan of procedure the present paid fire department was evolved. From the ninth to the eleventh of August, 1890, the volunteer service was temporarily disbanded, owing to dissatisfaction among certain of the companies concerning the amount of money paid for maintenance. A paid department tided over the difficulty, and the companies resumed duty on the assurances that a permanent paid department should not be organized before June, 1891. By 1891, the fire alarm telegraph service, after more than ten years of development, was brought to a marked degree of perfection. Four circuits were then established.

An attempt was made to establish a paid department in Trenton under the act of 1889, but as that statute was unconstitutional, the matter remained in abeyance.

However, upon the fourth of April, 1892, the Volunteer Fire Department of the city of Trenton became a creation of the past and the new paid department went into operation. Since its organization, the paid department has become thoroughly equipped. The engines and apparatus, the horses, the houses and the type of men selected for arduous duties, though various factors in the problem, are all of high standards. Trenton was proud—very proud—of her volunteer department, and for the city, the paid department is only adding new laurels to past achievements.

The present organization of the fire department is J. Henry Klein, President; Louis Diehl, Jr., Philip Freudenmacher and Henry C. Kafer, Commissioners, and J. Wallace Hoff, Secretary. The headquarters are on Perry, between Broad and Warren streets, in the old Union engine-house. The Chief Engineer is William McGill; First Assistant Engineer, Charles S. Allen; Second Assistant Engineer, James W. Bennett; Superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph,



JAMES W. BENNETT, SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER.



CAPTAIN JAMES NUGENT.



CAPTAIN HARRY PENNINGTON.

Charles C. Drake; Messenger, Charles S. Long, with these engine companies: No. 1 (Good Will), Captain James Nugent; No. 2 (Eagle), Captain Harry Pennington; No. 3 (Mutual), Captain Harry Braker; No. 4 (Liberty), Captain Albert Schuchardt; No. 5 (Harmony),

Captain Walter Lanning; No. 6 (America Hose), Captain Robert A. Ford; Truck Company No. 1 (Washington), Captain Charles A. Knoblauch; Truck Company No. 2 (Lincoln), Captain Richard S. Fearnley.



CAPTAIN HARRY BRAKER.

The ex-volunteer department maintains an existence, as follows: Union, No. 1 (1717), President, William H. Skinn; Trenton Hose, No. 1 (1838), President, C. Harry Baker; Hand-in-Hand, No. 2 (1772), President, William Hancock; America, No. 2 (1859), President, Abram Chamberlain; Eagle, No. 3



CAPTAIN WALTER LANNING.



CAPTAIN ALBERT SCHUCHARDT.



CAPTAIN CHARLES A. KNOBLAUCH.

(1821), President, Robert S. Woodruff; Good Will, No. 3 (1804), President, Patrick T. Burns; Delaware, No. 4 (1821), President, John B. Warner; Harmony, No. 1 (1819), President, John Taylor; Liberty, President, Louis J. Diehl; Ossenberg Hose, President, Louis Cooper; Washington Hook and Ladder,



CAPTAIN RICHARD S. FEARNLEY.

No. 1 (1873), President, Sheldon Steward; Mutual, President, Andrew C. Brady; Lincoln Hook and Ladder, No. 2, President, D. T. Wittenborn, with a Volunteer Relief Association and an Exempt Firemen's Association. There are sixty-three fire alarm telegraph stations in Trenton.



CHAPTER XIX.

TRENTON'S MONUMENTS.

THE SHAFT COMMEMORATING THE BATTLE OF TRENTON—THE HISTORY OF THE ERECTION OF THE SHAFT FROM 1843 TO 1893—THE CORNER-STONE LAYING AND DEDICATION—THE MEMBERS OF THE BATTLE MONUMENT ASSOCIATION—THE SWAMP ANGEL—THE STORY OF THE OLD GUN—McCLELLAN'S MONUMENT—THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT CADWALADER PARK—VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S MONUMENT.

THE IMPORTANCE of commemorating the battle of Trenton by means of a suitable monument early commended itself to the citizens of New Jersey. Upon Independence Day, 1843, the distinguished United States Senator from New Jersey, Garret D. Wall, wrote to the Society of the Cincinnati, urging them to erect "a monument to commemorate the victory gained by the Revolutionary army under the command of General Washington, at Trenton, on December 26th, 1776." General Wall was made chairman of a Cincinnati committee, and he called the committee together at Snowden's Hotel, Trenton, on the sixteenth day of January, 1844. In the meantime a committee of the citizens of Trenton, consisting of Henry W. Green, Stacy G. Potts and Samuel R. Gummere, called a public meeting of the people of New Jersey to be held at the State House, at Trenton, on September 6th, 1843, to take this subject into consideration. As the result of these meetings a charter was obtained for "The Trenton Battle Monument Association," March 8th, 1844. The gentlemen mentioned in the act of incorporation were the most prominent in the State. Associated with General Wall were ex-Governors Dickerson, Williamson, Vroom and Pennington, Chief Justice Hornblower and his successor, Hon. Henry W. Green, Commodore Stockton and Judge Stacy G. Potts. Very little appears to have been accomplished in this matter except through the personal efforts and unwearied pen of Charles Chauncy Haven, Esq., of Trenton, who, in the winter of 1858-59, succeeded in interesting a large number of prominent citizens of the State in this patriotic object. On March 8th, 1859, the Legislature of New Jersey passed a supplement to the

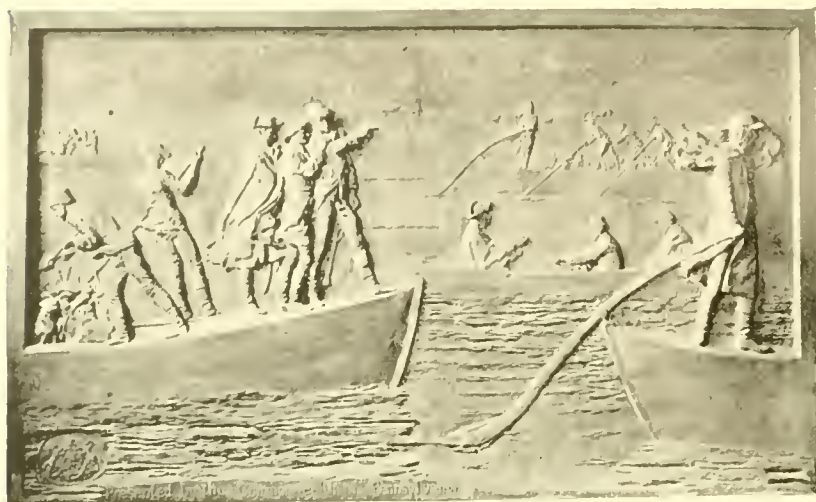


OFFICIAL MEDAL
OF THE
TRENTON
BATTLE MONUMENT
ASSOCIATION.



original charter of the association, which supplement changed the name to the "New Jersey Monument Association," and added as new incorporators to the act two gentlemen from each of the several counties of the State, with the exception of Mercer county, and from that county thirteen additional men were added to the association. Acting under this statute, Commodore Stockton was elected President, Mr. Haven Vice President and General Agent, Thomas S. Allison Secretary and Thomas J. Stryker Treasurer. Among the members of the association may be mentioned William L. Dayton, Philemon Dickinson, Peter D. Vroom and Thomas J. Stryker,

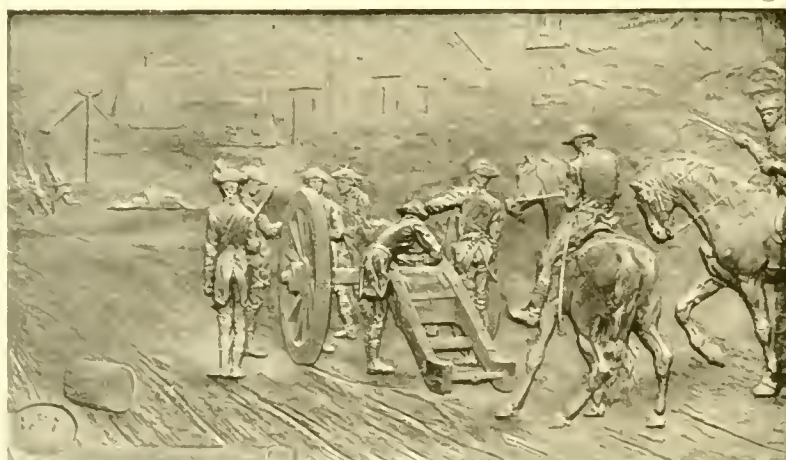
whose sons have taken up the work of their fathers and have pushed it on to success. During the spring and summer of 1859, subscriptions amounting to more than \$11,000 were obtained from the citizens of New Jersey, and about \$750 of this amount was collected. On July 14th, 1859, a meeting took place at the hotel of Dr. Joline, in Trenton, for the purpose of taking measures to interest the people of the State. An address was printed and widely circulated August



RELIEF PRESENTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

12th, 1859. In January, 1860, a design for the monument was adopted, and two hundred and fifty lithographic prints thereof were issued. On May 25th, 1860, another address was published making an appeal for subscriptions, and on January 18th, 1861, a memorial was addressed to the Legislature, asking for an appropriation. During all the years of the Civil war the association continued to hold annual meetings, and this continued until the death of Mr. Haven, who for so many years had worked enthusiastically for this object. The expense of these meetings, of printing and of the solicitors in traveling, appears to have entirely absorbed all the funds collected.

On May 7th, 1884, a charter was obtained for "The Trenton Battle Monument Association," and the first meeting of the Directors was held May 12th. On December 28th, 1886, the property at the junction of Pennington, Princeton and Brunswick avenues and Greene and Warren streets was ordered to be purchased. On April 14th, 1887, the Legislature of New Jersey passed an act making an appropriation of \$15,000. On March 3d, 1891, the Congress of the United States passed a bill appropriating \$30,000. On July 3d, 1891, it was reported that the citizens of New Jersey had paid to the Treasurer of the association more than \$15,000, which amount made both the State and Government appropriations due and payable. At a meeting held



RELIEF PRESENTED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF NEW YORK.

in the State House, April 6th, 1891, a design executed by Mr. John H. Duncan, of New York City, was adopted. On the afternoon of September 20th, 1891, the ground on which the monument has been erected was broken by the Directors of the association, and the foundation was commenced October 22d, 1891.

On the twenty-sixth day of December, 1891, the one hundred and fifteenth anniversary of the battle, the corner-stone of the monument was laid with interesting ceremonies. The Committee of Arrangements having charge of the exercises that day consisted of Thomas S. Chambers, Hugh H. Hamill and William H. Skirm.

The programme at the site of the monument, at twelve o'clock noon, was : Prayer, by the Rev. John Dixon, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, organized in 1712 ; Contents of Box for Corner-Stone, read by His Honor Daniel J. Bechtel, Mayor of Trenton ; Laying of the Corner-Stone, by His Excellency Leon Abbett, Governor of New Jersey ; National Salute of forty-four guns ; Address by Governor Leon Abbett, "New Jersey, the Battle-Ground of the Revolution ;" Benediction, by the Rt. Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton.

At the conclusion of these exercises the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution, partook of luncheon at the Masonic Temple, the American House and the Trenton House respectively, and the following gentlemen responded to toasts on that occasion : Governor Leon Abbett, Hon. George M. Robeson, General Horace Porter, Hon. Joseph D. Bedle, Hon. Samuel H. Grey, Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, Dr. Austin Scott, Right Rev. Michael J. O'Farrell and General William S. Stryker.



RELIEF PRESENTED BY THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

At four o'clock a vast assemblage was gathered in Taylor Opera House at the commemorative exercises of the day, held under the auspices of the Trenton Battle Monument Association. Major-General William J. Sewell presided and made the opening address, which was followed by addresses from Hon. John R. McPherson, General Horace Porter, General Wager Swayne, General George M. Robeson and a historical paper on the battle of Trenton by the President of the Battle Monument Association.

With imposing ceremonies, upon the nineteenth day of October, 1893, the monument was dedicated in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The programme for the day was as follows :

Music by the band of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard.

Prayer by the Right Reverend Thomas A. Starkey, Bishop of Newark.

Address by General William S. Stryker, President of the Trenton Battle Monument Association—"The Victory at Trenton."

Unveiling of the historical tablet presented by the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati.

Presentation address by Hon. Clifford Stanley Sims, President of the society.

Accepted by Hugh H. Hamill, Esquire, of the association.

Unveiling of the statue of Blair McClenahan, a soldier of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse.

Presentation address by Captain Joseph Lapsley Wilson, commanding officer of the troop.

Acceptance by Hon. John Taylor, of the association.

Unveiling of the statue of John Russell, a soldier of Colonel John Glover's Fourteenth Regiment of the Continental Line from Massachusetts.

Presentation address by His Excellency William E. Russell, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Acceptance by His Honor Joseph B. Shaw, Mayor of the city of Trenton, on behalf of the association.

Unveiling of the relief, "The Continental Army Crossing the Delaware," presented by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Presentation address by His Excellency Robert E. Pattison, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Acceptance by Hon. William L. Dayton, of the association.

Unveiling of the relief, "The Opening of the Fight," presented by the State of New York.

Presentation address by His Excellency Roswell P. Flower, Governor of the State of New York.

Acceptance by Hon. J. Hart Brewer, of the association.

Unveiling of the relief, "The Surrender of the Hessians," presented by the State of Connecticut.

Presentation address by His Excellency Luzon B. Morris, Governor of the State of Connecticut.

Acceptance by Hon. Frank A. Magowan, of the association.

Poem by Richard Watson Gilder.

Unveiling of the statue of General Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

National salute.

Address by His Excellency George T. Werts, Governor of the State of New Jersey.

Benediction by Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D.D.



TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

In describing the monument it may be said that the memorial column stands at the junction of Warren and North Broad streets and of Brunswick, Princeton and Pennington avenues—a spot familiarly known as the Five Points. Here Captain Alexander Hamilton, of New York, opened his battery of the New York State Company of Artillery on the Hessian foe.

After thorough deliberation and an exhaustive special report on the subject by three members of the association, the design submitted by John H. Duncan, of New York City, was unanimously adopted, and the monument, with some slight alterations, has been completed according to this design. The contractor was John Pierce, of New York City.

The style of the column is that known as Roman-Doric. The base of the pedestal is twenty-nine feet eight inches square, and on this pedestal is a hollow fluted column, the cap of which forms an observatory. The top of the granite-work is one hundred and thirty-five feet above the foundation, and with the statue is one hundred and fifty feet above the street level. The foundation of concrete is nineteen feet deep, and the whole monument, including this foundation, weighs 4,444,375 pounds.

The shaft is of white Maine granite. It is finished in ten-cut work. The pedestal is made partly of the same material as the shaft and partly of a darker-colored stone, to give more apparent solidity to the base. The base of the structure will eventually be fine-cut to correspond with the upper portion; but from the present unprotected position of the monument, it was deemed by the association a necessary measure to leave it rock face. The interior of the pedestal is cruciform in shape and is nineteen feet three inches across the widest part. The three niches thus formed are finished as reliquaries to receive such valuable historic trophies as may be presented to the association.

On the top of the column is a bronze statue of General Washington, standing as he appeared at the beginning of the battle, glass in hand, surveying the flying Hessians, and then with extended right arm pointing down King street, now Warren street, in the direction he wished Captain Hamilton's battery to open upon the foe. He is represented in the full uniform of a Continental general officer, an exact reproduction of the uniform worn by him at Trenton, as shown in the portrait by Colonel Trumbull, painted just after the battle.

The statue was designed by William Rudolf O'Donovan, of New York City, the celebrated sculptor. In this statue of Washington will be found the maturest and best outcome of all Mr. O'Donovan's literary and artistic study of the personality of his subject, which was not portrayed in any complete sense by any one of the artists of his time. In this statue the sculptor has taken from the portraits of Stuart, Colonel Trumbull and from the statue of Houdon whatever he thought truthful in the light of the knowledge given by the life-cast.

The statue was cast at the National Art Foundry, of New York, owned by Maurice J. Power, as, indeed, were all the statues and reliefs on the monument.

At one side of the doorway of the monument, appropriately guarding the entrance, stands a bronze statue of Private John Russell, of Captain John Selman's company of the Fourteenth Regiment of the Continental Line, organized in Massachusetts by Colonel John Glover. This regiment distinguished itself by aiding the American army to escape over the East river to New York City after the battle of Long Island, and again in the historic crossing of the Delaware river on the night before the battle of Trenton. This soldier's likeness is taken from a medallion, executed in Paris, France, after the war, when he was in that city, having crossed the ocean as captain of a sloop in the merchant service. He is represented in the uniform of that splendid regiment of Marblehead fishermen, as worn in December, 1776. It is placed on the monument by the patriotic action of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

On the other side of the doorway is the statue modeled after a likeness of Private Blair McClenachan, of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, which troop took part in the battle of Trenton. The troop was commanded by Captain Samuel Morris, and after its service in the winter campaign of 1776-77, the Commander-in-Chief wrote them the following letter:

"The Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse under the command of Captain Morris, having performed their Tour of duty are discharged for the present.

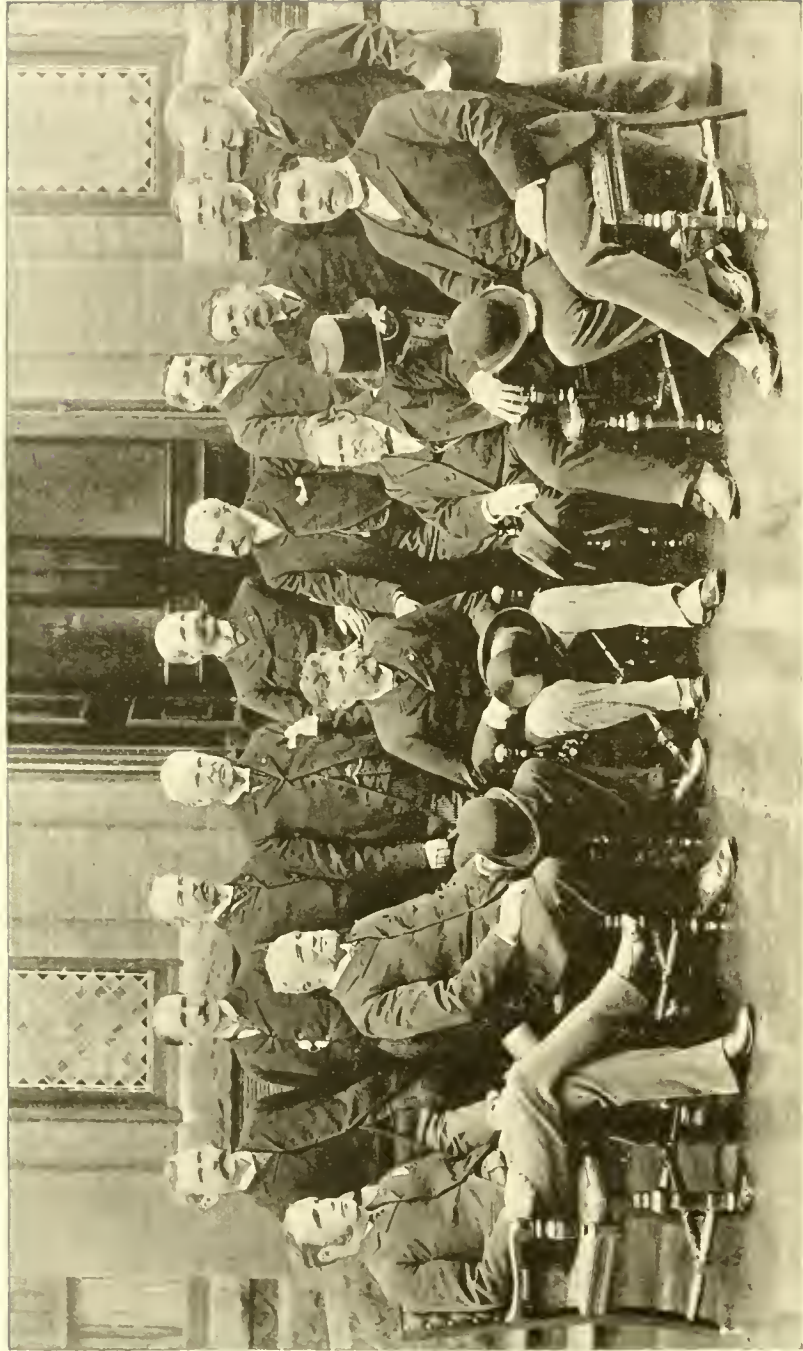
"I take this Opportunity of returning my most sincere thanks to the Captain and to the Gentlemen who compose the Troop for the many essential Services which they have rendered to their Country, and to me personally during the Course of this severe Campaign. Tho' composed of Gentlemen of Fortune, they have shewn a noble Example of discipline and subordination, and in several Actions have shewn a Spirit of Bravery which will ever do Honor to them and will ever be gratefully remembered by me.

"Given at Head Quarters at

"Morris Town this 23d Jan'y, 1777.

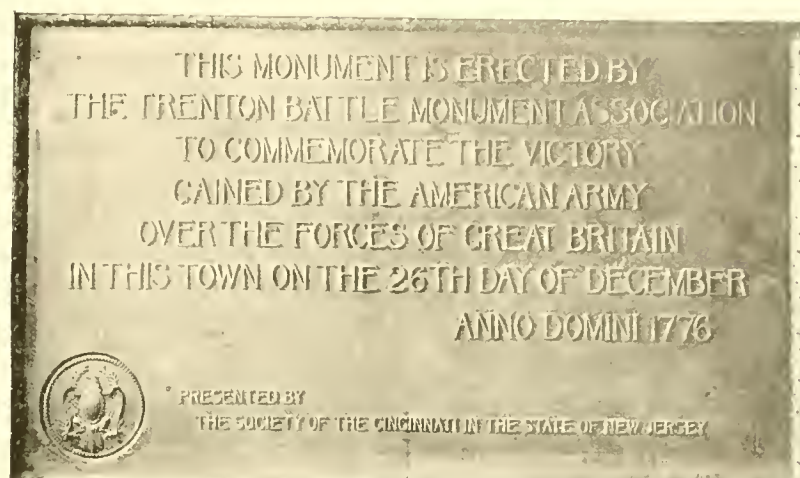
"Go, WASHINGTON."

It is the gift of the troop now known as the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, an organization which has existed since the Revolutionary period. The two guardian statues are also the work of Mr. O'Donovan.



MONUMENT ASSOCIATION MEMBERS.

On the north side of the base of the pedestal is an historical bronze tablet, presented by the Society of the Cincinnati in New Jersey. The inscription is in these words :



The following are the members of the Trenton Battle Monument Association :

GENERAL WILLIAM S. STRYKER, <i>President</i> ,	COLONEL ECKFORD MOORE, <i>Secretary</i> ,
COLONEL S. MEREDITH DICKINSON, <i>Treasurer</i> ,	
HON. GARRET D. W. VROOM,	HON. WILLIAM S. YARD,
COLONEL THOMAS S. CHAMBERS,	HON. J. HART BREWER,
HUGH H. HAMILL, ESQ.,	HON. JOHN TAYLOR,
JOHN B. FELL, ESQ.,	HON. FRANK A. MAGOWAN,
HON. WILLIAM L. DAYTON,	HON. JOHN BRIEST,
BARKER GUMMERE, ESQ.,	COLONEL WILLIAM H. SKIRM.

THE SWAMP ANGEL.

The history of the great gun which stands mounted at the easterly terminus of Perry street has been so often told—and incorrectly—that the facts herewith presented may be said to be final. They are derived from the "Century War Book," where they are first told by the distinguished historian, Adjutant-General William S. Stryker, who was Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Quincy A. Gillmore during the siege of Charleston.

The first attack on Fort Sumter marked the beginning, and the second and third bombardments the middle period of the Civil war. Morris Island and Folly Island, two low sand-reefs, constitute the southerly bounds of the outer harbor of the city of Charleston. The Union troops, under Major-General Quincy A. Gillmore, on July 10th, 1863, captured a large portion of Morris Island, although the Confederate forces still held Cummings' Point Battery and Fort Wagner on that part of Morris Island nearest Fort Sumter and to Charleston. Examinations of the topography of the location tended to show that operations against Charleston could be conducted. Upon the morning of July 16th, Colonel Edward W. Serrell, accompanied by Lieutenant Nathan M. Edwards, carrying a plank, started across the marsh to secure a position from which fire could be opened upon Charleston. When the mud would not bear them they sat on the plank and pushed it forward between their legs. When again the soil appeared stiffer they carried the plank until they reached the soft mud again. And so the first examination was made in open view of four Confederate forts and eleven batteries, and on a day of most intense heat. However, a spot was found where the mud seemed of less depth, and where the city of Charleston could be distinctly seen. A position was selected by Colonel Serrell which was about 7,900 yards from the city. It was decided that such operations should be instituted.

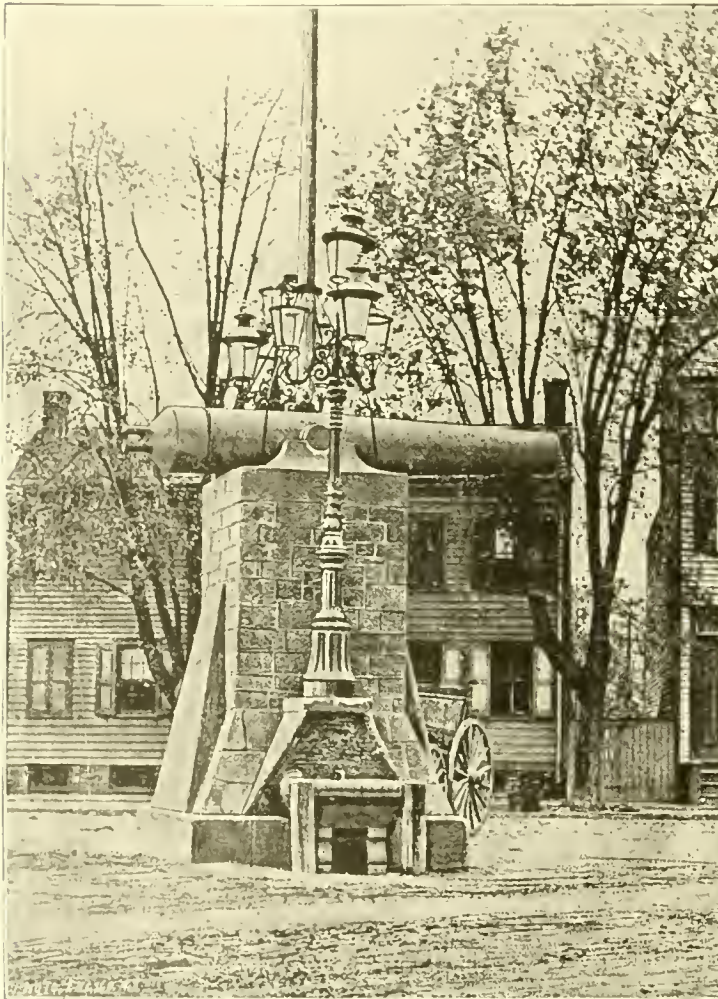
Many soundings were made at various points, with a thirty-foot iron rod, and the mud was found in places to be twenty feet deep. The swamp was covered with wild grass, but this grass had no sustaining power whatever, and it was quite easy for men on a plank to start waves of mud across the surface of the marsh. A platform was constructed and piles of sand bags regularly laid were mounted on it. It was found that the platform held six hundred pounds to the square foot, uniformly distributed, but at nine hundred pounds to the foot the platform sunk at one corner and the sand bags slid off and vanished in the mud. A story was current in the department at the time that a requisition had been sent to Colonel Serrell by some one more of a wit than an officer, in which a detail was called for of "twenty men eighteen feet long to do duty in fifteen feet of mud."

Upon the second of August preparations were begun for cutting the timber and building a

trestlework roadway across the marsh. This road, some two and a half miles long, was made during the following week. Then the difficult construction of the marsh battery was commenced under the direct fire of Forts Hascall, Cheves and Simkins and the other smaller Confederate works on James Island. The foundation for the real battery was commenced under the direction of Colonel Serrell, by placing two large platforms upon the surface of the marsh. Sheet piling was driven to surround the gun platform. When this foundation of piling had all been pressed down into place, surrounding what was to be the gun deck, a grillage of pine logs was bolted securely together, surrounding three sides of it. On this construction of cross-beams thirteen thousand sand bags, weighing over eight hundred tons, were placed, having been carried from the camp of the Volunteer Engineers across the trestlework, and a parapet with epaulement was built upon it.

The streams and inlets of the vicinity were picketed by armed boats, so that soldiers at work in the marsh should not be surprised.

On the seventeenth day of August an eight-inch two-hundred-



THE "SWAMP ANGEL."

pounder Parrott rifle gun was successfully transported over the marsh and mounted in the battery. It is well to mention that this gun never was used in breaching the walls of Fort Sumter and the great three-hundred-pounder rifle gun which did such execution on that fort never fired into Charleston. When the gun had been mounted in the "Marsh Battery" it was immediately christened by the soldiers in the camp as the "Swamp Angel."

Although on the twenty-first of August General Gillmore sent to General Beauregard a demand for the immediate evacuation of Morris Island and Fort Sumter, no attention was paid to the notice. Upon the night of August 21st General Gillmore ordered Lieutenant Charles Sellmer, Eleventh Maine Volunteers, to take a detachment of his command to the battery and sight the gun just to the left of the steeple of St. Michael's Church, in Charleston. Colonel Serrell, assisted by Lieutenant

Nathan M. Edwards, had in the afternoon laid the line of fire. They were kept in the battery for over three hours under a tremendous fire from the enemy, while putting in range stakes to fire by in the night, as no part of the city could then be seen. The gun was given an elevation of $31^{\circ} 30'$.

At half-past one on the morning of August 22d, the first shell with percussion fuse was fired from the "Swamp Angel." The noise made by bells and whistles in the middle of the night told the Union soldiers that the shell had fallen into the city. Sixteen shells were fired that early morning hour.

General Beauregard wrote General Gillmore, on the morning of August 22d, saying: "Your firing a number of the most destructive missiles ever used in war into the midst of a city taken unawares and filled with sleeping women and children will give you a bad eminence in history." The General replied, and on August 23d twenty more shells filled with the "Greek Fire" were fired from the gun in the marsh. Six of these shells exploded in the gun, doubtless shortening the life of the piece to some extent. On the thirty-sixth discharge of the "Swamp Angel" the breech of the gun just behind the vent blew out of its jacket, and the gun was thrown forward on the parapet. The gun, as it appeared on the parapet, seemed to the Confederates as if in position for firing, and a large amount of ammunition was expended upon it while they were in ignorance of its having burst. No other guns were mounted in the marsh battery until September 7th, when Fort Wagner surrendered to the Union troops. Then two ten-inch seacoast mortars were placed there to draw off the fire of the batteries on James Island.

The "Swamp Angel" was purchased after the war with some condemned metal and sent to Trenton to be melted, but having been identified was set up on a granite monument in that city on the corner of Perry and Clinton streets. "The gun was cast at the West Point Foundry in 1863, and was of a class numbered 6. It had upon its muzzle, W. P. F., No. 6, 1863, not 16,577 A. M. The regulation weight for such guns was 16,500 pounds, but the exact weight accompanied each gun. The A. M. means Alfred Mordecai, the inspector. The foundry number of the gun was 585."

Colonel Serrell says that the distinctive features of the marsh battery as a work of engineering were "that the gun platform was placed upon a gun deck resting upon vertical sheet piling, outside and around which there was a grillage of logs. If the gun and the other weights upon the gun deck were heavy enough to tend to sink within the mud, the weight upon the grillage in the form

of sand in bags which formed the parapet and epaulement of the battery by being increased counter-poised the gun deck. It was simply a force meeting another force of a like amount in an opposite direction. The standard English magazine "Engineering" speaks of the construction of this battery in its review of the operations of the Federal and Confederate armies at the close of the war as one of the most important engineer works done by either army.

No one object in Trenton, save the Battle Monument, has been more conspicuous and more interesting to sight-seers than the "Swamp Angel." It is practically Trenton's only souvenir of the war between the States.



MCCLELLAN MONUMENT.

THE MCCLELLAN MONUMENT.

In Riverview Cemetery, standing as a perpetual memorial of Jersey's hero, General George B. McClellan, is erected a granite shaft, forty-six feet high, surmounted by an eagle with partially-spread wings. The idea of thus honoring him whom the soldiery of America yeaped "Little Mac," originated with the Hon.

Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, who, after years of toil, saw the completion of this work of art. This was in the year 1889. Associated with Mr. Kelsey in this movement were Adjutant-General William S. Stryker, ex-Comptroller Edward J. Anderson, ex-Mayor Garret D. W. Vroom and General Richard A. Donnelly. The following device appears upon the four sides of the base of the shaft: "George Brinton McClellan, Born in Pennsylvania, December 3, 1826; Died in New Jersey, October 29, 1885; Organizer and Commander of the Army of the Potomac and Commanding General of the Armies of the United States; Governor of New Jersey, 1878-1881; Erected as a Tribute of Respect and Affection by Personal Friends."

The column, which is fluted for one-half its altitude, is thirty-four inches in diameter. Half way between the fluting and the top is a band of oak leaves and acorns. On the four sides of the capstone of the die, at the base, are fitting ornaments denoting the military rank of the idolized son of New Jersey. The total weight of the monument is seventy-three tons, and cost \$8,000.

The subscriptions to this monument were entirely of a voluntary character, and would have reached \$40,000 had not Mr. Kelsey given notice that so much money was not required.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT CADWALADER PARK.

To the west of Cadwalader Park, overlooking the bluff, is the Italian marble statue of George Washington crossing the Delaware. The statue is fourteen feet in height, which, with its pedestal, gives it a total elevation of twenty-two feet, and weighs seven tons. The statue occupied a prominent place in the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, and soon after Cadwalader Park was opened, Common Council of Trenton purchased it. This was with the idea that the statue would be erected in the park. No action was taken until the month of January, 1892, when the various councils of the Junior Order of American Mechanics decided to push the matter.

Consequently a committee of three was appointed by each Council, and a permanent organization formed by the election of the following: President, Charles H. Clayton, of Mercer Council, No. 50; Vice President, George W. McFarland, of Enterprise Council, No. 6; Secretary, James E. Glenn, of Nathan Hale Council, No. 89; Assistant Secretary, Elmer Johns, of Commodore Perry Council, No. 80; Financial Secretary, William J. Anderson, of Century Council, No. 100; Treasurer, Charles Slee, of Trenton Council, No. 90. The remaining members of the committee are William H. Abbott, William T. Blackford, of No. 6; Andrew Bailey, J. Harry Wolf, of No. 50; Harry Naylor, Mahlon Funk, of No. 80; Charles Severns, Edwin P. Wyckoff, of No. 89; T. H. Herron, Howard Knight, of No. 90; William B. Gibson, Jasper Scott, of No. 100. This committee appeared before the Park Committee of Common Council and asked permission to complete the plan as originally intended. The joint committee secured the District Court rooms in the City Hall, meetings were held, subscriptions obtained, entertainments given and later a dedication of the statue was the result.

THE VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S MONUMENT.

In commemoration of the services of the City Volunteer Fire Department, the citizens of Trenton, in the summer of 1892, erected a metal statue upon a handsome base, which stands opposite the Broad street entrance of the City Hall. Upon the base is inscribed:

"Trenton Volunteer Fire Department. Organized Feb'y 7, 1747. Disbanded April 1th, 1892."

"Erected by the Citizens of Trenton to commemorate the Service of Volunteer Fire Department."

The figure of a fireman, heroic size, in regulation costume, with lantern in hand, bears in his arms the form of a rescued child. A drinking fountain is a portion of the base of this monument.

CHAPTER XX.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE BRICK AND POTTERY INDUSTRY.

TATHAM'S ESTABLISHMENT, 1685—THE MCCUTLEYS AND THEIR WORKS—THE EARLY DAYS OF THE INTERESTS WHICH TO-DAY EXIST—BRICKS AND THE MAKING THEREOF—THOSE WHO WERE EARLY INTERESTED.

THE ESTABLISHMENT of the pottery industry at Trenton dates from the earliest settlements in the liberties, precincts and jurisdiction of Burlington, in West Jersey. To Dr. Daniel Coxe, of London, Proprietor in the Western Division, is to be given the credit of being one of the first to make white ware in the Colonies. Through John Tatham, his agent, whose residence in Burlington city was noteworthy in colonial times, Dr. Coxe, sometime between 1680 and 1685, erected a pottery at Burlington city or in its neighborhood. Although the exact location of this enterprise is unknown, it was probably in the vicinity of an adjacent clay bed, such as is found between Florence and Bordentown. The care and research of Mr. John McCormick, of the Trenton "Potters' Journal," and the patient investigations of Edwin Atlee Barber, of West Chester, Pa., in "The Pottery and Porcelain of the United States," have even yet left this question undecided. In the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, are the Rawlinson manuscripts (c. 128, fol. 39, b.), from which is the following transcription (Barber, Pottery and Porcelain, &c.) relating to this Coxe pottery. The Proprietor writes: "I have erected a pottery att Burlington for white and chiney ware, a greate quantity to ye value of 1200 li have already been made and vendid in ye Country, neighbour Colonies and ye Islands of Barbadoes and Jamaica where they are in great request. I have two houses and kills and all necessary implements, diverse workemen and other servants. Have expended thereon about 2000 li." This was in 1688 or within a year or two thereof. Dr. Coxe soon decided to dispose of his interests in New Jersey, and the "Proposalls" of his sale cited the above facts and the additional information that the "diverse servants * * * have made a greate progresse in a Pottery of White and China ware." Assurances were made that if the pottery be "well managed will probably bee very Advantageous to ye undertakers." The "pottery house," on the fourth of March, 1691, passed under the control of the "West Jersey Society," a London association of forty-eight persons, who bought nearly all the Coxe interest in the Jerseys. It is probable that little was done with the pottery after this date. In 1686 Dr. Plot published the "Natural History of Staffordshire," wherein, describing Burslem and its manufactures, gives a list of clays, which leads to the presumption by Mr. Atlee that the "chiney" of Burlington pottery was either a cream-colored or white stoneware. It is not known that a single specimen of this Coxe pottery product is extant, and no records have come down to us of any marks by which it could be recognized. The quaint "Historical Description of the Province and Country of West New Jersey," printed at London, 1698, by Gabriel Thomas, makes no mention of the pottery, although he describes minutely the "Great and Statelie Palace of *John Tatham Esq.*" Coxe's agent, cataloguing "*Roses Tulips July-Flowers, Sun-Flowers and Carnations*" in the "very fine and delightful *Garden and Orchard* adjoining to it." If the pottery then existed Thomas would certainly have alluded to it, with his love of detail. However, in his description of Pennsylvania, the historian says: "Potters have Sixteen Pence for an Earthen Pot which may be bought in *England* for Four Pence." In Virginia and New York the pottery industry was embryotic, yet hopeful

for investors, and it is not at all improbable that journeymen potters, other than Coxo's "servants," had reached the Delaware Valley. Brick works had already become one of the industries of the city of Philadelphia.

It is of interest to note in passing that during a session of the Legislature of West Jersey, second to fifteenth of May, 1683, there was passed an act (Chapter V., p. 159, Leaming and Spicer's "Grants and Concessions") providing that bricks within the Province should be made in iron-shod moulds, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in thickness, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth and $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, "well and merchantably burned." Two persons were to be appointed by the court to view bricks. Fines were to be imposed upon brickmakers for violating this act. This shows quite conclusively that brick-making was a recognized industry in West Jersey. This, unfortunately, is the only reference to the pottery industry in the colonial statute-books of West Jersey or New Jersey. Among the few circumstances preserved concerning the Coxo pottery, the "Court Book," in manuscript, is of value. At a session held in Burlington city, 12th month, 20th to 22d days, 1685, a suit was brought concerning which the original entry is quoted verbatim. It demonstrates several interesting facts, among which are that the pottery was in operation as early as 1685; that an Edward Randall was a manager, and gives the testimony of two witnesses in relation to this matter.

"James Budd, plaint.

"Edw. Randall, deft.

"Acc' on debt.

"The Jury—Robert Stacy, Jonathan Wood, John Bunting, John Horner, Bernard Devinish, Wm. Evans, Rob. Styles, John Boarton, Nathaniel West, John Browne, Richard Heritage, John Hollingshead.

"The deed or Indenture of agreem't betweene Plain't & deft Read & proved, & also ye bond of Two Hundred pounds from ye deft to ye Plain't for p'formance, also read & proved.



THE ART OF THE POTTER.

"Mary Budd Attested sayth that shee being at London before ye Deft came away shee was told by an honest woman there who had some concerne amongst ye Potters at London that she feared ye Pott works here would come to nothing, for that the said deft Randall & ye other p'sons who were to come to manage ye same works had not skill to p'fect it.

"Wm. Winn Attested sayth that hee can finde noe Clay in the Countrey that will make white ware: And further sayth that Edward Randall, the deft, is as good a workman as James Budd ye plaint can finde in England.

"The Jury bring in this determination (vizt.) wee can give noe fynall determination of ye matter until materialls requisite shall come from England to prove ye skill of ye deft.

"Whereupon the Bench order that the said Edward Randall minde ye Concerne of the said James Budd until fitt materialls be sent for from such place in England as ye said Edward Randall shall appoint."

Mr. John McCormick, of this city, who has devoted much attention to the history of the ceramic art in America, had the good fortune to interview the late John Stiles McCully, and as a result the recollections of one of Trenton's earliest workers in clay were published in the "Potters' Journal." Mr. McCully, who was born in 1799, gave it as his opinion that a brother-in-law of his

uncle rented a part of the Cowell estate, where Petty's run crosses Pennington avenue, and there, in 1783, established the first pottery in Trenton. The year previous, Mr. McCully's father, who was of the McCullys of Newry, Ireland, the family emigrating to America about 1735, had come to Trenton from Mount Holly, where they had settled. The Pennington avenue establishment was subsequently abandoned, and another pottery was erected in the rear of the old Lamb tavern, at the head of Warren street, or on the south side of Monument Park. The builder was Joseph McCully, uncle of John, and the date of construction was 1781. Afterward the elder McCully moved to Lawrence and worked in the small Hunt pottery on the Bainbridge plantation.

It was in 1799 that a pottery was located permanently in the capital. Upon the site of Bishop McFaul's residence, on Warren street, the elder McCully built the works, and had for his partner Thomas Miner, an ancestor of Counselor Edward W. Evans. Bank street was opened in 1815, and the pottery was moved to where the Parochial School now stands. Here the McCullys carried on the business until 1868, when the late Father Anthony Smith bought the establishment that the Cathedral might be erected. On Humboldt street lived John Davis, Jr., son of an old soldier, who resided in the "yellow house" on Warren street. By a window sash struck with bullets in the battle of Trenton, the elder Davis had a sign, "Dye to live and live to dye." John Davis, Sr., deserted from the British army, and served under Jackson at New Orleans and in Florida. The younger Davis told some interesting reminiscences of early potting in this the Staffordshire of America.

"It must be remembered," said he, "that early clay-working in this city was extremely primitive, and that the ware produced was of the rudest type. My father, who had a companion, whose name I think was Samuel Calhoun, both potters, used only the Oriental methods, as one reads of in the Bible. Manual labor was the standard, and the red earthenware pie-plates were run on a foot-power wheel, no moulds being as yet employed. Flower-pots were also made. The glazing, when used, was done by salt, and the ware baked by wood. There was no standard price-list, and wages were for piece-work, a dozen glazed pie-plates bringing the employe a shilling, if large, and sixpence if small. In this connection it must be remembered that white glazed-ware of home manufacture was quite unknown, and it was not until immediately before the Rebellion that Trenton potters paid any attention to a higher class of goods."

Trenton was a natural pottery center if the manufacture of pottery consists of making the coarsest class of ware, such as was first made. Abundant common clay is in the vicinity. Such was the case at the McCully pottery. The evolution to the present was very gradual. One of the links that join the present industry to the past was the old City Pottery, located on Perry street, between Canal and Carroll. Until 1856, this establishment was occupied as a porcelain door knob works. In 1859 was commenced for the first time the manufacture of white earthenware, white granite and cream-colored ware.

The Glasgow Pottery, now owned by the Moses family, was started in 1859 as a yellow ware manufactory, whilst as early as 1852 James Taylor and Henry Specler established the first yellow Rockingham pottery ever built in this city.

Theophile Frey, of Zurich, Switzerland, was the first to introduce the art of decorating with gold and colors in Trenton. He was also the first person who introduced decorating C. C. and granite in this country. He first settled in Bennington, Vermont, and in 1859 came to Trenton.

At that time the only potteries here were those of William Young, Specler & Taylor and Rhodes & Yates, at the latter of which he introduced the art. He continued in the business until about 1865, when he relinquished it.

In recent years, Trenton has amazingly developed her pottery resources, until to-day no less than thirty potteries stand to her credit.

The brick clays, which form much of the banks of the Jersey shore of the lower Delaware Valley, early attracted the attention of the settlers. It is thought by some that the Swedes and Dutch, before the English conquest of 1661, made crude bricks in the vicinity of Burlington. During the colonial and Revolutionary periods, tradition has it that sporadic attempts were made leading toward brick manufacture. These bricks were sun-dried. Philadelphia, which was early a brick manufacturing center, supplied that necessary article for Trenton's colonial mansions. The Pearson yard, at Attleboro, Bucks county, was a source of supply for this city, particularly during the early part of the present century.

Bricks were manufactured by one Emly, who came here from one of the Eastern States about the year 1817. He continued the business several years. About the same time Mr. John Smith manufactured a few bricks each year about six miles north of Trenton, on the Princeton pike. In the year 1821, Morgan Beakes commenced the manufacture of bricks in connection with farming. Beakes continued to manufacture about three hundred thousand bricks per year until about 1812 or 1813, when he was succeeded by Samuel Mulford, who made about fifteen hundred thousand per year for one or two years, when he failed in business. Beakes again took the yard, for about a year, when Peter Grim and George Kulp took it and carried on the business one year. It again fell into the hands of Beakes. Peter and Daniel Fell then took the yard and carried it on for about six or seven years, making each year about eighteen hundred thousand bricks.

Peter Grim and Joseph Hymer came to Trenton from Philadelphia the year the prison was built, and took the contract for furnishing two million bricks for the building of the State Prison, and commenced to manufacture them on what is known as the Hayden farm. They continued the business there until 1837. The partnership was dissolved by the death of Hymer. Peter Grim then bought the lot at the intersection of Calhoun and Pennington streets, and manufactured bricks there until about the year 1844 or 1845, when Grim & Kulp carried on the business on the Beakes place, and, at the expiration of one year, they dissolved, and Peter Grim commenced the manufacture of them on what is now known as Wainwright's nursery. He continued there until he concluded that the business was unprofitable. The manufactory then came into the possession of Henry Nice and William King. All of these men, with the exception of Samuel Mulford and Morgan Beakes, were practical brickmakers.

From such a beginning as this, the present brick manufacturing industry has arisen. The honors Trenton has won, not only for the quantity, but for the quality of her bricks, have been well merited, and the conditions of the present bespeak a prosperous future.



CHAPTER XXI.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CITY'S TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

HOW TRENTONIANS TRAVELED BEFORE THE REVOLUTION—THE SHALLOPS AND STAGES BEFORE THE DAYS OF RAILROADS AND THOSE WHO CONDUCTED THEM—THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY COMPANY—THE RAILROADS WHICH FORM THE PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM—THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD—THE FORMER HORSE RAILWAY AND THE PRESENT ELECTRIC RAILROAD.



TRENTON, lying at the head of tide-water upon the Delaware river, and upon the great road between Philadelphia and New York, has from its incipency been a town conspicuous as a receiving and distributing center. In its colonial river navigation Trenton was accessible for all the smaller craft such as yachts, shallops, sloops and schooners, and even more pretentious vessels of one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons burthen came to Lambertown wharves. Through the Falls the Durham boats ran speedily down the river. The deforesting of the hillsides of the upper headwaters of the Delaware had not then been contemplated and in consequence a greater volume of water and much less detritus passed the city. The channel at Perriwig was more open, making the town freer of access.

Upon the highway Trenton had direct communication with Philadelphia and New York and incidentally with the settlements at Fallsington, Bordentown, Burlington, Chesterfield, Allentown, Monmouth Court House, Princeton, Kingston, Amwell, Hopewell, and what later became Ewing and Lambertville. The near-by plantations were directly dependent upon Trenton.

In the origin of methods of land transportation the pack-horse gave way to the stage-coach, the stage-coach to the primitive horse-car, the latter to the locomotive and that to the trolley. The stage-coach was an early institution in Trenton and vicinity, and in fact dates from the time when Trenton first emerged from purely plantation conditions into those surrounding a growing hamlet. The demands made by a population learning its first lessons in mobility are in curious contrast with modern developments. The earliest advertisement of stages of which there is record is from the "American Weekly Mercury," September, 1723, and is as follows:

"If any Person or Persons may have occasion to pass or repass, or convey Goods from Philadelphia to Trentown and backward, their Goods may be secured at the House of John Wollard at Trentown in order for further Conveyance. Such persons may enquire or repair to the House of the said John Wollard in Trentown or to the Mill there, or at the Crooked Billet in Philadelphia. Passengers may come and Goods may be convey'd from Trentown every Monday or Tuesday and from Philadelphia every Thursday or Friday."

Mr. William Nelson in his very valuable notes on newspaper extracts (N. J. Archives, Vol. XI.) says the Crooked Billet was Benjamin Franklin's abiding place on the occasion of his first visit to Philadelphia.

"To Accommodate the PUBLIC"

"There will be a STAGE WAGON set out from *Trenton* to *Bordentown*, Twice a Week, and back again during next Summer: It will be fitted up with Benches and Cover'd over so that Passengers may sit Easy and Dry and Care will be taken to Deliver Goods and Messages safe."

The "waggon" was advertised to set out at first from William Atlee's and Thomas Hooton's, at Trenton. The first trip was Monday, March 27th, 1737-38, and so every Monday and Thursday from Trenton and from New Brunswick every Tuesday and Friday. The rates were 2s. 6d. each passenger. — "American Weekly Mercury," January 31st-February 7th, 1737-38.

The "New York Gazette," April 8th, 1734, gives notice that Arthur Brown will transport goods by boat from New York and South river. From the latter place, Samuel Rogers, of Allentown, will carry the same to Burden's Landing (Bordentown) at one farthing per pound. Rogers' boat, at Burden's Landing, will forward the goods to Philadelphia at Burlington rates.

On April 10th, 1740, the "Pennsylvania Gazette" announces the re-establishment of the "Stage-Waggon" from Trenton to New Brunswick. This stage had run twice a week in the summer of 1738, and had been a great convenience. The new stage "will be continued and go twice a Week certain, from *Trenton* Ferry every *Monday* and *Thursday* and from *Brunswick* back again *Tuesday* and *Friday* during this Summer. The Waggon will be cover'd over, so that Passengers may sit easy and dry." The rates were 2s. 6d. Proc. for every passenger. "Merchant Goods 2s. per C." Joseph Yates and William Atlee seem to have been the proprietors.

On June 7th, 1744, William Willson, of New Brunswick, announces that he has purchased the Atlee stage, which he run from New Brunswick on Mondays and Thursdays and from Trenton on Tuesdays and Fridays. Philadelphia goods were to be directed to Thomas Hutton, in Trenton, and those for New York to the proprietor at New Brunswick.

It now became necessary that a map should be made showing the direct roads between the congesting centers of population, saving the traveler the dangers of "blind roads," which led him into the virgin forests. So one finds that in September, 1745, John Dalley, of Kingston, New Jersey, advertised he had made a survey of the Trenton-Amboy road, and has "set up proper and durable marks at every two Miles Distance." This work was done by subscription, and the surveyor desired to continue his work to New York and Philadelphia, and print a map thereof. For this purpose he designed a popular subscription, the maps to be printed on "large and good Paper," this Philadelphia-New York road map to have marked upon it houses, brooks, creeks, bridges, *et similibus*, with their names. Each subscriber to pay 5s. and have his name printed on the corners of the map. A. Reed, in Trenton, was the Trenton agent.

In 1749, Lewis Evans' map of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and the "Three Lower Counties on Delaware" (now State of Delaware) appeared.

After the establishment of Bordentown as a river port, it was soon seen that Trenton was increasing in population and wealth, and Joseph Borden (1687-1765), founder of Bordentown, "to head off his growing rival Trenton," established a line of stages between Bordentown and Amboy and shallops from his town to Philadelphia. This was *circa* 1740.

Numerous other attempts were made to establish stage lines between Philadelphia and New York during the closing days of the colonial period. From 1765 to 1768 efforts were made by the Legislature to raise funds by lottery for shortening and improving the great thoroughfares, but without success. Governor Franklin, alluding to them in a speech to the Assembly in 1768, states that "even those which lie between the two principal trading cities in North America are seldom passable without danger or difficulty." Such being the condition of the roads, it was a great improvement to have John Mersereau's "flying machine," in 1772, leave Paulus Hook (now Jersey City) three times a week, with a reasonable expectation that passengers would arrive in Philadelphia in one day and a half. This time, however, was probably found too short, for two days were required by him in 1773-74.

During the Revolution the Trenton ferry was located a short distance below where the lower Delaware bridge now stands. The old ferry-houses are still standing. The one on this side of the river was the large brick building at the corner of Bloomsbury and Ferry streets, and now used as a tavern, and the one on the Pennsylvania side is the large brick house directly opposite Ferry street.

In the time of the Revolution (when the river was clear of ice), troops and others coming from Philadelphia would cross this ferry and proceed eastward to the Eagle Hotel, on Mill Hill, to Queen-street, that being the only street then open all the way through (Bloomsbury street not being opened below Front street till 1801). Persons coming this route would then proceed through Queen (now Broad) street to the old York road, and thus to New York. This ferry was the great

thoroughfare between the cities of Philadelphia and New York until the Delaware bridge was opened, in 1805, when persons and merchandise were transported over the bridge.

John O. Raum thus itemizes the old stage routes: By 1801, in April Thomas Porter "respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has furnished him with an excellent pair of Horses, and a good Coachee, and intends running it from John C. Hummell's tavern, in Trenton, to John Carpenter's, Philadelphia, three times a week throughout the summer season. He will leave Trenton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and Philadelphia every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. His long employment as a stage driver between the two cities, and his attention and punctuality in that capacity, (which shall not be diminished as proprietor), he flatters himself will secure a portion of the public patronage. A pair of Horses and Coachee will be furnished to go to any part of the Continent."

On the twenty-first of April of the same year Joseph Vandegrift, Sr., opened a stage office next to the Indian Queen Hotel, then kept by Amos Howell, near the market-house. These stages ran to and from Trenton to Philadelphia, making one trip per day to either city.

In 1802, Peter Probasco and John Dean ran a coach between this city and Philadelphia every day in the week (Sundays excepted). The office was two doors above the Indian Queen Hotel.

The same year John C. Hummell and John Carpenter started the "Trenton accommodation line of coachee stages."

In 1807, John Mannington ran a line of "coachee stages," which left Philadelphia every morning at eight o'clock (Sundays excepted), and arrived in Trenton to dine at the subscriber's tavern, next door to the City Hotel. The fare was \$1.50, baggage as usual.

In 1819, John Lafaucherie and Isaac Merriam ran a line of coaches to connect with the steamboat "Philadelphia" at the Bloomsbury wharf, starting from Mr. Anderson's Rising Sun Hotel.

In 1820, Charles B. Carman and Lewis Thompson ran a line from Trenton to Philadelphia, via Bristol, by steamboat; Captain, J. Miller; fare, \$1; breakfast, 25 cents. The boat ran every day, except Sundays; application for passage was to be made at Enoch Green's, Indian Queen Hotel, John Voorhees' City Hotel and C. H. Vanderveer's hotel, Bloomsbury.

The steamboat "Philadelphia" commenced running from Bloomsbury, Tuesday, July 3d, 1820.

December 31st, 1827, Joseph L. Thompson ran a mail stage between Trenton and New Brunswick every day of the week (Sundays excepted). It left Trenton at eight o'clock in the morning, changed horses at Princeton, and performed the passage in as short a time as it could be done at that time by any other line on the road. The fare was \$1.

August 30th, 1828, the Union line of Trenton hacks ran to Bloomsbury, to carry passengers to the steamboats "Trenton," Captain A. Jenkins; "Burlington," Captain D. Martin, and "Marco Bozzaris," Captain John B. Lane. These three boats were so arranged as to make one trip each way every day.

The coaches started from J. M. Bispham's Trenton House, taking passengers to the boats, to Princeton, New Brunswick and New York.

The same year C. H. Vanderveer ran a line of Trenton mail coaches between this city and New Brunswick. Fare for passage, \$1.

The same year a coach was run by J. L. Thompson to the same place.

In 1830, A. P. Atkinson was appointed agent of the Union line of stage coaches. This line continued in existence till the railroad commenced operations, when it was discontinued.

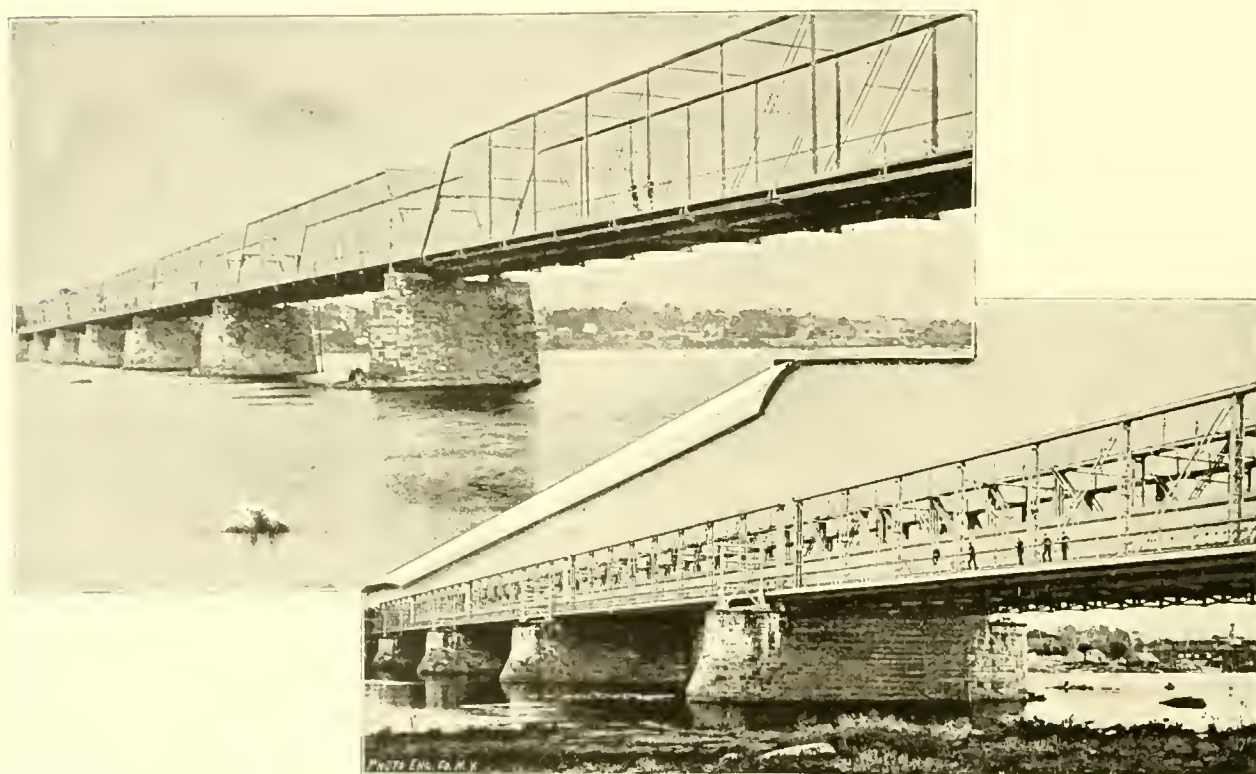
In 1840, a steamboat called the "Hornet" made regular trips on the Delaware, to and from Philadelphia. The fare was 25 cents either way. Persons, by leaving their names at the Rising Sun Hotel the night previous, were called for by the omnibus free of charge. The company had two new and splendid omnibusses. John Payne was the agent of this line.

The system of internal improvements projected at the beginning of the present century slowly led to the development of the Delaware and Raritan canal and the Camden and Amboy railroad. Governor Dickerson was heartily in favor of the canal, and in his message of 1816 speaks of it as a projected improvement of great national importance. Various attempts were made to crystallize sentiment upon this matter and in 1823 a legislative committee reported that they "have considered the subject with all that attention which its great importance demands, and are of opinion that such a canal, if it could be effected at an expense not too great for the resources of the State, and without imposing a burdensome weight of taxation, ought to be carried into execution by the State itself."

THE JOINT COMPANIES AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Through the untiring investigations of the Hon. Clifford Stanley Sims, of Mount Holly, Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals and President of the State Society of the Cincinnati, the following data are presented :

The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company was incorporated February 14th, 1830, to construct a canal between the two rivers. This artificial waterway was to be not less than seventy-five feet wide and seven feet deep (act of 1831). The subscription-books for the capital stock of \$1,000,000 were to be opened by James Parker and James Neilson, of Middlesex ; John Potter, of Somerset ; William Halsted, of Hunterdon, and Garret Dorsett Wall, of Burlington counties. Any corporation or individual was prohibited from constructing a canal within five miles of any point on that of the company, and the State retained, for ten years, the power to subscribe to one-



THE TWO DELAWARE BRIDGES.

fourth of the capital stock. The State of New Jersey, by act of February 3d, 1831, reserved the right of taking the canal by appraisement after fifty years had expired. The construction of any railroad within five miles of the canal was also prohibited.

Upon the same day the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company was incorporated, the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company was also created by statute. The subscription-books for \$1,000,000 were to be opened by Samuel G. Wright, of Monmouth ; James Cook, of Middlesex ; Abraham Brown, of Burlington ; Jeremiah H. Sloan, of Gloucester, and Henry Freas, of Salem counties. Similar legislation concerning exclusive privileges marked the railroad as in the case of the canal. Upon the fifteenth day of February, 1831, the railroad and canal were consolidated under the title of the Joint Companies, although the separate organizations were retained. The companies were to prohibit the construction of any other road from Philadelphia to New York, and were to transfer without price, to New Jersey, one thousand shares of the stock of the Joint Companies. Thirty thousand dollars was guaranteed the State as an annual dividend, and transit duty, which led, through the corporate influence, to New Jersey being called the "State of Camden and Amboy." In 1837 an act was passed authorizing the Camden and Amboy to construct a road from

New Brunswick to Trenton and thence to Bordentown, with a branch to the Trenton Delaware bridge. Authority was given to locate such road upon the Trenton and New Brunswick Turnpike Company with the assent of that corporation. This railroad was also subject, after a term of years, to be appraised by the State.

The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1832, to construct a railroad from Kensington to the Trenton bridge, at Morrisville, whilst an act of 1835 authorized the construction of a railroad bridge across the Delaware. Until 1863, the Kensington depot was used as the main Philadelphia station of the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, when the connecting railroad joined the above road at Frankford and touched Market street, Philadelphia, at Thirty-second street. The present Broad street station has been in use about a decade. In 1836, the Belvidere Delaware railroad was projected from Trenton to Belvidere, which later fell into the hands of the Joint Companies. In 1863, this road was extended to Mamunka Chunk. In 1832, the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company was incorporated to construct a road from New Brunswick to Jersey City. In 1867, this highway passed under the control of the Joint Companies.

Allusion has been made to the Trenton Delaware bridge which united the system of the Joint Companies with that of the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad.

In 1798, to the end that "a good and permanent bridge across the river Delaware * * * would greatly contribute to facilitate the intercourse between this State and the Southern States," an act was passed by the Legislature of New Jersey authorizing subscription commissioners for stock thereof, as follows: John Beatty, Peter Gordon, Aaron Howell, of New Jersey; Philip Wagner, James C. Fisher and Charles Biddle, of Philadelphia. A charter was granted by New Jersey in 1803. Pennsylvania also granted like privileges. In 1868, both Pennsylvania and New Jersey gave power to widen the bridge. On the twentieth of June, 1877, through the medium of the Philadelphia and Trenton railroad, the southern side of the bridge, for trackage, was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company until 1870.



THE PENNSYLVANIA FREIGHT STATION.

It will be thus seen that the various systems connecting Trenton with Philadelphia and Camden, New York and the East Jersey towns and Belvidere were practically under the control of the Joint Companies. An act of February 27th, 1867, confirmed an agreement consolidating the Joint Companies and the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. These corporations, commonly known as the United Companies, executed, upon June 30th, 1871, a lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of all their railroads, emals and other property. A failure to pay rental or to keep and perform covenants and agreements for ninety days works a forfeiture of the lease. Since 1871, the Pennsylvania company has continued to operate the United Companies' lines, and has developed the system until it stands unparalleled among the railroads of the world.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Delaware and Bound Brook railroad was incorporated under the General Railroad law of New Jersey, May 12th, 1871.

On October 5th, 1871, contracts were awarded for the construction of the road, which was pushed rapidly to completion, and the road was opened for business May 1st, 1876.

The road connects with the Delaware River branch of the North Pennsylvania railroad in the middle of the Delaware river, near Yardley, Pennsylvania, and extends to Bound Brook, New Jersey, a distance of twenty-seven miles, where it connects with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, thirty-two and four-tenths miles from New York, forming part of a direct line between Philadelphia and New York City, a distance of eighty-eight miles—known as "The New York and Philadelphia New Line."

On the fourteenth day of May, 1879, the railroad property and plant of the company were leased to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for nine hundred and ninety years, from May 1st, 1879, since which time the railroad has been operated by that company.

The officers and Directors are as follows : President, E. C. Knight, Jr.; Vice President, John H. Michener; Directors, John H. Michener, Philadelphia, Pa.; Charles S. Baylis, New York; George Richards, Dover, N. J.; Lewis H. Taylor, High Bridge, N. J.; William Mershon, Rahway, N. J.; Samuel K. Wilson, Trenton, N. J.; Isaac F. Richey, Trenton, N. J.; Frederick H. Beach,



PASSENGER STATION OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

Dover, N. J.; Edward C. Knight, Jr., Philadelphia; Henry Lewis, Philadelphia; H. M. Howe, Philadelphia; Thomas McKean, Philadelphia; Charles J. Fisk, Plainfield, N. J.; Secretary and Treasurer, John S. Wise.

The Trenton branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook railroad extends from Trenton Junction, on the main line, to Trenton, New Jersey, a distance of three and seven-tenths miles. It has proved not only a valuable feeder to the main line, but has greatly added to the development and improvement of that part of the city of Trenton which was so much in need of railroad facilities.

The East Trenton railroad was incorporated April 17th, 1881.

The road extends from a point in the Trenton branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook railroad, near Trenton, to what was Millham township (now Eighth ward), a distance of three miles.

This road is of great value to the Reading system, under which it is operated, and provides East Trenton with railroad facilities which have contributed largely to its improvement and prosperity.

The officers and Directors are as follows : President, Edward C. Knight, Jr.; Vice President, John H. Michener; Directors, George Richards, Dover, N. J.; Samuel K. Wilson, Trenton; Lewis H. Taylor, High Bridge, N. J.; Isaac F. Richey, Trenton; John H. Michener, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. C. Knight, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas McKean, Philadelphia, Pa.; Secretary and Treasurer, John S. Wise.

LOCAL METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Until the Trenton Horse railroad was constructed, the usual method of local transportation through the city was by the proverbial "hack," the omnibus or carriage. In that halcyon period "before the war," the hotels frequently operated a line of busses to and from the State street depot of the Camden and Amboy railroad. Inasmuch as the larger hotels were located on Warren street, it later became evident that this system had its disadvantages, particularly during the session of the Legislature. The growth of the manufacturing interests of Trenton, and her political prominence, made the town a Mecca for busy men. Increased railroad facilities and rapid transit broke up the old system of the members of the Legislature remaining in Trenton during an entire session. Even as early as the sixties, the members would each day return to their homes. The distance of the Capitol and the hotels from the old State street station, and from the newer Clinton street station, was a great factor in the granting of corporation privileges to the incorporators of the Trenton Horse railway. The city had also spread out into what was then the farm lands of Millham, and the section east of Clinton avenue. This population had to be moved to and fro, in regard to the center of the town.

With these ends in view the Legislature, upon the ninth day of March, 1859, granted a charter to the Trenton Horse Railroad Company. The incorporators were Timothy Field, Robert Aitken, William M. Force, Lewis Perrine, Thomas P. Johnston, Jonathan S. Fish, Charles Moore, Joseph Whittaker and James T. Sherman.

The charter provided for a capital stock of \$30,000. The route for the railroad was to be through Clinton and State streets, from the northeasterly to the westerly limits of Trenton, with branch or branches to the railroad depot or depots. The size of the rail to be used was to be modeled upon those then employed by the Fifth and Sixth Street Passenger Railway Company. The new corporation was prohibited from using steam upon its tracks.

The ordinance of the city, passed July 28th, 1863, shows great changes in methods of transportation in the last thirty years. Council gave the road the privilege of laying a track from the northeasterly to the westerly limits of the city, through Clinton and State streets, and from the feeder bridge to Ferry street, on Warren street. The track was to be 5.2 gauge "paved with good boulders," the motive power to be no other "than horse or mule." No cars were to be permitted to run on Sunday and "bells of proper size and tone to notify passengers * * * of the approach of the cars" were to be attached to the horses. The speed of the cars was limited to six miles per hour and the fare was five cents. Neglect of the company to run cars for a period of three months was deemed a forfeiture of privileges. The city could then operate the road or rent the tracks. In 1883 the company was authorized to construct a double track from the Clinton street station to their western terminus.

The road at its beginning extended from the Clinton street station, via Clinton and State streets, to a point opposite the residence of Charles G. Roebbing, Esq., and was later built to the eastern edge of the Montgomery estate, to accommodate West State street and Prospect hill. A short branch extended from State street to the American House, which was later abandoned.

In February, 1886, the Common Council of Chambersburg authorized the Trenton Horse railroad to extend their tracks from the terminus at the Clinton street station to the southerly limits of Chambersburg, occupying Clinton street. In February, 1887, the borough permitted the constructing of a horse railroad on Prospect street and Hamilton avenue, and in December, 1887, gave permission for the building of the Hamilton avenue, Monmouth and East State street branch. Since this period the roads upon Bank, Willow and Spring streets and upon Princeton avenue, as well as the East State street extension to the Inter-State Fair grounds, have been built.

The City railway was incorporated in 1875 under the general law, the first cars being run in August, 1876. The early history of the City company is one of great enterprise, inasmuch as it was the first effort to directly connect the growing suburbs of Millham and Chambersburg.

By ordinance, upon the first day of February, 1876, this company was empowered to construct a horse railroad through Clinton street, from the city limits to Perry street, thence to Broad, terminating at the Chambersburg borough line. At this time the borough granted power to the company to extend their line from the canal to the southeasterly limits of the borough. In this they occupied Broad street, formerly the western end of the Crosswicks and Trenton turnpike.

In October, 1876, the City railway was empowered to extend its tracks from Perry street to Warren, thence to Ferry street, thence to Bridge street, thence to Centre and thence to the lands of Dr. J. P. Turner (near Riverview Cemetery). They were also authorized to connect their Bridge street tracks from Centre to Broad street. In October, 1885, the City railway had a further ordinance passed for their benefit, extending their line from Broad street through Bridge street, thence to Centre street, thence to Lalor street and thence to the Delaware and Raritan canal. In 1886 a further ordinance gave them power to build a road on Hamilton avenue. In this year the borough of Chambersburg extended the City railway's franchise to Jennie street, Hudson street, Elmer street, Chestnut avenue, Cummings avenue, Coleman street, with a spur through Cummings avenue to Division street, to car sheds and stables.

At a later period the Trenton Horse railroad passed into the hands of Colonel Lewis Perrine, who substituted electricity for horse-power. This was in 1892. He acquired control of the City Railway Company in 1891 and consolidated the roads on September 30th, 1891, under the name of "The Trenton Passenger Railway Company (Consolidated)." The first experimental trip by electricity was made at 11:30 p. m., on May 22d, 1892, from Fred. Walter's corner to Olden avenue and to Perry street.

The East Trenton end of the road was opened for business May 24th, 1892. The company has no standard of construction. The present management is as follows: Henry C. Moore, President; Thomas C. Barr, Vice President; John L. Kuser, Secretary and Treasurer; the Directors being Henry C. Moore, Thomas C. Barr, John L. Kuser, Ferdinand W. Roebbing, E. J. Moore, Jonathan Blackwell, Anthony R. Kuser.

Under the present management the traction company has won the confidence of the public and has, in its preparations to extend its lines into new territory, awakened a vast amount of local interest in the development of the suburbs. The road at present is well equipped and well conducted.



CHAPTER XXII.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

POST-OFFICE—STATE HOUSE, LIBRARY AND GREAT SEAL—STATE SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES—
ARSENAL AND STATE PRISON—STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—MERCER COUNTY COURT
HOUSE—STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS—MASONIC TEMPLE—CITY HALL—ST. FRANCIS,
MERCER AND CITY HOSPITALS—STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE—ODD FELLOWS' HOME—
Y. M. C. A.—W. C. T. U.—TAYLOR OPERA HOUSE—INTER-STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION—UNION
INDUSTRIAL HOME—NEW JERSEY CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY—CITY ALMSHOUSE.



TRENTON'S public institutions, to the visitor, are indeed a source of great attraction. The Capitol having been located in the city in 1791, a period long before philanthropic and penal establishments were in any sense a part of State life, Trenton offered convenient sites for buildings when such institutions were erected. The memories which cluster about the State House, the Egyptian hieroglyphics upon the facade of the prison, the architectural beauties of the various schools, the classic front of the Court House and the beauty of the Federal Building, not to mention the grounds of the Normal and Model Schools and the Asylum, are among the most interesting objects of the city, particularly after the customary visits to the potteries and the iron works.

The introduction of the post-office system in the vicinity of Trenton was due to the philanthropy of William Penn. The settlers on both sides of the Falls were in close association, and western Burlington and eastern Bucks practically might have been in one Province. In the "Friends' Miscellany" (Vol. VII., p. 29), it is stated that the Quaker leader issued, in 1683, an order for the establishment of a post-office, requesting Phineas Pemberton carefully to publish the information on the *meeting-house door*; that is, on the door of the *private* house in which the Society of Friends were accustomed to meet. It was usual for Friends settled about the Falls to assemble at the houses of William Yardley, James Harrison, Phineas Pemberton, William Biles and William Beakes.

No definite system of mail distribution had yet been inaugurated, and the letters were usually sent by some trustworthy carrier from Philadelphia or Amboy. No elaborate system of stamps, post-marks or sealing had been devised. This early post-office was indeed a very primitive affair.

"Boston News Letter." These are to give notice, That Her Majesty in regards to the great Expense She is at in maintaining the Correspondence by Letters between England and Her Plantation-Islands in America and for the further improvement and benefit of Trade, Hath settled Packet Boats for the West Indies.

"This is likewise to give Notice All persons Corresponding with New England, New York, Jersey, Pensylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina and Bermuda, may have their Letters to the Respective Governments put up in bags apart,

"These are also to give Notice, That Letters will be taken in at the General Post Office in London, directed for New England, New York, New Jersey—on the same Post nights as those for the Plantation-Islands."—"Boston News Letter," October, 1705.

The "New York Gazette" July 31st, 1732 speaks of the General Post-Office as having been established about thirty-eight years previously by Colonel Hamilton, of New Jersey. Postmaster-General Alexander Spotswood extends the service to Williamsburg, Virginia.

An abstract of act passed in the ninth of Anne, from the "Boston News Letter," January 28th-February 4th, 1711, relative to the "Establishing of a General Post Office for all Her Majesty's Dominions," shows the following rates for all "Letters, Packets &c. to or from any Places beyond the Seas:"

From <i>New York</i> to <i>Perth Amboy</i> and Bridlington [Burlington] and from each of those Places to New York and from New York to any Place not exceeding 100 English Miles and from each of those Places to New York	Single	s. d. 0 6
	Double	1 0
	Treble	1 6
	Ounce	2 0
From <i>Perth Amboy</i> & Bridlington to any Place not exceeding 60 English Miles and thence back again	Single	s. d. 0 1
	Double	0 8
	Treble	1 0
	Ounce	1 1
From <i>Perth Amboy</i> and Bridlington to any Place not exceeding 100 English Miles and thence back again	Single	s. d. 0 6
	Double	1 0
	Treble	1 6
	Ounce	2 0

The first notice of the establishment of a post-office at Trenton, which has yet come to the attention of the writer, is in the "American Weekly Mercury," September 5th-12th, 1731. Therein a "Publick Notice" is given of a post-office "settled at *Trenton* at the House of *Joseph Reed* Esq; his Son *Andrew Reed* being appointed Post-Master." Andrew Reed had already qualified, and was empowered to deliver letters to all persons, if the missives were "directed for that County." The inhabitants could "put in their Letters directed to any Parts and due care will be taken to send them."

Probably the first advertisement of uncalled-for letters at Trenton post-office, is under the date March 25th, 1755, and is as follows: "William Carnegie, near *Kingston*; John Clark, (Attorney,) *Trenton*; John Hyde, *Hopewell*; Joseph Morton, *Princeton*; Richard Patterson, *Princeton*; John Stevens, *Rocky Hill*; Ares Vanderbelt, *Maidenhoad*."

"Letters not taken up within three months from this date will be sent to the General Post Office at Philadelphia."

The town of Trenton slowly grew as a mail distribution center. During the Revolution Abraham Hunt was Postmaster, and from this city were dispatched some of the post-riders, especially those hired by the Legislature to carry the official communications of Governor Livingston and the Council of Safety. The authentic records of the Federal Post-Office date from the year 1790.

In 1791 there were only six post-offices in the State of New Jersey, and these were at Newark, Elizabethtown, Bridgetown (now Rahway), New Brunswick, Princeton and Trenton. The amount of receipts for the year ending October 5th, 1791, was \$530, of which sum the Postmasters received \$108.20, leaving \$421.80 as the net revenue. During General Washington's Presidential administration John Singer received the appointment. The office at this time was kept in a house on the corner of Warren and Hanover streets.

Major Peter Gordon had his office at the corner of State and Warren streets. Major Gordon retained the office only during part of Jefferson's administration, when, having received from Governor Bloomfield the appointment of State Treasurer, he at once resigned the office of Postmaster, and Charles Rice was appointed. He continued the office at the same place where Major Gordon had established it. He remained in office during the administrations of James Madison and James Monroe.

In the year 1821, a new appointment was made in James J. Wilson as Postmaster of Trenton. In 1821 Mr. Wilson died, and his wife served out his term of office. She continued in the office until General Jackson's second term, when Joseph Cunningham received the appointment on the

third day of January, 1835. During his term the office was kept in his own house, upon the spot occupied by the late William Dolton and Jonathan Blackwell as a wholesale grocery. He held the office during part of Jackson's last term and Martin Van Buren's single term.

Dr. John McKelway removed his office to the building on West State street next to the Mechanics National Bank. Joseph Justice kept the post-office in the brick house on Warren street where James J. Wilson had formerly served the citizens. John S. McCully's office was on East State street, midway between Broad and Warren, on the south side of the street and contiguous to the old Mansion House. For a few months William A. Benjamin kept his office where Mr. McCully had it, when it was moved to the City Hall. The office was kept by Joshua Jones on Broad street, just below

State, and at one time on the corner of Warren and Front.

Frederic S. McNeely moved the office to Taylor Hall, where it was continued by Israel Howell.

Upon the completion of the Government Building the migratory character of the office ceases, and it becomes a permanent institution. The Government Building, located upon the corner of State and Montgomery streets, was completed at the time of the Centennial anniversary of the independence of the United States. A commodious structure of great architectural beauty fits the

building for the transaction of all the business of the United States. Here meet the Federal District and Circuit Courts, with apartments for the United States District Attorney, Marshal, Clerks and for juries in civil and criminal cases properly triable before the Federal Judges. An electric elevator, good ventilation and lighting make this a model building of its type.

The following is an accurate list of the Postmasters of this city, as furnished by the Post-Office Department :

POSTMASTER.	DATE OF APPOINTMENT.
John Singer,	February 16th, 1790.
Peter Gordon,	September 25th, 1792.
Charles Rice,	November 28th, 1803.
James J. Wilson,	March 22d, 1821.
Jane Wilson,	August 7th, 1821.
Joseph Cunningham,	January 3d, 1835.
John McKelway,	June 17th, 1842.
Joseph Justice,	July 6th, 1843.
John S. McCully,	April 25th, 1849.
William A. Benjamin,	April 6th, 1853.
Joshua Jones,	April 17th, 1861.
Frederic S. McNeely,	October 12th, 1865.
Israel Howell,	February 28th, 1871.
Charles H. Skirm,	February 27th, 1883.
Eckford Moore,	December 3d, 1886.
Alex. C. Yard,	May 7th, 1889.
Frank H. Lalor,	April 5th, 1891.



POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

Frank H. Lalor, present Postmaster of Trenton, was born April 6th, 1852, on the old Lalor homestead. When a boy he located in Ohio, where he attended the public schools, and in 1868 was graduated from the High School at Toledo. He returned to Trenton and took a course in the



FRANK H. LALOR.

Model School, preparatory for college. In the fall of 1869 he entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton College, graduating from that institution in 1872. After completing his college course he entered the drug business with Mr. G. A. Mangold. In 1874 Mr. Lalor engaged in business for himself, purchasing a half interest in the wholesale drug establishment of George F. Wilson. He is now proprietor of two stores, one on the corner of South Broad and Market streets, and one at No. 12 North Warren street.

In 1883 Mr. Lalor was elected a member of the Board of Education, and was President of that body during the years 1885 and 1886. In 1890 he was made City Superintendent of the public schools, in which capacity he served four years. In 1894 he was appointed Postmaster, a position for which he is well qualified. Mr. Lalor is Secretary of the Lodge of Elks, a position he has successfully filled for several years. He has been President of the Mercer County Wheelmen for two years and a prominent member of the National Guard since 1872, having served under Captain Belville in Company A. On November 20th, 1879, Mr. Lalor married Anna L. Titus, daughter of the late B. W.

Titus, of Trenton. He is one of the most public-spirited men in Trenton, and the many positions of honor he has so successfully filled have never been sought by him personally.

THE STATE HOUSE.

In spite of the recommendations of Governor Livingston in his message of September, 1776, to the end that the Capitol of New Jersey be conveniently located, no definite legislative action was taken on this subject until November 16th, 1791, when a bill was introduced in the House of Assembly, entitled "An act to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature and public officers of this State." The old East and West Jersey feeling cropped out in the efforts to have New Brunswick and Woodbury inserted in the place of Trenton. This was to no avail, for on the twenty-fifth of November, 1790, the seat of State government had been fixed at Trenton. On November 22d, 1791, Joseph Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners, with power to purchase or accept such quantity of land at the seat of government as they might deem proper for the use of the State. They were authorized to draw on the Treasurer for any sums not exceeding £1,500, and were furthermore empowered to accept grants of money for the purposes aforesaid.

By a report of a committee of the House and Council, made one year later, it appears that the commissioners received £3,500 from the treasury of the State, together with £12 16s. received from sale of articles belonging to New Jersey. There was obtained from the inhabitants of Trenton and the vicinity, by subscription, the sum of £307 18s. 6d. in cash, together with land and materials for building, to the value of £340 9s. 5d.

It was found that the commissioners had expended £3,820 19s. 5½d. on the State House.

The State House, as erected by the commissioners, stood upon the lot occupied by the present edifice. Delaware avenue was not laid out until some years later, when the street was donated to the city of Trenton by ex-United States Senator Garret D. Wall, of Burlington.

The whole front of the State House lot is two hundred and forty-seven feet six inches on State street, and the whole depth from State Street to low-water mark is six hundred and sixty feet.

The whole land contains three and three-quarter acres, and the entire cost was £250 5s. At this period the Secretary of State and Clerk of the Supreme Court were provided with separate offices, at a cost of £310, as a committee report of November 14th, 1796, shows. Benjamin Smith was the commissioner appointed to erect these offices. By 1796 the original State House was finished at a further cost of £729. In 1798 Moore Furman inclosed the State House lot, and in 1799 a brick pavement was laid around the edifice. On the fourth of November, 1801, a legislative committee reported that paint on the platform, banisters, belfry and windows, with new steps, was needed, at a cost of \$200. During the year 1803 the inhabitants of the city of Trenton greatly annoyed the Legislature, as the following resolution by the General Assembly will show: "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the cause and conduct of the mob assembled in Trenton in the month of February last, and also by whose direction or approbation the State House was occupied as a ball room on the 4th of July, and of the riot in Trenton in said month, and whether the magistrates of Trenton used all due diligence in suppressing said disorders; and likewise whether any and how many of the principal inhabitants of said town, as far as can be ascertained, appeared at the time to approve or discountenance such conduct, and that they report to this house their opinion thereon, and what measures, if any, would be proper in order to prevent such disorders in the future; and that the committee have power to send for such evidences as they think necessary."

The first legislative action practically establishing custodians of the State House was passed on the tenth of November, 1803, and doubtless was suggested by the obnoxious ball on Independence Day of that year. It was then

"Resolved, That on the adjournment of the legislature, the clerk of assembly and Moore Furman, Esq., or either of them, be requested to take charge of the State House, with directions not to permit it to be occupied for any other purpose than for the accommodation of the constituted authorities for which it was erected."

November 11th, a resolution was passed by both Houses, placing the State House yard in the care of James J. Wilson, reserving the use of the buildings in said yard for the necessary occasions of the officers of government. James J. Wilson was Clerk of the Assembly.

In the early part of the present century, when the legislators remained permanently in Trenton during the session, and when the legislative hours were long and the legislative week included six days, the members of Council and Assembly were called to their duties by the ringing of a bell. On March 3d, 1806, a law was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House and to provide and hang a suitable bell.

Upon November 3d, 1807, the commissioners reported: that the repairs had been made and a bell weighing 381 pounds had been hung."

In 1818, the Capitol was altered by the removal of the roughcasting. The "Legislative Manual" thus describes the changes: Neat porticoes were placed over the front and rear entrances, and two additional buildings, adjoining the main one, erected, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade-trees planted, all at a cost of \$27,000. The commissioners under whose directions the work was completed were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, 1864 and 1865, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chamber, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature of 1872. In 1872, \$120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, \$3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, \$1,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and \$2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of \$43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of \$15,000 was

appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens. The battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the War of the Rebellion are tastefully arranged in oak cases in the central hall. The rotunda is being devoted to the purposes of a State portrait gallery.

On March 21st, 1885, the front portion was destroyed by fire, and the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for rebuilding, and, in 1886, an additional appropriation of \$225,000 was granted.

The new building was finished in 1889. It is of rectangular shape and of the Renaissance style of architecture, with a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet on State street, a depth of sixty-seven feet, and three and a half stories high, with a rotunda thirty-nine feet across, which connects the new section of the Capitol with the original part. The rotunda is surmounted by a gilded dome one hundred and forty-five feet high.

The building is constructed of solid fire-proof brick masonry, faced with Indiana oolite, with foundations and trimmings of New Jersey freestone. The portico and balcony are supported by massive pillars of polished granite and are surmounted by the coat-of-arms of the State. The offices are thoroughly equipped and to each suite is attached a fire-proof vault.

The old State Library apartments are now occupied by the Attorney-General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commissioner of Banking and Insurance and the State Bureau of Statistics. In 1891, owing to the many inconveniences of the room, a new Assembly Chamber was erected, and necessary improvements were made in the Supreme Court rooms and the Court of Errors and Appeals. The new Assembly Chamber covers the site of the former room, and has a frontage of one hundred and twenty feet on Delaware street and a depth of seventy-five feet; is of brownstone, from the Stockton quarries, and the trimmings of light Indiana stone. The interior is finished in Trent tile, quartered oak and Italian statuary marble. It is a fire-proof building throughout, and is specially ventilated. The committee-rooms are ample and convenient.

The other new addition to the Capitol provides a consultation-room for the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals and a private room for the Governor, a room for the Museum of the Geological Survey, and other offices.

An electric light apparatus was also placed in the Capitol. Every department in the building is now lighted by electricity.

A new Otis elevator in the front part of the building gives easy access to all the upper floors.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

Upon the eighteenth of March, 1796, by resolution, Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, was ordered to procure a case, to keep and preserve the books belonging to the Legislature. On February 18th, 1801, William Cox, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a Committee on Rules. In cataloguing the library, they found one hundred and sixty-eight volumes. In 1813, the first act was passed relative to the State Library, and in 1822, for the first time, a joint meeting created the office of State Librarian. Previous to this time, the Clerk of the House had control of the books. A Law Library Association, a close corporation, composed of members of the bar, kept their library in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the two libraries were consolidated.

From time to time, various appropriations have been made by the Legislature toward increasing the number of volumes. At the present time, the shelves contain one of the best-selected law libraries in the United States, the sets of early English reports being particularly complete. The law and equity reports of the various States are also extremely comprehensive. One of the most perfect sets of *all* the United States Government reports yet collected is here found. A valuable series of books relating to the industrial arts—particularly that of pottery—was obtained through the interest that ex-Governor George B. McClellan evinced in this matter. Reference-books, *Jerseyana*, State and local histories are indexed for public consultation. In 1890, the present well-lighted library, excellently managed by the efficient Librarian, Colonel Morris R. Hamilton, was opened. It occupies the entire third-story front of the Capitol building.

Morris R. Hamilton, State Librarian, is a native of this State, having been born at Oxford Furnace, Sussex county, May 24th, 1820. His father, Samuel R. Hamilton, was Quartermaster-General of New Jersey for twenty-five years, and was a prominent citizen of Trenton. He traces his ancestry to John Hamilton, who was Provincial Governor of this State from 1736 to 1747, and to Andrew Robeson, who was Surveyor-General of the Province at the same time. The original immigrants were residents of Scotland, whence they emigrated to America about 1700.

Colonel Hamilton was educated at the Trenton Academy, and prepared for college at the Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School. In 1839, he graduated from the College of New Jersey. Immediately after completing his college course, he commenced the study of law with his father, at Trenton, and in 1842 he was admitted to the bar. For two years he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Camden, New Jersey. From 1844 to 1849, he filled a position in the Philadelphia post-office.

A desire for literary life led him to resign his clerical position and accept the position of editor of the "True American," published in this city. This was the commencement of a successful and brilliant newspaper career, lasting over forty years. In 1853, the "True American" was sold to Judge Naar, who became its editor. Other positions were at once offered Colonel Hamilton, and he has since been connected with several prominent dailies, both in the East and West.

Governor Fort appointed him on his personal staff, with the rank of Colonel, and he served in that capacity from 1851 to 1854. On February 27th, 1884, he was elected State Librarian, and since has held that position. He is the most thoroughly qualified Librarian that New Jersey has ever had. His large experience in general literary work and his extensive knowledge of law are invaluable to him in his present position.

Colonel Hamilton, although well advanced in years, is a very active man, and is still a familiar figure in political and social circles. He is prominently connected with Concordia Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., of this city, and is a Mason, holding his membership with Lodge No. 15, of Camden, New Jersey.

In 1844, Colonel Hamilton was married to Harriet P. Halstead, of Newark, a granddaughter of Governor Pennington. Of his four sons, the eldest, Captain Ellis Hamilton, of the Fifteenth New Jersey Regiment, was fatally wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, and the youngest, Harry, was widely known as an Actuary of Insurance and translator of Virgil and Saunders' Medical Dictionary. His two living sons are quite distinguished men; one of them, Fritz, being an artist of recognized ability, at Louisville, Kentucky, and the other, Frank, connected with the United States Navy Department, at Washington, D. C. His daughters, of whom he has three, are all married, and reside, one in Newark, the other two in this city.



MORRIS R. HAMILTON.

GREAT SEAL OF NEW JERSEY.

The office of the Secretary of State, at the Capitol, contains the original Great Seal of New Jersey, together with the resolution providing for its adoption. The present Great Seal was ordered by the General Assembly and Council, sitting in Princeton, September 6th, 1776.

On October 3d, 1776, Francis Hopkinson, the "Signer," was ordered to employ a proper person in Philadelphia to prepare the silver seal of the State. This symbol of State authority was to be round, two and one-half inches in diameter and three-eighths of an inch thick. The arms were three plows in an escutcheon, the supporters Liberty and Ceres and the crest a horse's head, with the words "The Great Seal of the State of New Jersey."

Hopkinson consulted with the artist-archaeologist, Pierre Eugene Du Simitiere, who, in October, 1776, drew the design.

For want of a proper symbol of sovereignty, the private arms of Governor William Livingston were used as the Great Seal of New Jersey from October, 1776, to May, 1777, or during the period while the present Great Seal of the State was in the hands of the artist and engraver.

Beyond doubt, the State has no official motto, and the words "Liberty and Prosperity" are simply explanatory of the supporters. Previous to the present century, a variety of mottoes were used.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

The New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes occupies the commodious building and grounds formerly belonging to the Soldiers' Children's Home, at the corner of Hamilton and Chestnut avenues, about a mile and a quarter from the State Capitol. By an act of the Legislature, approved March



NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR DEAF-MUTES.

31st, 1882, this property was set apart for its present use, and a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Governor, the State Comptroller, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction and eight other gentlemen, was appointed.

The buildings and grounds, under appropriate legislation, have been improved to meet the demands of the school, which was opened, with ninety pupils, in 1883. The object of this institution is to give to children thus afflicted a knowledge of the English language in its written and, if possible, in its spoken form. This knowledge, except for such institutions, would never be acquired. The pupils are instructed in the rudiments of an English education. They are also trained to acquire such a degree of general intelligence and of manual dexterity that they may become self-supporting men and women. Their training also enables moral forces to be brought to bear upon them, with the effect of raising them from a condition of moral irresponsibility to the level of respectable citizens.

Of this school, Weston Jenkins is Principal, with an efficient corps of instructors in the various departments.

THE FIRST NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

Previous to the year 1797, the State prisoners were kept in the county jails. These were usually poorly-ventilated, ill-lighted, disease-breeding institutions, where men and women were thrown together, without reference to sanitation or morals. Murderers, drunkards, counterfeiters, thieves, poor debtors, idiots and lunatics met upon a common level. To remedy this evil the Legislature caused to be erected a prison, which has upon its front the following inscription—its purpose thus succinctly explained :

LABOR, SILENCE, PENITENCE.
THE PENITENTIARY HOUSE.
ERECTED BY LEGISLATIVE
AUTHORITY.
RICHARD HOWELL, GOVERNOR.
IN THE XXII. YEAR OF
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE,
MDCXCVII.
THAT THOSE WHO ARE FEARED
FOR THEIR CRIMES,
MAY LEARN TO FEAR THE LAWS
AND BE USEFUL.
HIC LABOR, HOC OPUS.



THE ARSENAL.

Jonathan Doane, father of Bishop Doane, was the builder. The main building was about eighty feet front by two hundred feet deep, built of gray sandstone, and, with its walls of like material, covered about three acres of ground.

The wall, which completely inclosed the main edifice, was about twenty feet high. It was surmounted by a wooden roller, the entire length, into which were driven sharp iron spikes, for the prevention of the escape of prisoners.

In the center of the wall, and on the top, immediately opposite the main building, was erected the guard-house, so arranged as to overlook the entire premises. Therein a sentry kept continual watch. Solitary confinement was unknown.

The rapid increase in the population of New Jersey and the general overspreading of the criminal classes led the Legislature to abandon the old building and erect a new one within a square of the first edifice. The messages of Governors Vroom and Southard gave an incentive to the matter, and upon the completion of the present prison it was proposed that the old one be converted into an arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets. The accouterments and camp and garrison equipage had been stored at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until their jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

THE PRESENT STATE PRISON.

This massive structure, in the Egyptian style of architecture, is built of Ewing red sandstone and is situated on the block inclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets. It is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature, passed February 13th, 1833, and it was completed in the year 1836, having one hundred and fifty cells, at a cost of about \$180,000.

The main building is the residence of the Keeper. From the "Center" several wings, constructed at various times, radiate north, south and west.

From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. Under the Hon. John H. Patterson, Keeper, the rules and regulations now in force have brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to cleanliness, discipline and victualing, to a much higher standard than was ever before reached.

On March 4th, 1847, \$5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1853, \$15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of \$17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of \$2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, \$6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing, to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and workshops, and made an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month \$9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of \$28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, \$12,000 was voted for the construction



THE STATE PRISON.

of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial-ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation, and a burial-ground purchased.

The improvements to the New Jersey State Prison now under way are calculated, in a great degree, to further the efficiency of this institution. There is a new cell-house, one hundred and sixty by forty-eight feet, built of stone. The cells, of which there are four tiers, will be built entirely of iron and steel, with concrete floors. Of these cells, two hun-

dred are five feet wide, seven feet long, and seven feet high. The two rows of cells will have between them what is called a "utility corridor," which contains all the gas, water, air and sewer pipes.

A hospital, in the shape of a Greek cross, two stories high with basement, and built of brick, will have about two thousand four hundred square feet on each floor. This building is divided into three wards, with accommodations for about sixty patients. There is to be a dispensary and operating-room, nurses' room, dining-room and store-room. This hospital will be as complete in all its details as modern appliances can make it. The wards can be completely isolated should occasion require. The building will be connected with the new cell-house by a covered passageway.

A new iron gate will be set in the wall, near the southeast tower, on Third street.

The present hospital over the "Center" will be used as a chapel, which has long been needed, and for which it is well adapted.

The erection of these new buildings will relieve the present crowded condition of the prison, and will make room for many needed improvements, which, when completed, will place the New Jersey State Prison on a par with any institution of the kind in the country.

In excavating for the foundation of the new wing, a superior quality of clay-gravel was found, which was used on the streets around "Prison Square," making them equal to any in the city.

During the nine years that Mr. Patterson has been Keeper of the prison there has been no breath of scandal or sign of wrongdoing; the standing of the prison has been raised, punishments have been lessened, abuses abolished, night schools established, convicts treated as human beings, and all movements that tended toward the reformation of the convicts have received his cordial co-operation.

John H. Patterson was born in Middletown township, Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1831. He is the son of Hon. James Patterson, who presided over the State Council (now Senate) under Governor Pennington. His grandfather, Jehu Patterson, was also a member of the State Council.

Jehu Patterson was enrolled in the Continental army at the age of eighteen, just prior to the battle of Monmouth, and served until our independence was declared. James Patterson was in the War of 1812.

The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm, and now owns the homestead farm, which has been in possession of the family for six generations, located on the banks of the beautiful Shrewsbury, opposite Red Bank, and is one of the most charming and healthy locations in the State.

In 1852 he went to California and engaged in mining, also "packing" goods across the mountains. He returned home in 1857 and engaged in farming, oystering and freighting on vessels. He was always an ardent Democrat, and took a prominent part in the various campaigns, doing yeoman service for his party. In 1868 he was elected Sheriff of Monmouth county. In 1872 he was nominated for Congress. In 1874 he was elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., receiving every vote in the House.

In 1876 he returned to his farm, on which he was quietly engaged until 1886, when he one day received a telegram to meet the Governor's messenger at Red Bank, which he did, and was handed his commission as Keeper of the State Prison, which was the first intimation he had that his name



JOHN H. PATTERSON.

had been thought of for that position. In 1891, he was re-appointed. His term will expire in 1896. Mr. Patterson is one of the commission on the new building for the State Prison. The citizens of New Jersey can point with commendable pride to the management of this institution, which is not excelled in this country.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Upon a farm of eighty acres, in Ewing township, near the city of Trenton, is located the State Industrial School for Girls. A substantial building,



THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

well equipped, accommodates the persons sentenced under the act of April 14th, 1874. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was located at "Pine Grove," a large mansion, in

South Trenton, overlooking the Delaware river. This house formerly belonged to Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, who established his home in Bordentown during the early decades of the present century. The school for girls is conducted by a Board of Trustees and Lady Managers, of which the Rev. George C. Maddock, of Trenton, is President, and Mrs. Mary A. McFadden is Matron.



MERCER COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

During the past half century, many changes have taken place. The Clerk's office has been connected with the main building, and a second story has been constructed. This gives a large room for the meeting of the Board of Freeholders. A fire-proof vault for county records has been added to the Clerk's office. The old jail is now usually devoted to the reception of United States prisoners, whilst a new jail, with cells in double tiers, has been erected. A boiler and cook-house, with a large side room, have been added. The court-room has been recently removed, and a consulting-room has been added thereto for the convenience of the Justice of the Supreme Court in circuit and the Law and Lay Judges.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These famous educational institutions are located upon the square bounded by Perry, Monmouth and Southard streets, and Clinton avenue, containing a wide-spreading campus on the north and south of the schools. Upon the east side of Clinton avenue are located the boarding halls. An act of 1855 established these institutions, wherein the purpose of the Normal School was defined to be the training and education of its pupils in such branches of knowledge and such methods of teaching and governing as will qualify them for teachers of our common schools. The Model School was designed to be a place where the Normal students shall have an opportunity to observe and



JAMES M. GREEN.



NEW JERSEY STATE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOL

practice the modes of instruction and discipline inculcated in the Normal School, and in which pupils may be prepared for the Normal School. Since 1855, the Model School, whilst still used for such purposes, has widened its curriculum. In recent years the Model graduates, prepared for university or college, have ranked with the honor students of the most famous preparatory schools of the United States. The Normal and Model are co-educational institutions, support a number of literary societies, of which the oldest is the Thencamic, sustain a school paper, "The Signal," now ten years old, maintain active athletic and musical organizations, and an alumni association founded in 1889.

The original cost of the buildings and grounds was \$155,000, now increased to \$380,000. In 1890 new buildings were erected, and in 1893 the gymnasium was completed, making the schools thoroughly equipped. During the years since 1855, the Normal has graduated 1,750 students, whilst the Model has among its alumni and alumnae, men and women who have become prominent in State affairs. The Model School and the Boarding Halls are self-supporting. The Normal School is aided by a \$28,000 annual appropriation from the State of New Jersey.

The Principals of the Schools have been William F. Phelps, 1855-1865; John S. Hart, 1865-1871; Lewis M. Johnson, 1871-1876; Washington A. Hasbrouck, 1876-1889, since which time James M. Green has served in that capacity. Dr. James Monroe Green was born at Succasunna, Morris county, New Jersey, August 29th, 1851. After passing through the district school at his home, he entered the New Jersey State Model School and later the New Jersey State Normal School, graduating from the latter in 1870.

For one year he taught school at Morris Plains, New Jersey, and three years at Long Branch. He then entered Dickinson College in the fall of 1871, and after two years in that institution was called to the Principalship of the Long Branch High School. With rare ambition he completed his college course as a non-resident student, and received his honorary degrees. He also pursued a special non-resident course in connection with the Illinois Wesleyan University, and received the degrees of B.A. and Ph.D. upon examination. He has been prominently identified with the educational interests of New Jersey for twenty years, and has served on numerous committees, such as the School Law, and has read many papers at County and State Institutes.

Among the offices which Dr. Green has held are those of President of New Jersey State Teachers' Association, in 1881, and President of New Jersey Sanitary Association, in 1886. He represented New Jersey in National Department of Superintendence at Washington, D. C., in 1887. Upon October 8th, 1878, he married Caroline Estelle Morris. They have two children, Lucile and Bayard Monroe. Dr. Green is a member of State Street Methodist Episcopal Church.



THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

One of the first attempts to build a Masonic Hall in Trenton was on March 1st, 1860, when the Masonic Hall Association of the city of Trenton was incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, divided into shares of \$20 each.

The incorporators were Jonathan S. Fish, David Naar, Joseph H. Hough, William R. Clapp, John Woolverton, Thomas J. Corson, Edward W. Seudder, Harper Crozer, William T. Nicholson, Andrew Dutcher, Elias Phillips, James S. Aitkin and William W. L. Phillips.

The Masonic Temple of the city of Trenton is a particularly handsome structure, gracing the northwest corner of State and Warren streets. The site of the building was purchased for \$68,200. In the erection of the building, particular stress was laid upon these considerations: Proper accommodations for the fraternity whose name the building bears; the securing of the largest

amount of revenue for the outlay, and the erection of an edifice that would be a credit to the order as well as an ornament to the city. The plans of the structure were designed by Architect William A. Poland, of Trenton, and the various contracts were awarded May 1th, 1884. Upon the sixteenth of June, 1884, the corner-stone was laid with imposing Masonic ceremonies. The building was occupied about May 1st, 1885. The Temple as it at present stands has cost about \$80,000, its affairs being managed by a stock company.

The first floor of the building is devoted to stores, the corner store being occupied by Britton, the druggist. The second floor is devoted to the purposes of the Masonic Grand Lodge of the State of New



THE OLD MASONIC TEMPLE.

Jersey. The auditorium, which is a large assembly-room, is also the armory of Company A, of the Seventh Regiment. This assembly-room has also been used for theatrical purposes and for entertainments of a social character. Other Masonic bodies, local and State lodges, meet in the building. The upper rooms of the structure are devoted to Rider's business college and the gymnasium thereto attached.

Early Masonry in Trenton is directly associated with the old Masonic Hall, on Front and South Willow streets. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid upon the nineteenth day of August, 1793, the structure being erected by Trenton Lodge, No. 5, and owned by this lodge until 1869. Shortly before this period Taylor Opera House was completed, and No. 5 moved into the lodge-rooms in that building. Since 1869, the old Masonic Temple has been used as a place of residence and for small store purposes.

THE CITY HALL.

The present City Hall was built in the year 1837. It was a three-story building, the mansard roof portion not being erected until within the last few years. The State street side was devoted to

stores, as, in 1844, the City Hall Committee were instructed to rent the offices and rooms to such people as they might deem proper. By virtue of the first charter of the city, the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of Trenton were empowered to hold a court of "General Quarter Sessions of the Peace," which provision was soon repealed. In accordance therewith, the Council Chamber was fitted with a Judges' bench, which extended along the north side of the room, and which was used until a recent period.

In the early days of the City Hall, the building contained a large assemblage-room, which was used for public meetings, lectures, "shows" and exhibitions. At this period, the "saloon," as it was called, divided the honors with Temperance Hall, Taylor Opera House not being built until 1867.

Alterations have been made in the arrangements of the City Hall, although the general outline of the building remains as it was fifty years ago. In 1883, the facade of the building was renovated, and the former police station, on the north of the edifice, was devoted to other municipal purposes. At a later time, the cells were torn out, as the entire police system had been transferred to the Central Precinct Station.



THE CITY HALL.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

St. Francis Hospital was established in the year 1870, the foundation-stone for the first building being laid on October 15th of that year. The hospital was dedicated by Bishop Corrigan on May 31st, 1874. The grounds upon which the main building stands were purchased for \$4,800, from Samuel K. Wilson. On the purchase-money he received \$500 in cash, and generously donated the remainder. The corner-stone of the chapel was laid on December 8th, 1879, and was dedicated by Bishop Corrigan on March 25th, 1880. The remainder of the beautiful grounds that surround the hospital, were purchased in 1888, for \$20,000. In 1889, on another part of the grounds, separated from the main hospital, St. Joseph's was built for contagious diseases. On April 28th, 1895, the corner-stone, for the new wing in course of erection, was laid by Bishop McFaul.

St. Francis Hospital was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved by the Governor, at the ninety-seventh session, February 12th, 1873. Since that time almost 10,000 patients have been received at the hospital, and more than that number of outside patients have been treated. The devoted Daughters of St. Francis know no rest, and they are truly blessed by the sick and suffering throughout the State. No question is asked with regard to religion or color. Everyone's faith is respected and never interfered with. The people of Trenton have always recognized the good work that this institution is doing. The Sisters bear testimony to their generosity on every occasion that they appeal to them. With a philanthropy worthy of their noble calling the leading physicians of the city devote their time gratuitously to the sick of the hospital.

The noble work they do is a subject of praise not only in this city but also in New York and Philadelphia. The present members of the staff are Cornelius Shepherd, M.D., President of Staff; B.W. McGalliard, M.D., Secretary, and Frank Cantwell, M.D., Curator. Attending Surgeons—Thomas H. McKenzie, C. Shepherd and F. V. Cantwell. Attending Physicians—Richard R. Rogers, Horace



ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL.

G. Norton and B. W. McGalliard. Gynecologist—Dr. H. G. Wetherill. Oculist—Nelson B. Oliphant, M.D. Since its formation Sister M. Hyacinth has been in charge. The success of the hospital shows how well everything has prospered under her management.

MERCER HOSPITAL.

Mercer Hospital is located on Bellevue avenue, in the western portion of the city of Trenton, and is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the State. The hospital was formally dedicated upon the twentieth of March, 1895. Just ten years before the dedicatory services, a conference with reference to the establishment of a hospital was held at the residence of the late Hon. Barker Gummere, which in 1888 resulted in a movement toward the establishment of a Protestant hospital. A certificate of organization of the "Trenton Hospital," bearing date November 19th, was recorded. The management of the hospital was vested in a Board of Directors consisting of Caleb S. Green, Samuel K. Wilson, Edward Grant Cook, W. W. L. Phillips, Charles E. Green, W. H. Skirm, W. L. Dayton, R. P. Wilson, T. C. Hill, W. M. Lanning, W. H. Brokaw, John H. Stewart, William S. Yard, C. P. Britton, J. H. Blackwell. The Board of Directors, however, never organized.

The name of Dr. William W. L. Phillips, now Surgeon of the National Soldiers' Home, in Virginia, is next indissolubly connected with the Mercer Hospital movement. In February, 1892, Mrs. Louisa, widow of Harvey Fisk, with her son, Harvey Edward Fisk, made a proposition to aid the enterprise by the conveyance of desirable lots of land on Bellevue and Rutherford avenues as a site for the proposed hospital. Dr. Phillips thereupon sent a circular letter to the corporation of the Trenton Hospital and other persons interested in the matter. In response to this letter the following gentlemen met at the house of Dr. Phillips, on March 8th, 1892, and organized a new hospital corporation, under the name of the Mercer Hospital: Vice Chancellor John T. Bird, Dr. W. W. L. Phillips, Rt. Rev. John Scarborough, Rev. John Dixon, Hon. William S. Yard, Samuel K. Wilson,

Charles E. Green, W. L. Dayton, Richard P. Wilson, Elmer E. Green, John H. Scudder, Samuel S. Webber, Frank O. Briggs, William M. Lanning.

The articles of incorporation of the Mercer Hospital were filed on April 12th, 1892. In January, 1893, a letter was received from Harvey Fisk & Sons, by which the lot on Bellevue avenue was donated to provide a site for "a public hospital, which shall be for all classes, without distinction of race or creed."

On the first Monday in February, 1893, the first annual meeting was held. The finance committee, on September 19th, 1893, reported \$20,110 subscribed in addition to land donated by Mrs. Fisk's sons.

The location of the Mercer Hospital is admirable, commanding a wide sweep of river valley above the "Falls," and situated upon a ridge of land, high above the smoke and dust of the city.

So much of the buildings as have been completed, have been built with the intention of carrying out what is known as the pavilion system. The administration building, which now stands completed, will form a center, from which, as necessity may require, or as the funds are contributed, wings or wards will be built extending from it and connecting with it by what are termed service buildings.

The corner-stone of the administration building was laid on September 14th, 1893, with appropriate ceremonies.

The administration building is a very handsome structure, seventy-one feet wide, forty-four feet deep, and fifty-four feet in height. It has three stories and is constructed of stretcher red brick, trimmed in the modern ideas of ornamentation. An imposing port cochere guards the entrance, which is reached by a flight of broad steps. The basement, which extends under the entire building, will be used for the domestic service of the house. It contains a kitchen, servants' dining-room, matron's office, reception-room, medical board, library and trustees' room, together with several closets, instrument cupboards and rooms for medical and surgical supplies.



MERCER HOSPITAL.

On the second floor are four rooms, each of which is furnished by subscriptions from the Presbyterian, Episcopal and Methodist churches of the city, and one room furnished by the Lawrenceville School. On this floor is also a children's ward, furnished by Mr. W. L. Dayton and Miss Dayton. The diet kitchen, nurses' room, matron's room and water-closets are also on this floor. On the third floor are three wards, containing four private beds, twenty-five ward beds and six children's cribs.

The operating-room is situated in the northwest corner on the main floor, and has a tiled floor, with walls of glazed brick, and glass on three sides. The interior finish of the building is in hard wood in the natural color. Through the generosity of the Fisk family a house on Rutherford avenue now belongs to the hospital, and use will be made of it as occasion requires.

The present Board of Directors is composed of W. L. Dayton, S. K. Wilson, Charles E. Green, E. G. Cook, W. S. Hancock, R. P. Wilson, John Scarborough, John Dixon, W. W. L. Phillips, W. H. Skirm, W. H. Brokaw, E. Gybbon Spillsbury, W. S. Yard, H. H. Hamill, J. H. Scudder, W. M. Lanning, R. A. Donnelly, E. E. Green.

The medical and surgical staff is made up as follows: Consulting Surgeons—Drs. H. G. Wetherill and C. H. McIlwaine. Consulting Physicians—Drs. William Elmer and W. W. L. Phillips. Visiting Surgeons—Drs. H. M. Weeks, N. B. Oliphant, Joseph B. Shaw, I. M. Shepherd, J. S. Jamieson. Visiting Physicians—Drs. C. F. Adams, W. S. Lator, C. H. Dunham, W. A. Clark, H. G. Norton.

THE TRENTON CITY HOSPITAL.

Under the active interest taken by a number of public-spirited citizens, looking toward the establishment of a hospital, their efforts were at last rewarded. After several years of preparatory labors, the Trenton City Hospital was incorporated May 17th, 1887. Soon thereafter, the incorporators opened and conducted a free dispensary at No. 7 North Stockton street for two years. During the successful operation of the dispensary, the need for a hospital was so apparent that the incorporators gathered about them a Board of Managers, for the purpose of establishing such an institution. After a short time, a property was purchased on Brunswick avenue, and suitably renovated and equipped for hospital purposes. The location of the hospital is all that could be desired, while the salubrious surroundings are conducive to the comfort and health of the patients.

The hospital was dedicated June 6th, 1889. Repairs being completed and a competent nurse secured, it was ready for the reception of patients on November 1st, 1889. During the year, or up to December 1st, 1890, one hundred and twenty-three patients were admitted to the hospital.

The property which was purchased belonged to William Ivins, Esquire, and is a house of the colonial type, 40 x 60 feet, with eight rooms for patients and an operating-room.

The following is the present Board of Managers: Joseph Y. Launing, Eugene S. Davis, William A. Wells, Hon. George M. Robeson, Hon. Barton B. Hutchinson, Rev. Joseph E. Smith, D.D., Rev. Edward J. Knight, Ross Slack, Hon. John W. Cornell, Eugene B. Witte, M.D., George H. Poulson, Rev. Charles H. Elder, Prof. Thomas Landon, Colonel James S. Kiger, Oliver O. Bowman, John Guild Muirhead, Amos A. Randall, Rev. George C. Madlock, Rev. William S. Voorhis, Frank J. Eppele, Jacob L. Herold. President, Hon. George M.

Robeson; Vice Presidents, Rev. E. J. Knight, Hon. Barton B. Hutchinson; Secretary, Colonel James S. Kiger; Treasurer, Eugene S. Davis, Esquire; Superintendent, Dr. E. B. Witte; Supervising Nurse, Miss Ida F. Giles. The Medical and Surgical Staff is composed of Surgeon-in-Chief, Dr. E. B. Witte; Visiting Physicians, Dr. A. W. Atkinson, Dr. A. S. Fell, Dr. J. H. McCullough, Dr. W. W. Wooley; Consulting Physicians, Dr. W. H. G. Griffith, Dr. W. G. McCullough, Dr. A. K. Kline, Dr. E. B. Witte.

It has been the aim of the Managers to establish not only a well-equipped hospital, but a Training School for Nurses, so that the usefulness of the institution might extend beyond its narrow confines. The Board of Managers and Faculty of the school are exerting every effort in their power to make this branch of the enterprise as great a success as the hospital itself. The course of study embraces everything of theoretical and practical value to a nurse in the discharge of her duties, and makes her competent and at ease with any emergency that may present itself in the sick-room. Besides the lecture course, which extends over a period of six months in each year for two years, each student is expected to spend a certain time in the dietary department, where she will be obliged to prepare the various alimentary substances for the sick.

Applicants for admission to the school must pass a preliminary examination, both mental and physical, and furnish a certificate of good moral character from some minister of the gospel. At the close of the two-years' course, rigid examinations are held, and the successful candidates receive a diploma. The Training School was opened on October 22d, 1890, by appropriate exercises, consisting of music, prayers and addresses. After the rendition of some select music, and prayer by Rev. Dr. Davis, Dr. E. B. Witte delivered the address of the occasion.

Throughout the history of the school, there have been ten graduates, all of whom have become excellent nurses.

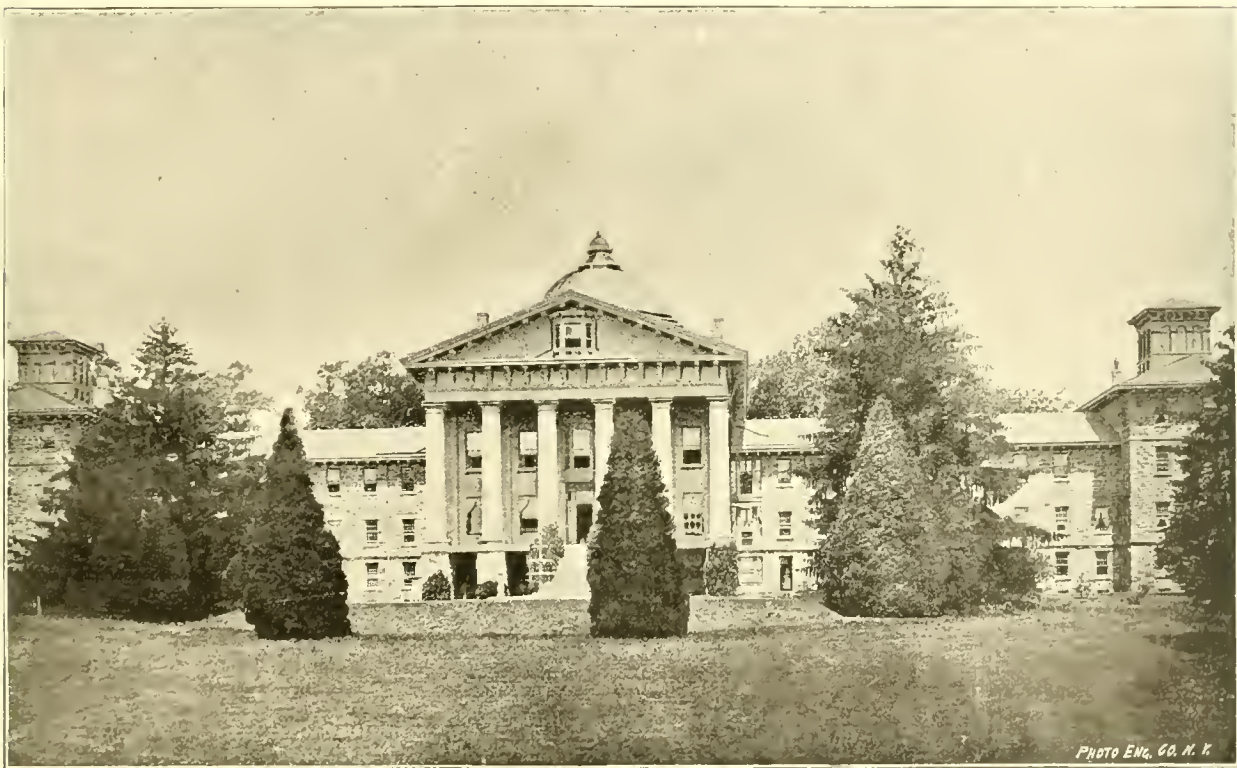


THE TRENTON CITY HOSPITAL.

To Dr. E. B. Witte, Dean of the Training School and one of the leading homoeopathic physicians not only in Trenton but in New Jersey, credit must be largely given for the successful maintenance of the institution. Often, practically single-handed, he has fought overtowering difficulties, thereby removing opposition to the hospital and the homoeopathic treatment therein employed. At the present time, the hospital is in a prosperous condition. Extensive preparations are being made for the erection of new buildings, to the end that the institution shall increase its plan and scope of usefulness.

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

To Dr. Lyndon A. Smith, of Newark, belongs the credit of directing the attention of the people of New Jersey to the needs of an asylum for the insane. This was at an address delivered before the State Medical Society. In 1812 a joint resolution passed the Legislature, authorizing Governor Pennington to appoint commissioners to collect information in regard to the number and condition of the insane in the State, and if an asylum was deemed necessary, to ascertain the best



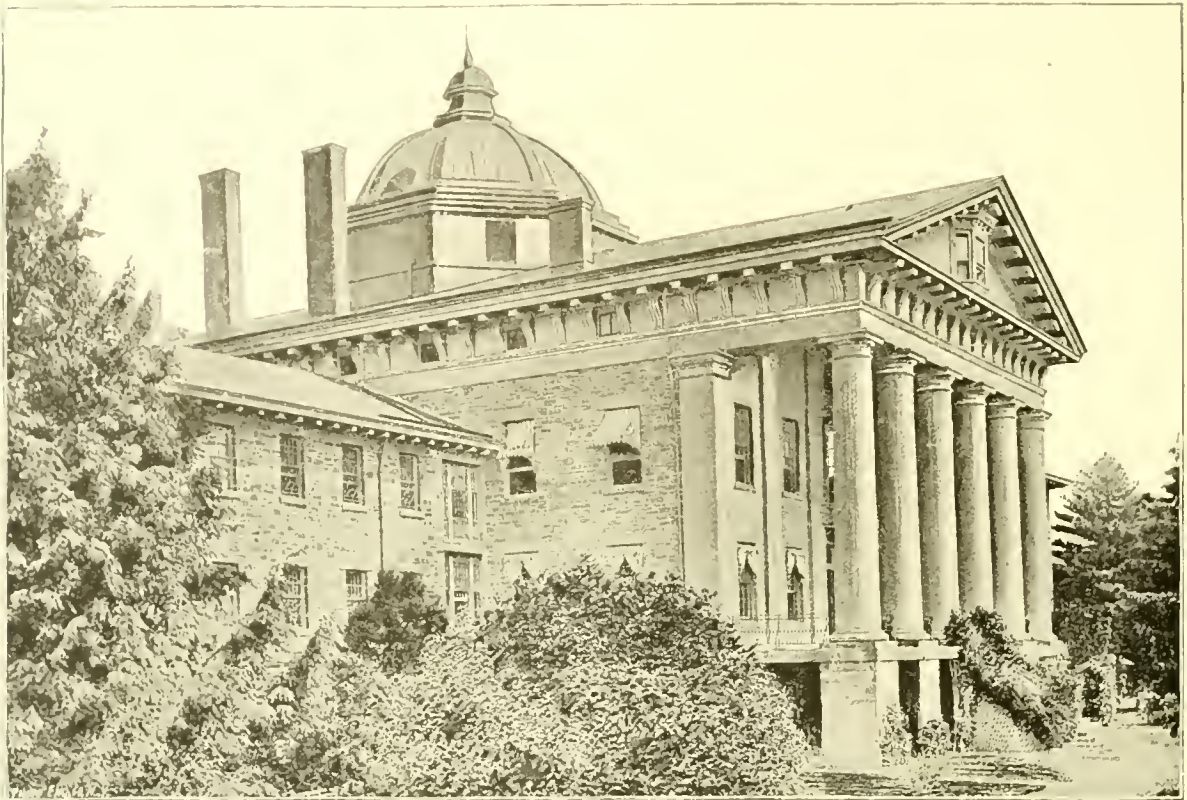
STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

locality for the same, the cost of its erection, and like data. This commission consisted of Lewis Condict, James Parker and John Clement.

They reported to the Legislature in November, 1812, when it appeared that there were over four hundred persons in New Jersey who needed treatment. The matter, however, failed to awaken general interest and it was not until 1815, when Miss Dorothea L. Dix, of Massachusetts, memorialized the Legislature, that any action was taken. Miss Dix visited the various commitment places designed for the insane poor of the State, and urgently commended to the Legislature the subject of providing an asylum for their care and cure. Moved by the disinterested efforts and appeal of this distinguished and philanthropic lady, the Legislature appointed a joint committee, which reported in favor of prompt action. The same year commissioners were appointed to select a suitable site, and an appropriation made of \$10,000 to pay for the same, and \$25,000 toward the erection of the building. These commissioners were Daniel Haines, Thomas Arrowsmith, John S. Condict, Joseph Saunders and Maurice Beasley.

The commissioners, after visiting various localities, determined on the one upon which the building now stands.

In 1815, the Governor appointed Eli T. Cooley, Calvin Howell and Samuel Rush as commissioners to contract for and superintend the erection of the building; and after visiting various



STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (PORCH).

institutions for the insane in other States and examining many plans, adopted the draft of design by Dr. T. S. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, from which a working plan was subsequently made.

This institution is located in Ewing township, northwest of the city of Trenton, and near the Delaware river. The building is built of reddish sandstone from the Ewing quarries on the premises, laid in rubble and broken range work, and pointed, with hammer-dressed stone for base. The erection of the Asylum was done by William Phillips and Joseph Whittaker, of Trenton—the builders of the State House. It was opened for the reception of patients May 15th, 1818. Numerous additions were made to the buildings from time to time. The "Legislative Manual" states that under the direction of the present Super-



STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE (NEW BUILDING).

tendental Dr. J. W. Ward, a fine greenhouse has been added. He has introduced many new plans and devices for the comfort and amusement of the patients. Handsome pictures have been

hung up in the wards and dormitories of the patients. Flowers and amusements of various kinds, with tableaux, dancing, concerts and performances in the theater, tend toward the restoration of the mental health of the inmates. In 1889, a large new building was erected.

THE ODD FELLOWS' HOME.

The Odd Fellows' Home, for aged and indigent members, is situated at the corner of the Scotch road and Pennington avenue and is owned and managed by a corporation composed of about sixty lodges and encampments of New Jersey. Each lodge and encampment holding membership in said corporation is entitled to send members as inmates at the ratio of one for each one hundred members. The Home is maintained by the assessment of one cent per week for each member of the lodges represented. In 1884, the Grand Lodge of New Jersey appointed a committee to consider the feasibility of establishing such a Home. The site was purchased in 1887, and it was formally dedicated June 14th, 1888, by Grand Master Joseph Greaves.

This property was formerly occupied by Dr. Janeway and by him sold to Adam Clark. The house is pleasantly situated in a grove and is a commodious building.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Trenton, as at present constituted, was organized in the fall of 1886, with Judge William M. Lanning as President, R. M. Anderson as Recording Secretary, Samuel L. Baily as Treasurer. Its first quarters were at 33 West State street, or "Concordia Hall," now owned by the "Sunday Advertiser," where it occupied part of a store on the ground floor. Later, as the work grew, the entire store was put to the use of the Association. The first General Secretary was E. Tabor Thompson, who was succeeded in 1887 by R. Howard Taylor. W. A. Venter, the present General Secretary, succeeded Mr. Taylor in November of 1889.

After serving a little less than a year, Judge Lanning resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Spring P. Dunham as President, who held this office for nearly four years, and on Mr. Dunham's resignation, Mr. J. A. Campbell, who is still serving in that capacity, was elected to fill that position. Mr. Anderson has continued as Recording Secretary of the Association since its organization; Mr. Baily resigned as Treasurer a year ago last December, Mr. Charles B. Case being elected in his stead.

Like all associations of a similar character, the departments and lines of work of the Trenton Young Men's Christian Association are varied and extensive. The old rooms at 33 West State street soon grew too small for the work of the institution, and during the season of 1889 and 1890 the churches of the city were utilized for the religious services, and various halls for entertainments and other gatherings; soon this arrangement became inexpedient, and a suite of rooms were occupied in the Baker Building, the gymnasium was located in Masonic Hall Building, Library Hall was engaged twice a week for entertainments, and the religious services were held in the Opera House and the churches.

In the spring of 1892 the massive building on East State street was begun by the Association, this movement being made possible through the efforts of its Building Committee, headed by Mr. J. B. Richardson and Mr. Fred. J. Slade, who secured a total of \$105,000 for the building and lot. The structure is two hundred and twenty-eight feet deep, fifty-six feet front, four stories high, containing a commodious hall seating nearly one thousand people, a very fine gymnasium, bath-rooms, locker-rooms and bowling-alleys in the athletic department; parlors, reading-rooms, recreation-rooms and educational class-rooms.

The building was furnished by the ladies of the Woman's Auxiliary at a cost of about \$6,000, and no more commodious edifice exists in this section of the country for the work of the Young Men's Christian Association than in Trenton.

The membership of the institution is large, one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven men and boys being enrolled, and the work of the Association has spread, so that now a large building is occupied on Perry street by its Pennsylvania Railroad Department, which numbers one hundred and twelve members, while the State Schools Department numbers sixty-two members. The Woman's Auxiliary, the first President of which was Mrs. James Moses, has nearly one hundred and fifty members, Mrs. J. J. Dale being the present President.

For four years the Association has maintained the largest and most aggressive religious work for men in the country, the average attendance at the Sunday afternoon song service alone averaging one thousand and sixty-two for last year, and in addition four Bible classes and five other religious services for men are held each week. The entertainments given under the auspices of the Association during the past few years have ranked very high, the best attractions from the concert and lyceum platform being brought to this city.

As an adjunct to the gymnasium, a fine athletic field of seven acres has recently been opened, and the bicycle club, base-ball, foot-ball and tennis sections as well as the basket-ball and other teams of the gymnasium have ranked very high.

On the whole, the Young Men's Christian Association of Trenton has been a most prosperous

and active organization, but the Directors are planning for even a larger and better work during the coming year than has ever been enjoyed in the past.



UNION LIBRARY.

THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION BUILDING.

Upon the twenty-ninth day of February, 1876, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union No. 1, of Trenton, was organized in the old Y. M. C. A. Rooms, then situated on the second floor of 20 and 22 East State street, the chief aim being the reclamation of the drunkard through the power of the Gospel.

During the nineteen years of work the following ladies have served as Presidents: Mrs. L. E. Allen, Miss Anne T. Baily, Mrs. C. E. Rice, Mrs. M. E. Gaskill, Mrs. R. M. Anderson.

Upon East State street, next to the post-office, is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union building, containing the Union Library. This handsome structure of brownstone and brick was dedicated in 1890. Upon the lower floor is a room for religious services and upon the third story, a hall used for public entertainments. The library, upon the second floor, is well equipped in many particulars, although lacking in funds necessary to enlarge its field of usefulness. Being the only free library in the city of a general character, and the sole resort of scholars of the State and public schools, this library appeals to the generosity of the liberally-disposed citizens.

In 1879 they obtained possession of the remnants of the old Trenton Library, numbering one thousand five hundred books, and the old Y. M. C. A. Library, which amounted in all to two thousand books. They continued the free reading-room and circulating library. By perseverance and untiring energy this library now numbers seven thousand volumes, besides many of the leading periodicals and magazines of the day.

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The enterprise, appealing to those philanthropically inclined, was soon to be transferred to room commodious quarters. To this end Miss Mary Jane Morton aided so worthy a cause by a gift of \$1,000.

A stock company, with a capital of \$30,000, was formed and known as the Union Library Company. The stock was subscribed for by public-spirited citizens, and the substantial brick and stone building thirty-six by eighty feet, two and a half stories high, was erected, and according to the terms of subscription was let or leased to the Woman's Christian Temperance Union No. 1, for a term of ten years, at the nominal rent of one dollar per annum. Jonathan Steward, William L. Vannest, Philip P. Dunn, Samuel L. Baily, Samuel K. Wilson, John Taylor and Henry B. Howell constituted the first Board of Directors of the Library Company, under whose supervision the building was erected on the lot on East State street, adjoining the post-office, and put into the possession of the W. C. T. U. in the winter of 1885; the first floor being occupied by the library, the basement for meetings, janitor's apartments, and other work connected with the Union, the second floor as a lecture hall, with a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty.

Although this organization began with only thirty-two members and with but one line of work, it has broadened and grown until there are one hundred and seventy members at the present time, with a number of branches which have been formed by active members, and the lines of work are, at the present writing, carried on by the following committees: Loyal Temperance Legion, Distribution of Temperance Literature, Saturday Night and Public Meetings, Christmas Mission, Work for District Messenger Boys and Bootblacks, Press Work, Cottage Meetings, Meetings for Poor Mothers, Almshouse Visitation, Jail Visitation, Fruit and Flower Mission in the State Prison, Health and Heredity, Library Committee, Temperance and Sabbath-Schools, Sabbath Observance, Committee on Scientific Instruction.

TAYLOR OPERA HOUSE.

Previous to the erection of the Opera House, which has become an historic figure on South Broad street, public assemblages in the city of Trenton were usually held in Temperance Hall, the City Hall or in the old T. B. Taylor grocery building. The close of the late Rebellion and the return of peace gave an impetus to a movement that Trenton should have a building devoted exclusively to public meetings and entertainments. The matter was discussed until 1866, when the Hon. John Taylor purchased the present site of the Opera House, with a view to the erection of a suitable building thereon. This action was met with opposition by certain citizens who had already selected the State Street House—the old Executive Mansion—as the proper site. The “Union Sentinel,” then a leading city paper, stated that Senator Taylor's scheme of erecting a place of amusement had been abandoned and that the State street site had been chosen. The next morning after this observation appeared work was commenced upon the Opera House, and in a few months the beautiful edifice was open to the public. Nothing more was ever heard of the State street project.

The ground floor of the Opera House was, and is, occupied by stores, Gen. Richard A. Donnelly being the first occupant. One of these stores was formerly used as the post-office. Lodger-rooms and a large assembly-room are located in the second and third stories, whilst the basement has always been used for restaurant purposes.

Although in use for nearly thirty years, Taylor Opera House has still the reputation of being one of the finest provincial theaters in the United States. Frequently renovated, notably in the summer of 1887, constant changes have been made which give a metropolitan aspect to the house. With a large and well-equipped stage, good scenery, a seating capacity of sixteen hundred and excellent ventilation, Taylor Opera House has defied competition. Used for political assemblages, for the inauguration of Governors, for commencements of schools and for purely dramatic purposes, the walls of this theater have inclosed men world-famous in the professions, politicians of national reputation and stage folk of enduring prominence. The present manager is Harry C. Taylor, who, in 1886, succeeded his father, the Hon. John Taylor.

THE INTER-STATE FAIR.

In July, 1888, ground was first broken on the tract of one hundred and ten acres which is now the property of the Inter-State Fair Association. Since the opening of the fair in September, 1888, when 33,000 people attended, this vast amusement-ground has grown the leading institution of its kind east of the Mississippi river. Located east of the city limits and directly upon the New

York division of the Pennsylvania railroad, its fame has been carried throughout America and Europe. The movement began through the activity of the President, Hon. John Taylor, and the Secretary, John Guild Muirhead, the former sending a circular letter to one hundred farmers and business men, asking them to attend a meeting to consider the feasibility of starting a fair association. Sixty men replied in June, 1888, and \$50,000 was subscribed.

The motto of the fair has been "Bold, Brilliant, Successful." The fair ground is, in itself, admirably located, being accessible either by the electric or steam cars. A grand stand, four hundred and fifty feet in length, overlooks the track, whilst on either side of this stand are located the exhibition buildings, ample space being reserved for all products of the farm, for machinery

and for the display of art and other objects. Beside the horse and bicycle racing and sight-seeing, popular amusements cover a programme which always lasts for five days.



THE INTER STATE FAIR GROUNDS.

THE UNION INDUSTRIAL HOME.

Upon Chestnut avenue, near Greenwood avenue, stands the Union Industrial Home. This handsome structure, besides being an ornament to the city, serves a most useful purpose. It was



THE UNION INDUSTRIAL HOME.

erected as a home for destitute children, affording them the advantages of moral, religious and useful training.

The society having this aim in view was organized February, 1859, a small house at 53 Perry street being the first Home building provided. The Home was moved from there to a commodious dwelling, with large grounds, on North Warren street, nearly opposite the Philadelphia and Reading railroad station. This was at the outbreak of the late war.

The present building, on Chestnut avenue, was first occupied October 31st, 1888. The ground upon which it stands was the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Stokes. The cost of the building was \$10,400, and was freed from debt three years after its completion, thus becoming a noble monument to the kindness and beneficence of the citizens of Trenton.

NEW JERSEY CHILDREN'S HOME SOCIETY.

Another philanthropic movement of like creation is to be found in the New Jersey Children's Home Society, which has grown out of the National Children's Home Society, organized in Illinois twelve years since. The Society was organized September 11th, 1894, and was incorporated one month later, under the State Superintendency of Rev. Martin T. Lamb, 428 Rutherford avenue. The method of the Society is to so organize the entire State that there may be found every family in it who will receive a child, as well as every child in need of a home. This is based upon the argument that in the State of New Jersey there are three or four times as many families without children as there are children without homes.

The work therefore is—*a.* To seek out every homeless, neglected and destitute child in the State and find for it a good home in a well-to-do family, placing it there wisely, with the least possible delay and at the least possible expense. *b.* To make it possible for many persons without children of their own to adopt without fear of future interference. *c.* To minister in comforting assurances to parents living in fear of leaving their children penniless and homeless. *d.* Not to antagonize existing "Orphanages" or "Children's Homes," but aid them, wherever desired, in finding homes for their placable children *while very young*, thus saving the expense of keeping them for years and doing the best possible thing for said children. *e.* To empty the almshouses of the State of nearly six hundred little ones, who are now being raised as paupers. *f.* To prevent one-half or more of the one thousand children in the three large reform schools of the State from entering said schools in the future, by getting them into Christian homes a few years before they would have become juvenile criminals.

Statistics show that five-sevenths of all the criminals in the United States have come from homeless children, and that every homeless child must either (*a*) become a criminal or pauper, or (*b*) be placed in an "Orphanage," or (*c*) be placed in a family home.

In the first case, it will cost the taxpayers an average of \$1,000 per child; in the second case, it will cost the benevolent public an average of \$500 per child; in the last case, under the direction of the "Children's Home Society," it will cost an average of \$50 per child.

CITY ALMSHOUSE.

An examination of the city records shows that as early as 1814, Trenton had a poor-farm, which was under the control of a committee of Common Council, who also directed the official actions of a Steward and Matron for said farm. The Steward was directed to procure good and sufficient clothes and food for the pauper inmates, who performed such services in and about the premises as they were able. In 1849 Common Council provided for the "repair of the old building and for the erection of a wing at the east end thereof." This poor-farm was the plantation of John Roach, and was located on the Scots and old Ferry roads.

The present almshouse was built in the year 1869, and is a commodious building situate upon Princeton avenue. In that year the paupers of Trenton were moved from the old poor-house farm to the present location.

Louis F. Baker, Keeper of the Almshouse, was born in Germany, September 17th, 1829, where



LOUIS F. BAKER

he received his education. When nearly twenty years old he emigrated to Long Island. Thence he went South. At one period he was steward on the sailing ship "Kalamazoo." He came to Trenton about 1851, and obtained employment in the mills of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, where he learned the trade of puddler, working at that occupation until the commencement of the late war. Mr. Baker enlisted in Company E, Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers. He served through the Rebellion, and was wounded in the left eye while doing picket duty. At the close of the war he returned to Trenton and worked in the rolling mill. He then established a commission business at the corner of Bridge and Warren streets, and also kept a restaurant. Later he removed to Washington Market, remaining there until April, 1888, when he was appointed Superintendent of the City Almshouse. Legislation brought about his severance with that institution, but in 1893 he was reinstated. Mrs. Baker, his wife, was the first city official of her sex ever elected to a position in Trenton, receiving, at


the hands of Common Council, the position of Matron at the almshouse. Mr. Baker is a Republican, and is always found taking an active interest in the doings of his party.



CHAPTER XXIII.

TRENTON'S CHURCHES.

THE BEGINNINGS OF ECCLESIASTICAL LIFE—THE PRESBYTERIAN, EPISCOPALIAN CHURCHES AND THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS THE PIONEERS IN THE FIELD—THE ROMAN CATHOLICS—THE METHODISTS—THE LUTHERANS—THE BAPTISTS AND THEIR CHURCHES—OTHER RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

T HAS already been noted that the two elements which led to the settlement of Trenton as "Ye flalles" were economic and religious. Trenton was the meeting-place of the early faiths of West New Jersey. Here came the Quaker from the plantations below the Assanpink, the Presbyterian immigrant from Monmouth shore, Elizabeth-Town and Newark, and the Church of England man, who was usually allied with the Royal Governor or his aristocratic suite. Of all these, the members of the Society of Friends were the first to occupy the site of the city of Trenton. The advent of Mahlon Stacy and other Yorkshire people is convincing proof that "meetings" of the society were frequently held at his own and near-by houses. In Bucks county, Pennsylvania, through the Fallsington region, the Quakers by 1695 had become thoroughly established and were in close sympathy with their brethren upon the Jersey side of the Delaware. The Trenton members of the society were wont to cross the river to the First Day meetings of their associates, and all the members attended the yearly meeting at Burlington city.

It is a curious fact that the history of the churches in the city of Trenton may be traced to a Union meeting-house, where the Presbyterians and the Episcopalians worshiped side by side. Among the records of the early part of the eighteenth century, in the Secretary of State's office, in Trenton, is a deed from John Hutchinson, of Hopewell, county of Burlington, &c., to Andrew Heath, Richard Eayre, Abiel Davis and Zebulon Haston, of the same county, &c., for a piece of land on the easterly side of the highway leading between the houses of the said John Hutchinson and Andrew Heath, &c., containing two acres, in trust for the inhabitants of the said township of Hopewell and their successors, inhabiting and dwelling within the said township, forever, for the public and common use and benefit of the whole township, for the erecting and building a public meeting-house thereon, and also for a place of burial, and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever.

Of the persons named in this grant, all are well known as the ancestors of people in the vicinity of Trenton. Richard Eayre was the founder of Eayrestown, on the Rancocas, and the progenitor of a family whose name has nearly become extinct. The others have representatives of their names in modern Trenton.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Although in Trenton proper before the advent of William Trent the dominant ecclesiastical organization was undoubtedly that of the Society of Friends, the Presbyterian communities of Hopewell and Maidenhead had both become possessors of church buildings before 1713. To one

or the other of these congregations the Presbyterians of the early years of the eighteenth century were attached. In fact the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton traces its history directly to the Hopewell (Ewing) Church of 1712. In 1726, however, the members of the congregation at Trenton had grown of a size sufficient to warrant them in the erection of a new church, and in that year a house was built on the ground which in 1727 was conveyed by Enoch Andrus to John Porterfield, Daniel Howell, Richard Scudder, Alexander Lockhard, William Yard, William Hoff, John Severns and Joseph Yard. This, with a later addition, is the present church site and graveyard on State street. The First Presbyterian Church was incorporated in 1756, upon the eighth day of September. The corporators were Rev. David Cowell (1736-60), with Alexander Chambers, Charles Clark, Andrew Reed, Joseph Yard, Arthur Howell and William Green. The first church, erected in 1727, was of stone, a typical edifice of its time, which remained until April, 1805, when a new church was erected. Throughout the colonial and Revolutionary periods the association among the Trenton, Hopewell and Maidenhead churches was of a most intimate character. Although in 1762 a parsonage on Hanover street, in the rear of the church, had been purchased, the ministers supplied both Trenton and "the country." In 1788, on May 14th, the charter of George II. was superseded by the action of the congregation of Trenton's first Presbyterian church, who accepted the provisions of the general act providing for the incorporation of religious societies. It was then resolved to admit such of the inhabitants of Lambertown who desired to join with them. It was not until about



First Presbyterian Church

1810 that the Trenton church occupied a position in any sense independent of her associates in what is now Ewingville and Lawrenceville. Upon the seventeenth of August, 1806, the dedication of a new building was had, which edifice cost over \$10,000. During the erection of this house of worship, the Presbyterians once more held service with the Episcopalians.

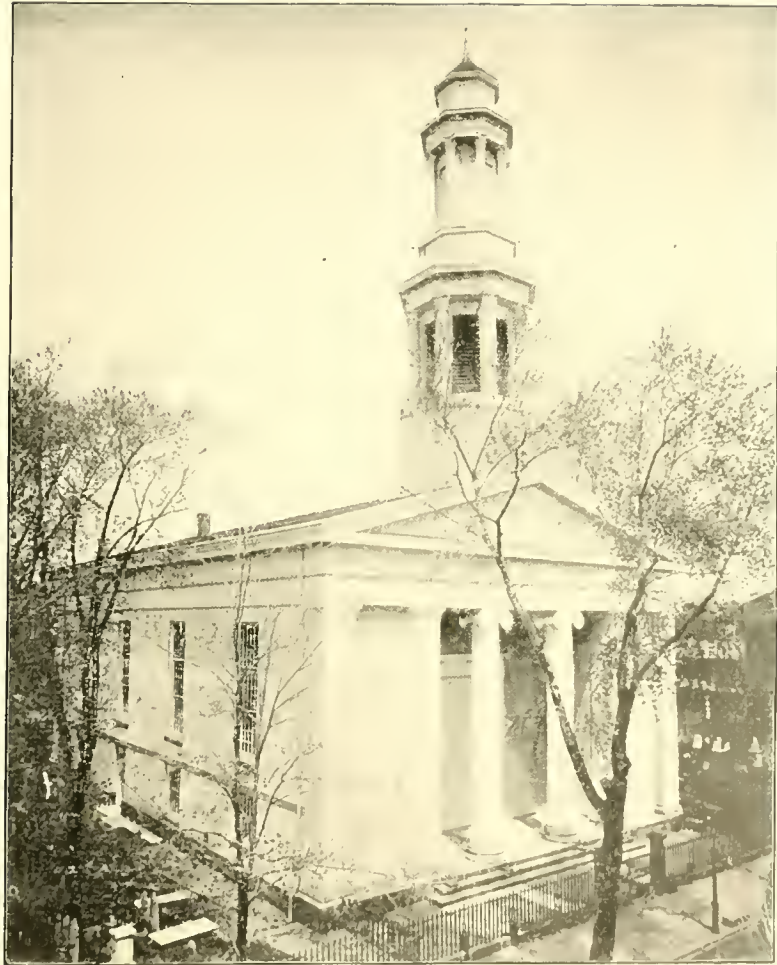
The present First Church of the Presbyterian denomination was used for its initial service in January, 1840, and for nearly half a century was inseparably connected with the name of John Hall, D.D., pastor emeritus, and one of the most distinguished figures in national ecclesiastical records of recent times. Among his works his "History of the First Presbyterian Church," with its wealth of mat-

ter relating to men and times almost forgotten, is a standard contribution to the annals of New Jersey. His treatment of the subject was so broad that from his printed leaves, should everything else be lost, a history of colonial Trenton could easily be written.

The present pastor of the church is the Rev. John Dixon, like his predecessor, an eminent theologian.

The Second Presbyterian Church dates from a mission established in 1837. In 1842 the "First Presbyterian Church of South Trenton" was established on Union street, in the edifice occupied by the seceding members once of the congregation of the Trenton and Lambertown Baptist Church. The original list of members contains nineteen names. The rapid growth of the church led to an addition to the building in 1851, and in 1852, after the dissolution of the borough of South Trenton, the church changed its name to the "Second Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. J." The church has since been enlarged and beautified. Rev. William S. Voorhees is the present pastor.

The Third Presbyterian Church, which is situated on North Warren street, grew out of an agitation for a new house of worship, which lasted from 1846 to 1849. In May of the latter year seventeen persons organized this new congregation and on the seventh of November, 1850, the building was dedicated. Until this time the congregation had worshiped in the Odd Fellows' Hall and the City Hall. A serious loss occurred to this church on the fourth of July, 1879, when the building was destroyed by fire from a rocket which alighted upon the roof. The church, which was immediately rebuilt, is a handsome structure. Its pastor is the Rev. Samuel M. Studdiford, who has served the congregation since 1866.

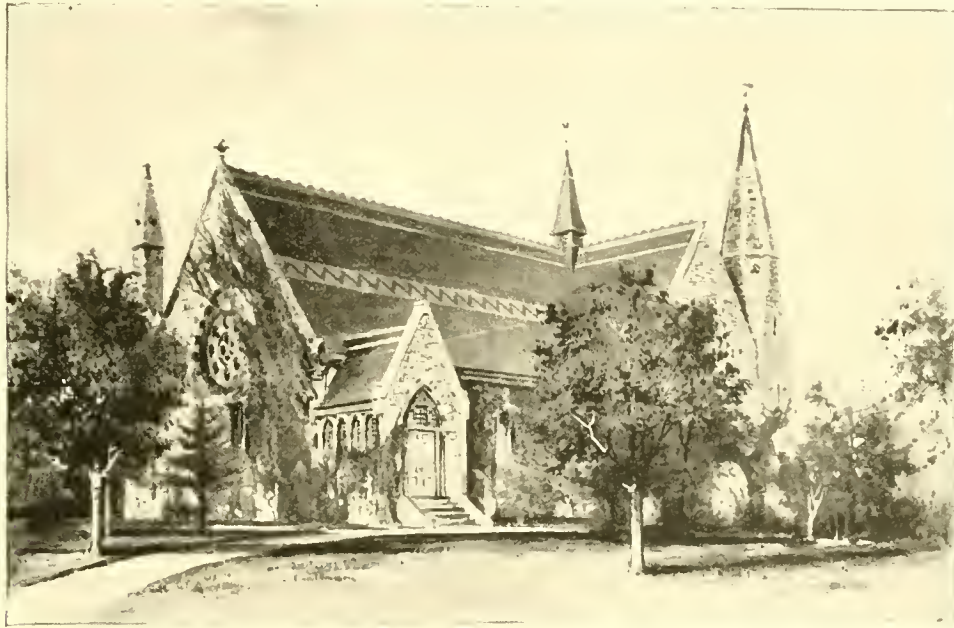


FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, ERECTED IN 1840.

The Fourth Presbyterian Church, on the corner of State street and Clinton avenue, was formed by members of the First and Third churches. The edifice, which is of particular architectural beauty, was dedicated October 10th, 1860, one year after the corner-stone was laid. Complete in its appointments, the church has a congregation drawn largely from citizens resident in the eastern portion of the city. Ere the church was completed, the members worshiped in the City Hall.

The Fifth Presbyterian Church, which is located on Princeton avenue, was organized in 1871, and was the outgrowth of a chapel mission of the First Presbyterian Church, the "mother of Presbyterianism in Trenton." Its early history was associated with the latter part of the life of the Rev. A. S. White, who died on his knees whilst praying for this church. The pastor is the Rev. George H. Ingram.

The Prospect Street Presbyterian Church—the sixth in order of foundation—developed from a Sunday-school movement in the then rural sections of West Trenton. This school met in dwelling-houses and in a barn until the sentiment arose that a Presbyterian church should be established in



PROSPECT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—BUILT IN 1874-75.

that portion of the town. A donation of land led to the completion of a most tasteful brownstone church edifice in February, 1875. The constituent members number thirty-five. During the history of this church, it has had but one pastor, the Rev. Walter A. Brooks.

Bethany Presbyterian Church—the seventh in point of age—is on the corner of Hamilton and Chestnut avenues. The demands for active church life in that portion of the old borough of Chambersburg led to the erection of this influential church. Its congregation has grown from a mission movement, and is now under the pastorate of the Rev. Daniel R. Foster.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends were the founders of all that portion of Trenton lying upon the Assumpink and the valley at its mouth. Their early meeting-places, at private houses, and later in Chesterfield and elsewhere, proving inconvenient, a meeting-house was erected in Trenton in 1739, which building is located on the corner of Hanover and Montgomery streets. It has been occupied for the same purpose since its erection up to the present time. The door of the entrance to this meeting-house was on the south side of it, facing Hanover street.

At the time of the "separation" of the followers of Elias Hicks from the Orthodox members, the latter left this house, and for several years held their meetings in the building at the northeast corner of Broad and Academy streets, this church formerly belonging to the Methodists. In 1858,

the Orthodox Friends built their place of worship in Mercer street, near Livingston. The meeting-house in Broad street stood a few feet back from the street, and they erected a brick wall about ten feet high in front of it.

THE EPISCOPALIANS.

Trenton, the seat of the Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, has long been associated with the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church. By the John Hutchinson grant of April, 1703, already alluded to in the history of the Presbyterian churches, a church of the Episcopal denomination was built in this township, but for years, after 1701 and 1705, lacked a resident rector. This edifice accommodated the members of the then Church of England living in Trenton and vicinity. In 1736, the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, an itinerant missionary, states that Trenton was the center where there were "several of the communion." Saint Michael's Church, the first edifice of the Protestant Episcopal faith in the city of Trenton, was organized about the year 1755, with the celebrated Michael Houdin, as Rector; Daniel Coxe, Robert Lettice Hooper, as Wardens; Joseph Warrell, William Pidgeon, John Allen, Elijah Bond, John Dagworthy, Charles Axford, as Vestrymen. The attitude of the Church of England toward the struggle for national independence retarded the growth of every mission in the Colony of New Jersey and, in fact, along the Atlantic seaboard. The Church was, at best, in New Jersey, expressing a negative sympathy toward the popular movement, and, as a result, many of her most influential members were driven to other communions. In fact, Saint Michael's Church was purely in "suspended animation" during the Revolution, and the church building was used as a stable by the British soldiery during the early winter of 1776. After the close of the War for Independence and the dissolution of the bonds between English and American Episcopalians, Saint Michael's Church slowly regained her lost prestige. In 1818, the old building was taken down and a new structure of the Gothic style of architecture erected. In November, 1819, the church was consecrated. The congregation now grew rapidly. The causes of popular opposition to the Episcopal Church, which were so potent in this vicinity during and immediately after the Revolution, lessened year by year. In 1843, Saint Michael's Church was remodeled and enlarged, and later the Perry street chapel was erected. In 1870, the church was again enlarged, and within the past few years handsome additions have improved the property. To further the cause of Episcopalianism in the region near Millham, a chapel has been erected on the corner of North Clinton and Sheridan avenues. The rector of Saint Michael's Church is the Rev. Oscar S. Bunting, whilst the rector of the chapel is the Rev. Milton A. Craft.

RT. REV. JOHN SCARBOROUGH.

The Rt. Rev. John Scarborough, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey, was born in Ireland on April 25th, 1831, and in infancy was baptized in the chapel of the Earl of Roden, in Bryantford. In childhood the Bishop was brought to this country, and received his early education in a country school at Queensbury, New York. He was fitted for college by the Rev. Edward F. Edwards, a graduate of Oxford, and graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1851. His theological education he obtained in the General Theological Seminary of New York City. He was ordained Deacon in Trinity Church, New York, June 28th, 1857. He went at once to be assistant in St. Paul's Church, Troy, New York, where he was ordained Priest the following year, by the late Bishop Horatio Potter.

After three years he became rector of The Church of the Holy Comforter, Poughkeepsie, New York, where on May 23d, 1865, he was married to Catherine Elizabeth, the youngest child of Theodore and Catherine Elizabeth Trivett and great-granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. Benhaus, a well-known minister of the Episcopal Church. In 1867 he was called to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, then the largest parish west of the Alleghanies. In 1875, February 2d, he was consecrated Bishop by the same hands which had ordained him Deacon and Priest and married him.

The feudal name of Scarborough originated in Yorkshire, England, where the occupant of a sharp, sea-jutting promontory was intrenched with his retainers in his fortified castle. The first castle was destroyed by the troopers of Cromwell but was rebuilt, and is still used as a barracks for troops. The family of Bishop Scarborough, of New Jersey, was resident for many generations in and near the beautiful watering-place of the same name.

Of this family in the households of Charles I. and his son, Charles II., Sir Charles Scarborough was the Chief Physician. The father of Bishop Scarborough held an appointment in the Internal Revenue Department, and was resident at Castlewellan, in the north of Ireland. The episcopal residence is located on Greenwood, near Clinton avenue.

The growth of South Trenton led to the establishment of Saint Paul's, which was erected on Centre street in 1848. This is a stone edifice in the Gothic style of architecture. In 1880, this church was entirely remodelled, and additions have since been made thereto. The rector is the Rev. J. McAlpine Harding.

Trinity Church was organized upon the twenty-third of September, 1858, with seventeen members. After holding services in various buildings, the congregation occupied its present edifice upon Academy street on the thirteenth of December, 1860. The building is a large and handsome edifice, and has a rectory attached, which was purchased in 1877. The parish building was occupied Christmas day, 1881, and has since been enlarged. In 1885, the chancel was enlarged, and in 1894 the structure was thoroughly renovated, and is now, with its various buildings, one of the finest churches in the State of New Jersey. Its rector is the Rev. Joseph C. Hall.



TRINITY P. E. CHURCH AND RECTORY—CHURCH ERECTED IN 1860.

Christ Church was built to meet the wants of the people of Chambersburg. This is also a tasteful edifice, and is located on Hamilton avenue, on the corner of Whittaker. Its rector is the Rev. Edward J. Knight.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The services of the Roman Catholic Church in Trenton were first held in 1804, from which time until 1814 missionaries frequently visited the city. The residence of John D. Sartori, on Federal street, was frequently used for this purpose.



FIRST CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SCHOOL.

In 1814, a brick church was erected upon the corner of Lamberton and Market streets. The number of Roman Catholics in Trenton by 1816 had increased to the extent that Saint John's, now the Church of the Sacred Heart, was erected on Broad street. In 1853, the church was further enlarged, and in 1890 the present beautiful edifice was built, with a priests' house on the north side of the church. In 1874, the Lamberton street school was erected, which had grown out of the parochial school of the Church of the Sacred Heart. The Rev. Father Thaddeus Hogan is the rector.

On January, 1874, Saint Mary's parish, being all that portion north of the creek, was set off from Saint John's parish, upon which day Saint Mary's Church was consecrated. Ten years thereafter, this church became the cathedral of the Diocese of Trenton, which embraces all of New Jersey south of the Raritan river, including Warren and Somerset counties. The first Bishop was the late Michael J. O'Farrell, who has since been

succeeded by the Rt. Rev. James A. McFaul. This magnificent church, which cost \$100,000, is a monument to the untiring industry of the Rev. Anthony Smith. Attached to Saint Mary's is the parochial school, which was built in 1870, and the priests' house erected soon after Saint Mary's became the cathedral. The rector of Saint Mary's is the Very Rev. Father Fox.

RT. REV. MICHAEL J. O'FARRELL.

Rt. Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, the first Bishop of Trenton, was born in the city of Limerick, in the year 1830, and made his early studies under the Christian Brothers, and in All Hallow's College, the famous missionary institute.

He finished his career as a student in the College of St. Sulpice, Paris, and became a member of the Sulpitian community, a body of priests solely devoted to the work of training young men for the priesthood. Being in possession of an intellect beyond the average, the future Bishop made a brilliant course, whose early promise was certainly more than carried out in his career. In the noted Church of Saint Germain des Pres he received major orders, but was not ordained priest until

after his arrival in Canada. His superiors sent him to their well-known seminary in Montreal while yet in Deacon's orders.

Upon his elevation to the high office of the priesthood he was appointed to the chair of philosophy in the seminary, and filled it with distinction, until sickness compelled his superiors to relieve him of a post for which his tastes and his training had well fitted him. He was then made pastor of the Church of Saint Ann, in the city of Montreal, a parish administered by the Sulpitians. The people were Irish and the children of Irish settlers. It was thought that the change from the routine life of the professor to the more varied one of the parish priest would restore his failing health. He repeated as a pastor of souls the success he had won



CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART.

in the chair of philosophy. He built the fine schools which honor the parish of Saint Ann, and gave a new impetus to the spirit of his people. He showed great power as a preacher, and in a very short time became one of the popular speakers of the city, invited to speak on noted occasions and always listened to with interest. The measure of his popularity can be understood by the fact that he was chosen to deliver the funeral sermon over the remains of D'Arcy McGee, an address which called forth the bitter denunciations of those who applauded the assassination of McGee.

Father O'Farrell was well on the way to become a leader in Israel, when his superiors saw fit to remove him from his pastorate, and to send him as assistant to the parish of St. Patrick, where he remained in quiet obscurity long enough to determine his future course. He had become well known to the country at large by his career in Montreal, and the announcement that he had decided to leave the Sulpitian society and Canada at the same time, brought him invitations to enter more than one diocese.

He came to New York in 1867, and was appointed to Saint Peter's Church, in Barclay street, then administered by the late Vicar-General of New York, Mgr. Quinn. After six years' labor in this district he was made pastor of Saint Mary's in Rondout. His stay here was but a little over six months, because in the spring of 1873, the parish of Saint Peter's becoming vacant, Father O'Farrell was named its pastor in succession to Mgr. Quinn. It was an honorable and important position.



RT. REV. MICHAEL J. O'FARRELL.

The Catholic people of the parish at that time were twenty thousand strong. There are few nobler parishes in the world, perhaps, than was Saint Peter's then. The work was severe, but laborers were not few. The chief anxiety of the new pastor was to secure good schools for the children, and in their interest he built the well-known schools of Saint Peter's, which have educated a generation, and have given priests to the Church and good citizens to the State. While attending to his parish, Father O'Farrell found time to indulge his love of study and to build up a reputation as a preacher and lecturer; able, interesting and instructive. It was not surprising, therefore, that at a proper time he should be chosen for the honors of the episcopate.

In 1881 he was named first Bishop of Trenton. He was consecrated on November 1st, 1881, by Cardinal McCloskey, and Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, preached the sermon of the occasion.

Many things may be said of Bishop O'Farrell's ruling of his diocese; but the greatest praise for him is that he was always the father of his priests and his people; gentle, accessible, interested in their work, careful to make authority loved rather than dreaded. Although an easy-going man, he was possessed of great tact and of great force of character. Perhaps only the few who knew him well credited him with the latter, but a few notable instances will show that the statement is not groundless. In 1884 he made his visit *ad limina* to Rome, and I had the honor of accompanying him. What a pleasure it was to travel with a man of his sunny temperament and great historical learning can be supposed. The scenes of Europe took on a double interest under the light his knowledge shed on them. We passed through Ireland, then in the midst of political tumult, through the scenes of his student days, and came at last to Rome. On the day of his audience with the Pope, to which I attended him as Secretary, he said that if he got an opportunity he would mention two matters to the Pontiff. One was the condition of Ireland, the other the appointment of a coadjutor Bishop for the diocese of Cork. He got the opportunity. For three-quarters of an hour he was closeted with Pope Leo, while I awaited my turn to see the Pope in the ante-chamber. When I was finally sent for and Bishop O'Farrell introduced me to His Holiness, I saw that the Bishop had been overcome with emotion, and there were traces of tears on his cheeks. He told me the story afterwards.

The troubles in various parts of the Church were resting heavily on the mind of the Pope, and he seemed to be glad of the chance to unburden his mind to the American Bishop. He spoke of the coadjutorship of Cork, which had not been settled, owing to difficulties springing from Irish politics. The one name on the list sent in by the priests of Cork, which would certainly be as acceptable to the people of Cork as it would be honorable to the Church and useful to the diocese, was the name of Dr. O'Callaghan, a Dominican, then pastor of Saint Clement's Church in Rome. Bishop O'Farrell was well acquainted with the temper and sentiments of the priests and people of Cork. He asked the Pope if His Holiness cared to hear his opinion on the matter, as well as on the condition of Ireland. Leo gave him permission to speak freely. Bishop O'Farrell recommended the appointment of Dr. O'Callaghan to the see of Cork, and gave his reasons: he then went deeply into the Irish question as he had seen and studied it both in Ireland and in America; and made the Pope thoroughly understand the views of the Irish and the Irish-American people as to the only course to be pursued in securing the interests of the nation. The Pope was assailed daily with reports of so contradictory a character that it was refreshing to him to hear the opinions of an American, unbiassed by any other interest than that of the people and the Church. He listened and questioned, and at the close thanked the Bishop for his frank expression of views. It is impossible to say what influence this interview had upon the Pope. Leo expressed his deep love for the Irish and interest in their attempt to right the bad conditions of English rule. That was all.

But the next day came the announcement that the Dominican O'Callahan was named coadjutor to Cork, to the joy of the Nationalists. On his way home, Bishop O'Farrell was present at the consecration of Bishop Healy, of Sligo. After the ceremony at the cathedral, sixteen Bishops and one hundred priests sat down to a banquet in the town hall. It was still early in the history of the Parnell movement, and some, and not a few, at the feast were not in sympathy with the new Irish movement. Some were friends of the English rule, even. It was not, therefore, a slight task to address such a gathering with a candor, the plainness of speech used that day by Bishop O'Farrell. He spoke with care and gentleness. He described his talk with the Pope, dwelt on the evident course which events in Ireland were taking, gave clear expression to the strength of American opinion, and closed by warning the assembled Bishops that they were holding their people in too

tight rein—that to continue so meant serious danger; they had always been distinguished as leaders of the people, first to show the way, but that a failure to understand and follow the signs of the times would end in their being left behind, while the people went on without them. I mention these incidents to show the tact, the courage, the ability, the gentleness with which the first Bishop of Trenton handled matters that might have brought a man of weaker character to grief.

He was a true scholar. He spoke French fluently, and was acquainted with Italian and German; he had a solid and loving acquaintance with English literature, and was a reader of all literatures; his chief study was history, and with his wonderful powers of memory he attained extraordinary excellence here. When Father Tom Burke was put forward to answer the English critic of Irish history, Mr. Froude, it was to the library of Father O'Farrell, at Rondout, and to its owner, that the great Dominican went for aid. Charles Dana, of "The Sun," had a warm appreciation of his learning and character, and often bore testimony in print and on the public platform to his esteem for both. He was a lover of children, a love that showed itself in his simple delight

in their company, and in the deep and fruitful interest he took in true education. He died April 2d, 1894, and in his death we lost as true a man and as learned and upright a Bishop as the New York province has ever seen.—
"Catholic Family Annual."



SAINT MARY'S CATHEDRAL.

RT. REV. JAMES AUGUSTINE MCFaul.

Rt. Rev. James Augustine McFaul, D.D., Bishop of Trenton, came to this country from County Antrim, Ireland, in 1851. He had there been born the sixth day of June of the previous year. For four years he lived in New York City and then moved with his parents to Bound Brook, in this State. Here Bishop McFaul spent several years of his boyhood and young manhood. The schools of Weston and Millstone afforded excellent facilities for the acquirement of knowledge, and he made the best use of his opportunities.

The town of Bound Brook had not at that time a Catholic Church, and indeed but few of its inhabitants were Catholics. His devout parents, however, seldom missed attending mass, in the church at Raritan or New Brunswick, and at these times of worship they invariably were accompanied by their son James.

When only nine years of age Bishop McFaul received his first holy communion from a Benedictine Father, now Bishop Seidenbush, and a few years later confirmation at the hands of Archbishop Bayley. Shortly before this a Catholic mission was established at Bound Brook and he often assisted in serving mass. He spent three years of study in Saint Vincent's College, Beatty, Pennsylvania, and afterward entered Saint Francis Xavier's College, of New York City. After finishing the course offered there he had a thorough classical education and was fully prepared to obtain the greatest possible benefits from a philosophical and theological training. The famous Seton Hall College, of South Orange, New Jersey, counts him as one of its most illustrious alumni. He was graduated there in 1873, receiving the degree of A.M. In 1877 he was ordained to the priesthood. He was appointed to take the place of sick priests for short periods in Paterson and Orange, and was then assigned to Saint Patrick's Church, Jersey City, as an assistant priest. After two years spent there and in Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Newark, and



RT. REV. JAMES A. MCPAUL.

Saint Peter's, New Brunswick, he became assistant to Vicar-General Smith, of Saint Mary's Cathedral, in this city. When the see of Trenton was erected and the newly-appointed Bishop, Michael J. O'Farrell, had selected Saint Mary's as his cathedral, the Bishop naturally had abundant opportunity to become acquainted with the young priest who was so faithfully discharging his duties as assistant. The Bishop soon found that he was worthy of greater responsibilities and larger opportunities of usefulness. He appointed him his Secretary and afterwards pastor of Saint Mary's, Star of the Sea, in Long Branch, New Jersey, in May, 1883, and for nearly eight years that difficult field was the scene of his able administration. He succeeded in erecting the Church of Saint Michael, at Elberon. Upon the death of Father Smith, Bishop O'Farrell called his young friend, Father McFaul, rector of Saint Mary's Cathedral and Chancellor of the diocese, which was followed by his appointment as Vicar-General.

From this high position he was chosen to succeed Bishop O'Farrell. Bishop McFaul is beloved by all of the communicants of the Catholic Church in this city.

Saint Francis of Assisium grew from the Chapel of Saint Francis, which was located on the corner of Lambertson and Market streets. The members of the Roman Catholic faith who were of Celtic extraction then erected Saint John's Church, and the German Catholics had not sufficient strength to sustain a separate organization. Mr. Peter Hargous purchased the chapel, which had been closed, and gave it to the Germans. In 1865, the congregation occupied the Methodist church on Front street, and in 1866 the new church was consecrated. A parsonage was also erected in 1867. The new church on Front street was first named "Saint Boniface," which was, in 1868, changed to Saint Francis of Assisium. In 1869, the Franciscan Sisters took charge of the parochial school. The Rev. Joseph Thurnes is the present rector.

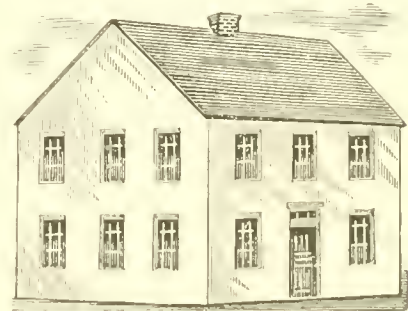
The enormous growth of the city's foreign population has caused, within the past decade, the erection of the beautiful Church of the Immaculate Conception, which is upon Chestnut avenue. The Rev. Francis Lehner is the rector. On Randall avenue is Saint Stanislaus', of which the Rev. Felix Baran is pastor. Saint Joseph's Chapel, on Sherman avenue, has for its rector Rev. M. O'Reilly. The Polish Church of the Holy Cross is situated on the corner of Adeline and Cass streets, with the Rev. Valentine Swinarski, rector, whilst Saint Mary's (Greek) is upon the corner of Broad and Cass streets. The pastor is the Rev. Theodore Danjanoviez.

THE METHODISTS.

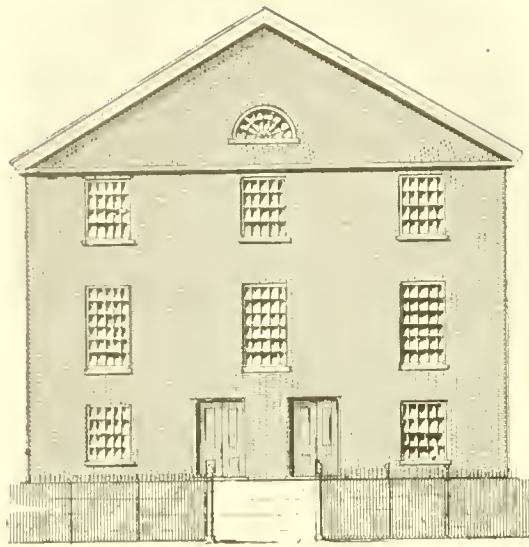
Methodism was introduced into Trenton in the year 1766 by Captain Thomas Webb, of the British army. The first years of the Methodist society's existence were spent in purely missionary work. The Rev. Francis Asbury early came to this city, as the citation from his diary shows :

"May 7th, 1772—Went to Trenton, but as the court was sitting, I was obliged to preach in a school house to but few people, and as there was soldiers in town, I could hardly procure lodgings."

The corner-stone of the first Methodist church in this city was laid by Bishop Asbury, April 22d, 1773. This meeting-house was located on the corner of Broad and Academy streets, the deed requiring that preaching be had in this meeting-house "*every week day evening, every week, and every morning at five o'clock, as well as upon Sundays.*" During the Revolution, the society became weak in numbers, and the meeting-house was used as a stable. In 1807, a brick building was erected, which was used by the Methodists until sold to the Orthodox Friends in 1837. In that year, the old "Greene Street Church" was built, and here is to be found the sum and substance of all later movements of Trenton Methodism. In time this building became too small and too plain for modern ideas : in consequence, the congregation decided to build their present superb church edifice. This building was dedicated May 26th, 1895, and is now known as the First Methodist Church. The project, while long talked of, has been carried out during the successful pastorate of the present minister in charge, Rev. John Handley. Its success has been largely due to his efforts and to those of the efficient Building



First Methodist Meeting House



THE OLD GREENE STREET M. E. CHURCH

chapel was erected on Warren street. A society composed of thirty-four of the Greene Street Church members organized in 1860. In 1876, the present structure was built. The pastor is the Rev. Joseph Garrison.

State Street Methodist Episcopal Church was another child of old Greene Street Church. Organized in 1859, its first place of worship was Temperance Hall. In 1860, the present brownstone church was built, and in 1866 the parsonage was erected. Within the past few years, the church has been entirely renovated and handsomely decorated. The pastor is the Rev. Joseph E. Smith.

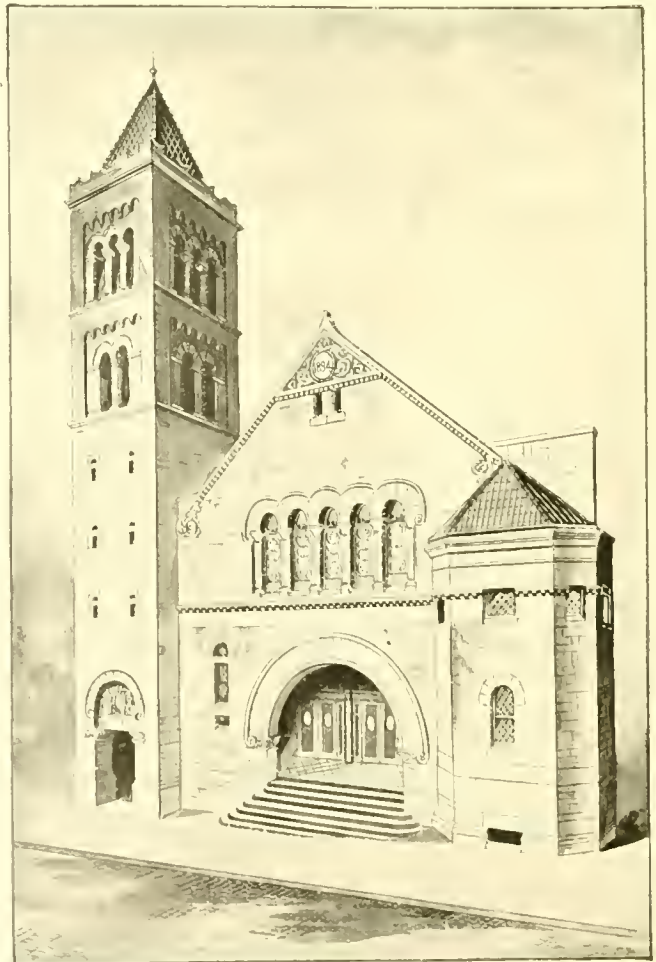
Central Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1864, and during the next year the congregation occupied their new building on the corner of Broad and Market streets. The church was dedicated in 1868, and its present pastor is the Rev. James E. Moore.

The development of our suburbs has led to the most widely spread missionary projects upon the part of the Methodist Church in this city. Some of these churches are now of marked influence. Upon the corner of Broad street and Chestnut avenue is Broad Street Church, whose pastor is the Rev. Joseph F. Shaw. Wesley Church is located on Centre street, between Federal and Cass, and its pastor is the Rev. Charles H. Elder. On the corner of that name is the Clinton Avenue Church, whose pastor is the

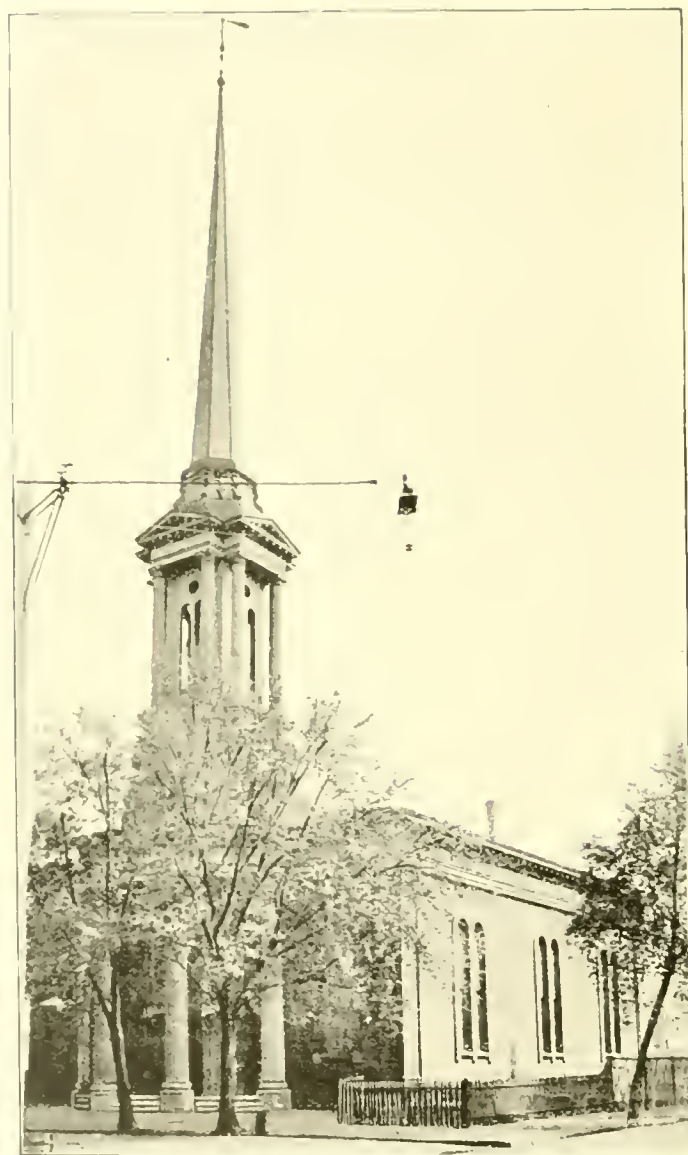
Committee, Judge William S. Yard and Messrs. William P. Hayes, Joseph Y. Laming, Israel Howell, P. J. Kite, Richard P. Wilson and Senator William H. Skirm.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church dates its origin to the Front Street Methodists, who were organized in 1846. They obtained control of the old Dutch Reformed Church. In 1866, this church was sold to the Roman Catholics, and the Front Street Methodist Church became Trinity Methodist. After worshipping in various places, finally in a plank building on Academy street, the Perry street site was purchased in 1868. Various additions have since been made to the building. The present pastor is the Rev. John H. Boswell.

The Warren Street Methodist Episcopal Church was organized on Pennington avenue in 1847, in a Sunday-school mission sent out from old Greene Street. On May 8th, 1859, in view of this movement in that part of the city, a frame



FIRST M. E. CHURCH, DEDICATED MAY 26TH, 1893.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, ERECTED IN 1860.

Rev. C. S. Miller. On Hamilton avenue is a church of the same name, with the Rev. Edwin R. Bruynate as pastor. Saint Paul's is located on Spring street, and is a handsome edifice. Its pastor is the Rev. S. K. Hickman. During 1895 a mission church was established at Broad Street Park, under the pastorate of the Rev. Joseph C. Kulp.

Two African Methodist Episcopal churches are at present erected in this city. Mount Zion, which is located on Perry street, was built in 1819 and rebuilt in 1858, and Saint Paul's, on Willow street, is of more recent development.



CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH.

THE LUTHERANS.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church grew out of the unselfish labors of the Rev. A. J. Geissenhaimer, of New York, who, in 1851,



HAMILTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

came to Trenton and preached in the German language to the German colony. Mr. Geissenhaimer eventually came to Trenton, purchased a lot on Broad street and in 1852 a small brick church was dedicated thereon. A small school-house was also erected. In 1856, the congregation became incorporated, and in 1857 they purchased their church property. The church was enlarged in 1865, and in 1877 the present brick structure was built. The pastor is the Rev. Rudolph Gerlach.

The Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church was organized in July, 1869, the members worshipping in the German Lutheran church and in the Court House. In 1873 a stone church on the corner of Greenwood avenue and Conover street was built. The Rev. A. B. Killinger is the pastor.

The German Lutheran Church of the Advent is located on the corner of Broad and Malone streets, and was erected to supply the demands of the Germans of Chambersburg. The pastor is the Rev. John J. Heissler.

THE BAPTISTS.

The close of the Revolutionary war marks the initial movement of the Baptist faith in this city. In 1787 the Rev. Peter Wilson preached in the First ward, and on the fourth of March, 1788, five persons were baptized in the Delaware river. The doctrines of this denomination spread rapidly, and in 1803, on the twenty-sixth of November, a meeting-house was dedicated. This was upon land deeded by Colonel Peter Hunt. In 1805 an organization was effected which became the First Baptist Church. This continued prosperous until the separation by a later pastor, the Rev. William Boswell, who, in 1823, established the "Reformed General Baptist Church." This separatist congregation lasted until about 1835. Their house was sold to the Second Presbyterian Church. Again in August, 1843, the Rev. John Young resigned and formed the Second Baptist Church, which building was later occupied by the Central Baptist Church. Upon July 26th, 1860, the present edifice was erected, and in 1861 the name "The First Baptist Church of Trenton" was adopted, the old name being "The Baptist Church of Trenton and Lambertton."



CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.

In 1868-69, a mission was erected in Chambersburg, and in 1870, a similar project was successfully attempted in the Sixth ward. The present pastor is the Rev. M. Pentfield Fikes.

The Central Baptist Church was organized on the thirtieth of April, 1854, which new body corporate occupied the building of the extinct Second Baptist Church. The church, after alterations and improvements, was rededicated March 3d, 1864. In 1867, the Perry Street Chapel was erected, and a mission school was established in East Trenton. In 1872 and since, the church has been thoroughly repaired and renovated. The pastor is the Rev. A. W. Wishart.

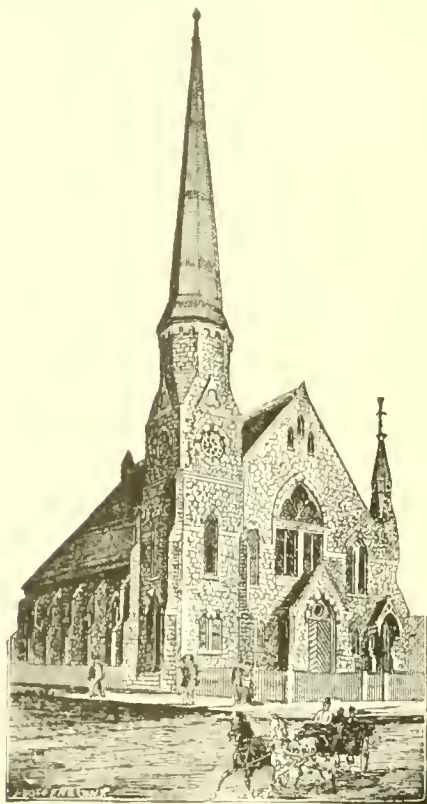
The Perry Street Chapel of the Central Baptist Church is the parent of the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church. In 1873, the latter church was organized with thirty-two constituent members.

The present structure, one of particular beauty, was first occupied in February, 1876. The pastor is the Rev. Judson Conklin.

The growth of the old borough of Chambersburg led to the establishment of Calvary Baptist Church, at Clinton and Rockling avenues. The pastor is the Rev. A. P. Knowles. The chapel is located on Mulberry street, at the corner of New York avenue.

The Fifth Baptist Church, of which the pastor is the Rev. James P. Hunter, is located on Centre street below Landing.

The Berean Baptist Church (colored) was organized in 1880, with sixteen members.



CLINTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Messiah's Church, on the corner of Front and Montgomery streets, was organized February 9th, 1854, by the Rev. D. L. Robinson. The first church occupied by this congregation was on the corner of Clay and Market streets. On the first of June, 1873, their present church edifice was dedicated. The Rev. S. F. Grady is the pastor.

Har Sinai Hebrew Congregation was organized *circa* 1860, the corporators being Simon Kalnweiler, Isaac Wyman, Henry Shoninger, Herman Rosenbaum, Marcus Aron, L. Kalnweiler and David Manko. The congregation met on South Warren street, and afterward in the old Chancery building. In 1872, the Montgomery street synagogue was purchased from the Lutherans, who had used it as a chapel. The rabbi of Har Sinai is Joseph Gabriel, the President being Isaac Lowenstein and the Secretary J. L. Herold.

A Polish Hebrew Congregation has also been organized on Union street.



CHAPTER XXIV.

TRENTON IN THE REBELLION AND HER NATIONAL GUARD OF TO-DAY.

THE CITY'S ATTITUDE UPON THE OPENING OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES—THE OLD MILITIA SYSTEM—THE COMPANIES WHICH LEFT FOR THE FRONT—WAR TIMES IN TRENTON—THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE NAVAL RESERVE.



THE SPIRIT of patriotism which animated Revolutionary Trenton in sending to the ranks of the Continental line and the State militia the best of her citizens, did not fail when the call for men announced the opening of the war between the States. In supplying men to fill the quota of the State, and thus obviate the draft, Trenton enjoys an enviable record. Not only the men, but the women, the latter in the organization of relief committees and in forwarding goods and clothing to the "Boys in Blue," responded nobly to the call of duty.

In the organization of the volunteer companies of infantrymen which from New Jersey went nobly to the front, it is not easy to say that this company or that was composed exclusively of Trentonians. The breaking out of the Civil war found the military organization of the State of New Jersey under the old militia system. Trenton was represented by the Mercer County Brigade. It was the days of the "Jersey Blues," the "South Trenton Rifles," the "Sarsfield Guards," the "Irish Volunteers," the "Stockton Artillery," which had succeeded the "Phoenix Company," the "Flying Artillery" and similar military associations.

Upon the fifteenth of April, 1861, came President Lincoln's call for 75,000 State militia, and upon the seventeenth of the same month came the War Department's requisition for New Jersey's quota. This was to attach one regiment from each of the four military divisions of the State. Of this requisition, the Third Regiment, for three months' service, with William Napton as Colonel and James S. Yard as Major, had Companies A, C, D recruited in and around the city of Trenton.

These three-months' men were enlisted to serve until July 31st, 1861, when they were to be mustered out. By virtue of the first three-years' call for national defenders, issued under the general orders of the War Department May, 1861, Company B was raised in Trenton, with Captain Sylvester Van Syckell in command. An act of Congress (July 22d, 1861) called the Fourth Regiment into being, Company B, Captain William Sedden; Company C, Captain Heathcoat J. Dishrow, and Company D, Captain Samuel Mulford, being largely composed of Trentonians. Company A, re-organized, of the Fifth Regiment was from this city, and its Captain was John W. Neal. Company E of the same regiment had Trenton soldiery in its ranks. Of the Sixth Regiment, a part of Company A, Captain Stephen R. Gilkyson, and Company B, Captain Charles Ewing, were from the capital.

The Ninth Regiment had Mercer County Riflemen in Company F, whose Captain was William B. Curdis. Company M, also of this regiment, Captain Joseph M. McChesney, was raised partially in Mercer county. The Tenth Regiment was raised as an independent organization under the supervision of the War Department, and was called the Olden Legion. On the twenty-ninth of

January, 1862, the regiment passed under control of the State of New Jersey. In April, 1862, Company G of this regiment, whose Captain was Charles H. McChesney, now Chief of Police, was raised in Trenton. At this same period, the Eleventh Regiment was organized, Company C being the Trenton portion thereof. John J. Willis was the Captain.

In the spring of 1862 the Fourteenth Regiment was recruited, Company B composed of Trentonians. The Twenty-first Regiment, composed of nine-months' men, had from Trenton and vicinity Companies E and H, whilst the Twenty-second Regiment had Companies F and G as parts of their respective organizations. The Thirty-second Regiment, or the Second New Jersey Cavalry, had many Trentonians in Company C, whose Captain was Edward P. Mount. Company E, under command of William V. Scudder, was also of this regiment. Of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, Company C was the Trenton organization, as was Company K of the Thirty-eighth Regiment. The Fortieth Regiment Companies E and G were organized in this city. Company B of the Thirty-fourth Infantry was partially a Trenton company, as was K of the Thirty-fifth Regiment. Of the five batteries of artillery which New Jersey furnished, none were raised in Trenton, but many recruits came from the city.

Inasmuch as Trenton was the seat of State government, the city was the headquarters of many of the military operations of the State. The Governor was practically a resident of the town and as Commander-in-Chief drew about him the leading military spirits of the State and nation.

In Chambersburg, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, was situated Camp Olden, where the first nine regiments were mustered into service. This camp was sustained until the spring of 1862, when Camp Perrine was established. The latter was located on South Broad street, near the canal, and also in the "old borough." Camp Perrine remained until the close of the war. The recruiting station and military headquarters of Trenton were upon the southeast corner of Front and Warren streets, a spot known as the "Rendezvous." The Thirty-fourth Regiment and Second Cavalry were encamped in East Trenton, between the Inter-State Fair grounds and the canal. In 1864 the United States government built the Trenton barracks in Millham, facing Olden avenue. The markets on Broad Street were at this time thoroughly equipped, and the soldiers were frequently fed at the vegetable stalls.

The National Guard of the State of New Jersey was organized by legislative enactment in the year 1869 (March 9th), and is practically the active militia of the State.

At its incipieny the National Guard consisted of not more than sixty companies of infantry, two batteries of artillery and six cavalry companies. It was authorized that these companies be organized by the Commander-in-Chief into not more than three brigades. The present National Guard authorizes sixty companies of infantry, two Gatling gun companies, one seacoast artillery company, and four companies of colored men.

In Trenton, which is the headquarters of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard New Jersey, are to be found Company A, organized November 30th, 1860, whose armory is in Masonic Temple; Company B, organized April 11th, 1869, whose armory is in Washington Hall, and Company D, organized July 20th, 1869, which also drills in Washington Hall.

It is of interest to recollect, in connection with the Rebellion, that upon March 11th, 1862, the Trenton Arms Company was incorporated. There was a capital stock of \$150,000, divided in shares of \$500 each, with power to increase it to \$400,000.

The corporators were Aaron H. Vanderve, Charles Moore, Joseph G. Brearley, Joseph C. Potts and Andrew G. M. Prevost.

The commanding officers of the Seventh Regiment are Colonel, William H. Skirm; Lieutenant Colonel, Charles Y. Bamford; Majors—First Battalion, Augustus F. Stoll, Second Battalion, Andrew J. Buck. The Staff—Surgeon, Charles B. Leavitt; Assistant Surgeon, R. R. Rogers, Jr.; Judge-Advocate, Chauncey H. Beasley; Quartermaster, George T. Crammer; Paymaster, C. Edward Murray; Inspector of Rifle Practice, C. Augustus Reid; Adjutant, Charles H. W. Van Seiver; Adjutant First Battalion, Frederick Gilkyson; Adjutant Second Battalion, Micajah E. Matlack, of Mount Holly. The Non-Commissioned Staff is composed of Sergeant-Major, Frank W. Allaire; Commissary-Sergeant, Horace Biddle; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Philip Arnold; Hospital Steward, Frank H. Lalor; Color-Sergeant, Charles Mutchler; Right General Guide, John G. Boss; Left General Guide, William E. Pedrick; Bugler, Fred. F. C. Woodward; Drum-Major, Jacob V. Booz. Of the Line—Company A, Captain Lewis N. Clayton; First Lieutenant, W. F. Skillman; Second

Lieutenant, Gouverneur V. Packer. Company B, Captain, George L. Forman ; First Lieutenant, William G. Maddock ; Second Lieutenant, Frank J. Towers. Company D, Captain, Bernard Rogers ; First Lieutenant, Patrick J. Anderson ; Second Lieutenant, Frank J. O'Hara.

The recent impartial criticism of the United States War Department makes an exceptionally fine showing for the militia of New Jersey. The chapter relating to the National Guard of New Jersey gives in detail the statistics of the brigades, regiments and battalions, with full information as to the staff departments. The Ambulance and Hospital Corps is praised for its high degree of efficiency, as is also the Signal Corps attached to the Second Brigade.

Under the head of "Drills and Ceremonies," it is remarked that "the proficiency of the National Guard is creditable and satisfactory," while the personnel and discipline are referred to as follows :

"The personnel of the Guard is excellent. A number of the general officers and their staffs, and the field and regimental staff officers, saw active service during the Civil war, as well as some being graduates of West Point and Annapolis. Many of the staff and line officers are young men, enthusiastic, ambitious and studious. The same may also be said of the rank and file, whose ages are from eighteen to thirty-five years. The discipline is good and insubordination is rare."

This comment is particularly applicable to the Seventh Regiment and to the companies located in this city.

The Naval Reserve in this city was organized under a recent act of the Legislature. The First, West Jersey or Trenton Division is located in this city and consists of fifty-eight members. The State Commander is William H. Jaques, whilst of the Trenton Division the Secretary is Norman P. Stahl ; Treasurer, Lloyd H. Rockhill ; Captain, Fred. F. C. Woodward, and Ensign, I. Scott Scammell.



CHAPTER XXV.

THE BENCH AND BAR OF TRENTON.

THE CAPITAL THE MECCA OF THE PRACTITIONERS OF NEW JERSEY—DIGITARIES OF REVOLUTIONARY DAYS AND THEIR IMMEDIATE SUCCESSORS—THE BAR OF THE CITY OF TO-DAY.



THE RECORD of Trenton relating to the eminent Jerseymen who have graced the bench or adorned the bar, is the record of the State. Even in colonial times, when the Legislature met alternately at Burlington and Perth Amboy, the Supreme Court sometimes sat in Trenton, and at least the county courts of Hunterdon were held in this, her shire town. During the Revolution and until 1791, when the movement to make Trenton the State capital crystallized, the various State courts met in Trenton, and after 1792 we find the sessions of the Supreme and Chancery Courts are held regularly in this city. Thus until to-day Trenton has been the Mecca of the legal fraternity. Here meet the Court of Errors and Appeals, the Court of Pardons, the Supreme Court, in banc and in branch, the Chancery Court, of the State organization; the Circuit, Common Pleas, Criminal and Orphans' Courts of the county system, and the Circuit and District Courts of the United States. Here are located the Clerks of *all* these courts, and here judgments, involving the rights of the citizen, of the corporation or of the commonwealth, are pronounced.

The men composing the bar of the city of Trenton of to-day are the inheritors of a distinguished past. The brightest stars which ever graced the legal heavens of the bar of New Jersey have shone in Trenton. In the early days of the Revolution could be seen on the city streets the form of Richard Stockton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one who declined in 1776 the Chief Justiceship of New Jersey. Although a resident of Princeton, he and his student-at-law, Jonathan Dickinson Serjeant, afterward Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, were in attendance upon the courts held in Trenton. Samuel Witham Stockton, the younger brother of Richard, was a negotiator of a treaty with Holland and returned to New Jersey in 1779. He was one of the Secretaries from New Jersey to ratify the Constitution of the United States; appointed Secretary of State after removing from Princeton to Trenton. He, in 1795, lost his life in this city by being thrown from a chaise.

Colonel David Brearly, outlawed in the "times that tried men's souls," served as the Chief Justice of New Jersey, 1779-1789, and was one of the convention to draft the Constitution of the United States. He was a Judge of the United States Court upon the occasion of his death in 1790. The eccentric Samuel Leake, of Cumberland county, became a resident of Trenton in 1785, where he remained until 1820, when he died. Richard Howell, Governor and Chancellor of New Jersey, 1792-1801, of a Delaware family, commenced his official career as Clerk of the Supreme Court in 1788, and resided during the rest of his life in Trenton. Governor Howell's patriotic services to New Jersey place him among the foremost rank of her honored sons. William Churchill Houston, the *libérateur* and patriot, was Clerk of the Supreme Court from 1781 to 1788, and resided in this city. John Rutherford, at the age of thirty, in the year 1790, became a United States Senator. He was a man of wealth and ability, and had a residence at Trenton on the Delaware, from 1798 to 1808. Lucius Horatio Stockton, brother of the "Duke," who succeeded his father at Morven, was District

Attorney for New Jersey. President Adams nominated Lucius Stockton as a Federalist, for the position of Secretary of War, which, with his eccentricities, gave great offense to President Jefferson. Mr. Stockton, in Trenton, acquired a large practice. Of a man pre-eminent at the Trenton bar—Aaron Dickinson Woodruff—it may be said that he was born September 12th, 1762; delivered the Valedictory at the Princeton Commencement of 1779; was admitted to the bar 1784; was made Attorney-General of the State in 1792, and annually re-elected, except in 1811, until his death. He also served in the Legislature, and was influential in having Trenton selected for the State capital. He was buried in the Trenton churchyard, where his epitaph records that, "For twenty-four years he filled the important station of Attorney-General with incorruptible integrity. Adverse to legal subtleties, his professional knowledge was exerted in the cause of truth and justice. The native benevolence of his heart made him a patron of the poor, a defender of the fatherless; it exulted in the joys, or participated in the sorrows of his friends."

The men who next appear upon the field of action were those who were born during the Revolution, and came to manhood in time to enjoy its first fruits. The opening of the present century in Trenton finds James Ewing in the city, and his son Charles, afterward destined to become Chief Justice of New Jersey, just graduated from Princeton and studying law with Samuel Leake. Although much in the active political life of his time, he did not fail to cultivate *belles-lettres*, and became, in short, one of those men truly beloved and honored. By untimely death, his life was shortened in 1832. An associate of Chief Justice Ewing was the brilliant Samuel L. Southard. Serving as Law Reporter, Prosecutor of the Pleas, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, United States Senator, Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-General of New Jersey, he claimed Trenton as his residence from 1816 to 1838.

Governor Peter Dumont Vroom, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Peter D. Vroom, was the leader of the bar during the middle of the present century. At the age of thirty-eight, he became the Executive, and was re-elected until 1836, when he was compelled to decline future honors on account of ill health. He was a participant in the "Broad Seal War," as Congressman-elect from New Jersey, where he became the hero of the contest. From 1853 to 1857, Governor Vroom was Minister to the Court of Berlin, after having been a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1844, and having declined the portfolios of Attorney-General and Secretary of the Navy. Governor Vroom, one of the most distinguished men of this century of national history, died at his home in Trenton in 1874.

Quartermaster-General Samuel R. Hamilton, although by birth a Princetonian, later resided in Trenton, and was the possessor of a large practice throughout this section of the State, being noted as a trial lawyer. Colonel William Halstead, editor of the reports which bear his name, resided in Trenton, where he was interested in claim cases brought against the Camden and Amboy railroad.

Chief Justice Henry Woodhull Green, a Circuit practitioner, in Hunterdon and Burlington Circuits, eschewed the political aspirations of his associates and devoted himself solely to the practice of his chosen profession. As a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1811, as Chief Justice and Chancellor, he carved for himself a name which has far more than local import. He twice married daughters of Chief Justice Ewing, who was his legal preceptor. By the names of Vroom, Green and Southard, we find that of William Lewis Dayton, who, after an eventful life, died as Minister to France in the year 1861. Mr. Dayton's political career was long and honorable, and bears a striking resemblance to that of his kinsman, Samuel Lewis Southard. A man of strong will and great intellectuality, he filled the most important positions in New Jersey, and through sheer ability gained instant recognition at home and abroad. Stacy Gardiner Potts, editor, author, Clerk in Chancery, Law Reviser, Supreme Court Justice, was a resident of Trenton during sixty years of the present century. He was an able lawyer, one of the earliest collectors of books in the city, and a man of sterling integrity. His brother, Joseph C. Potts, the editor of the "New Jersey Register" (1837), was a lawyer of this city. Of other men of this period there were James Wilson, first Prosecutor of the Pleas of the county of Mercer, Clerk of the Supreme Court, and for many years the oldest members of the Trenton bar. Isaac W. Lanning was admitted to the bar in 1834, and became one of the most distinguished practitioners in the State. Within the memory of even the youngest members of the bar are the names of Caleb Smith Green, Lay Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, whose services to Princeton University and the Green Foundation School at Lawrenceville, are his enduring monument; of Augustus G. Richey, whose association with financial

institutions and whose legal abilities won him a place as counselor and director with railroad corporations ; of Edward Wallace Scudder, whose fairness in decision and courtesy to the bar, leave only the happiest recollections ; of Barker Gummere, the last great tower of legal strength to be shattered by the Destroyer, after a record honorable alike in politics and at the bar ; of the late Judge John T. Nixon, of the United States District Court, whose activity in politics in the southern portion of the State, and his honesty and ability gained him prestige ; of Frederick Kingman, who began life as an assistant to James Wilson, in the Supreme Court Clerk's office, refused political preferment, and died full of years and honors.

Such are some of the men who have made the bar of the city of Trenton famous. Could an analysis be made of all the incidents of their lives—varied and complex as they were—it would be a picture of State progress. But what has been done can be re-accomplished. The bar of this city occupies a position second to none in the State—not only for integrity and ability, but likewise for its general reputation throughout the State and nation.

GENERAL JAMES F. RUSLING was born at Washington, Warren county, N. J., April 14th, 1834, but his father, Gershom Rusling, removed to Trenton, N. J., in 1845. He was sent to Pennington Seminary in 1850, and graduated with first honors in 1852. Immediately afterward, he was admitted to the Junior Class at Dickinson College, and graduated there with honors in 1854, and delivered the Master's Oration and received his degree of A.M. there in 1857.

Soon after graduating he was elected Professor of Natural Science and Belles-Lettres at Dickinson Seminary, Williamsport, Pa., and served there efficiently from 1854 to 1857. At the same time he read law, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in 1857, and to the New Jersey bar in 1859. He settled in Trenton in 1859, and continued to practice law there until August, 1861, when he entered the Union army as First Lieutenant, Fifth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. He served all through the Civil war in the Army of the Potomac, to the fall of 1863 ; in the Department of the Cumberland, to summer of 1865 ; and in the United States War Department, to September, 1867, when he retired as Brigadier-General, United States Volunteers (Brevet). "for meritorious and distinguished services, war of 1861." He was thus five times promoted on the recommendation of such officers as Generals Mott, Berry, Sickles, Hooker, McClellan, Thomas, Sherman and Grant, and served in succession at regimental, brigade, division, corps, army, department and general United States Army headquarters—a record unequalled in kind by any New Jersey officer. Returning to Trenton he resumed the practice of law, and in 1868 was nominated for Congress by the Republican party, Second New Jersey District (over ex-Governor Newell), but was defeated by a small majority, this district being heavily Democratic, as then constituted. In 1869 he was appointed United States Pension Agent for New Jersey by President Grant, and re-appointed until 1877, when the New Jersey agency was abolished, with others, by consolidation. Since then he has been engaged in general law practice and real estate business, making a specialty of pension cases, and is now counselor-at-law in all New Jersey and United States courts. Of literary proclivities, as an author he has written considerably for various periodicals : for the "Quarterly Review," 1859-1863 ; "United States Service Magazine" and "Harper's Magazine," 1863-1866 ; "Century," "Christian Advocate," and other newspapers frequently, to date. In 1875 he published a volume entitled "Across America, or the Great West and the Pacific Coast," being an account of his travels there when Inspector United States Army, which the press noticed very handsomely, and which passed through two editions. In 1886 he wrote a "History of State Street M. E. Church, Trenton, N. J.," with a summary of the early history of Methodism in Trenton and New Jersey, containing information of great value.

In 1876 he delivered the annual address at both Dickinson Seminary and Dickinson College, and in 1888 the annual address before the Alpha-Omega Society of Pennington Seminary. In 1889 he delivered the Fourth of July oration at Ocean Grove, N. J., in 1891 an address there on the "March of Methodism," and has been a frequent speaker at literary, political and religious gatherings in New Jersey since 1859. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dickinson College in 1890. He was President of the Mercer County Sunday-School Association 1875-1876, and Trustee of Pennington Seminary 1868, and, with the exception of a year or two, has been Trustee ever since, and President of the Board of Trustees since 1888. In 1888 he founded the "Rusling Medal" for good conduct and scholarship there. He joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1848, and is



GENERAL JAMES F. RUSLING.

now a member and Trustee of the State Street M. E. Church of this city. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all Methodists before him for a century or more. He was elected one of the General Managers of the General Missionary Society M. E. Church 1889, and Vice President 1892, and made a Manager of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, New Jersey, 1891. On January 1st, 1858, General Rusling married Miss Mary F. Winner (daughter of Rev. Isaac Winner, D.D.), who died the same year. On June 30th, 1870, he married Miss Emily W., daughter of Isaac Wood, Esquire, of Trenton, N. J. Two children are the fruits of this latter marriage—James W., and Emily W.,—the former now a Sophomore at Princeton University. General Rusling has always been greatly interested in everything that pertains to the growth and progress of Trenton. He was one of the earliest members of the Board of Trade, and has looked well after the interests of the city. For a number of years he has been engaged in opening up tracts of land in the old borough of Chambersburg (now one of the most rapidly-growing parts of Trenton), and in Hamilton township adjoining, and selling them off in lots, enabling the thousands of Trenton's workmen to provide themselves with comfortable homes at moderate cost. General Rusling has organized and managed the Linden Park, Hamilton Avenue, Greenwood Avenue and East State Street, and the Board Street Land Associations, and in this way has placed upon the market over two thousand building lots, most of which have been sold and many of them improved. He also opened to the free use of our citizens Broad Street Park, or Spring Lake Park, as it is sometimes called. This park, for natural beauty and charm of lake and woods, is superior to Cadwalader Park, the pride of our city, and being at the extreme other end of Trenton, it affords an opportunity for an outing to thousands who could never take advantage of Cadwalader Park. He has been an earnest advocate of our electric street railroads, and an ardent friend of our public schools and High School, and also of our State Normal and Model Schools. He has spoken for good roads, good streets, good sewers and electric lights, and may always be counted on as on the side of progress and reform. Some men as they grow old become conservatives or "old fogies," but General Rusling, though advancing in years, is always abreast of the times, if not ahead of them, and few of our citizens are more active and enterprising. General Rusling has always been prominently identified with the benevolent enterprises of Trenton. He has given largely to the erection and support of churches in this city and elsewhere, and is widely known as a Christian gentleman. No good man or good cause, of whatever denomination, fails to receive his sympathy and support, here or elsewhere, to the extent of his ability.

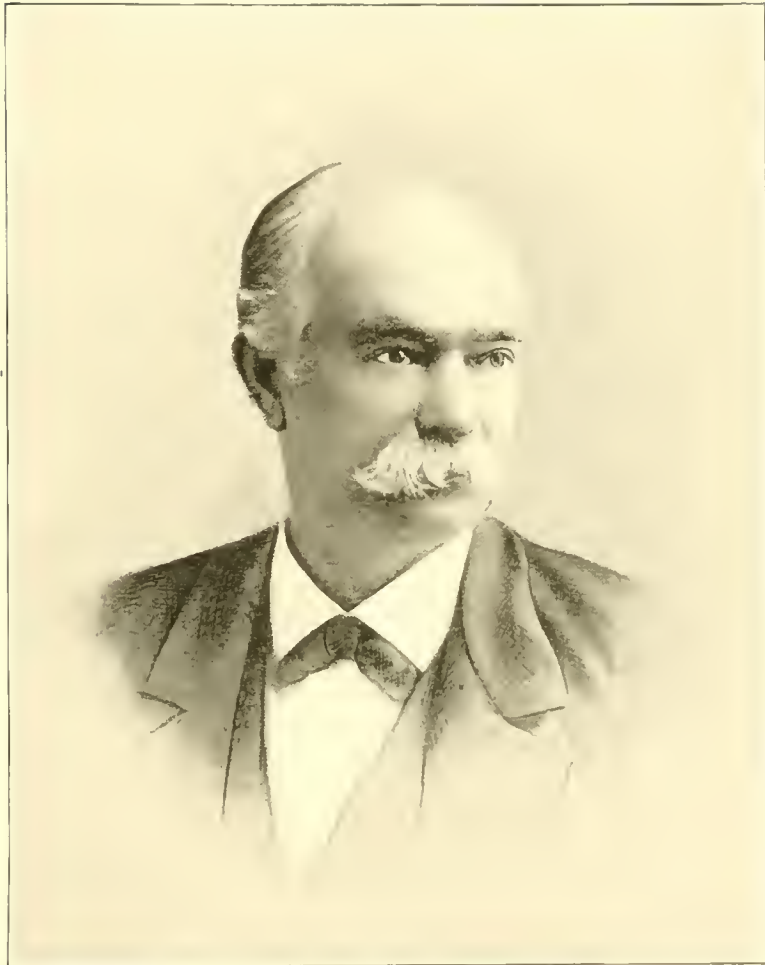
WILLIAM L. DAYTON was born in Trenton, New Jersey, April 13th, 1839. He was educated at the Trenton Academy and graduated from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, in 1858. For two years he studied law in this city under the tutorship of his father, Hon. William L. Dayton, who was for many years a prominent lawyer in this city, and who died while holding the important position of United States Minister to Paris during the Civil war. In 1861 he accompanied his father to Paris, and served as Assistant Secretary of the American Legation there until 1865. Returning to Trenton, he resumed the study of law under ex-Governor Peter D. Vroom, and was admitted as an attorney the following year, and as counselor in 1869. In 1866 Gov. Marcus L. Ward chose Mr. Dayton as his Private Secretary during his term of office. Twice he has served as City Solicitor. For three years he was a member of Common Council, and enjoyed the unusual distinction of being President of that body during the whole time. He has had the high distinction of being United States Minister to The Hague from 1882 to 1885, under the Arthur administration. He is the counsel for the Trenton Banking Company, and has for several years been one of its Directors. He is also a Director of the Trenton Saving Fund Society. Mr. Dayton was one of the organizers of the new Mercer Hospital, and is President of its Board of Directors. He has long been an active member and Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church.



WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

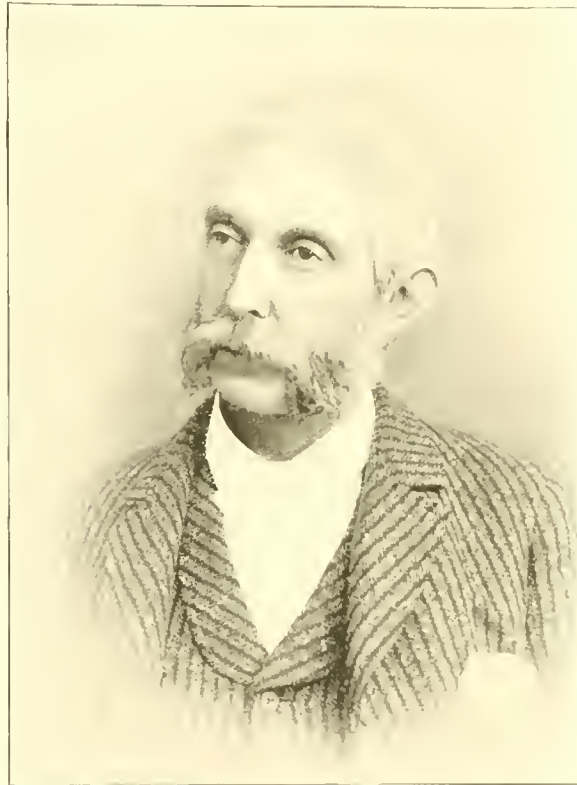
GENERAL SAMUEL DUNCAN OLIPHANT was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, August 1st, 1826. He was prepared for college at the Uniontown Academy and the Grove Academy, at Stubenville, Ohio. He matriculated at Jefferson College, from which institution he was graduated in the Class of '44. After this he took a law course in Harvard University, graduating in 1846. From 1847 to 1861 he practiced law in Uniontown and Pittsburgh, and was interested in various railroad and manufacturing enterprises. In the fall of 1847, he joined the Old Union Volunteers, in January, 1848, was commissioned their Captain, and in 1849 was made Lieutenant-Colonel. His actual war record was particularly noteworthy. In 1861 he entered as Lieutenant-Colonel, commanding the uniformed militia of Fayette county, Pennsylvania. In 1862, he was so badly injured in the line of duty that he was honorably discharged from the service on account of physical disability, but in June, 1863, he was again able to enter the service as Major of the United States Veteran Reserve Corps. In August, he was made Lieutenant-Colonel, and in October, Colonel. He was for some time the President of the board for the examination of officers recommended for promotion, and also senior officer of a General Court-Martial held in Washington. He served as Special Inspector of men in hospitals, and July 1st, 1866, was finally honorably discharged with the rank of Brigadier-General by Brevet. He received his brevet rank in July, 1865, and was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the Garrison of Washington, District of Columbia. He participated in seventeen battles and affairs, and always performed his duty bravely and commendably. In the spring of 1867, General Oliphant moved to Princeton, New Jersey, where he lived and practiced law seven years. After 1870, however, he was much of the time in Trenton, as during that year he was appointed Clerk of the United States Circuit Court by the late Hon. William McKenna, a position which he still holds. In 1871, he moved his family to Trenton, and now occupies his handsome home—West State street on the corner of Calhoun. General Oliphant was for one year counsel to the Board of Chosen Freeholders. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and the Society of the Army of the Potomac and Sons of the Revolution. In March, 1847, he married Mary C. Campbell, of Uniontown, Pennsylvania, who died in October, 1875, leaving ten sons, nine of whom are now in active life in Trenton. John C., civil engineer, now engaged in preliminary survey of Ohio river and Erie canal; Hughes, of the Bellmark Pottery Company; Richard C., President Trenton Malleable Iron Company and member Common Council; Henry D., Deputy Clerk United States Circuit Court; Nelson B., physician; Alexander C., graduate Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland; Samuel D., Jr., lawyer of the firm of Lowthorp & Oliphant; Robert S., of the Bellmark Pottery Company; James V., of the Bellmark Pottery Company, and Sydney M., of the Bellmark Pottery Company. General Oliphant was again married, this time to Beulah A. Oliphant, a cultured and accomplished woman of Medford, New Jersey, and a member of the oldest Quaker families of Burlington county. General Oliphant is a typical military officer. In his younger days, he was an effective public speaker, and took great interest in politics, being an active Republican.

BENNET VAN SYCKEL, LL.D., was born in Bethlehem, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, April 17th, 1830. His father was a successful business man of that place, and his grandfather, Aaron Van Syckel, was at one time Sheriff of the county and a member of the State Legislature. Judge Van Syckel was prepared for college at Easton, Pennsylvania, and was graduated from Princeton at the early age of sixteen years. He immediately entered the law office of Hon. Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, New Jersey, and made such rapid progress in the study of law that on the very day that he was twenty-one years of age he was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law. His commission as counselor came three years later. He began the practice of his chosen profession in Flemington, New Jersey, and achieved such remarkable success that in February, 1869, he was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey by Governor Randolph. He has been continually re-appointed at the expiration of each term of seven years, and is now on the latter half of his fourth term. At present he is the third oldest Justice in the State in point of service. His district comprises Ocean and Union counties. In 1880 Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Judge Van Syckel moved to Trenton upon his appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court, in 1869, and in the following year he built the large and handsome residence, No. 125 Greenwood avenue, where he has since resided. He was married in 1857 to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William H. Sloan, a prominent lawyer of Flemington, New Jersey. They have three children, William S., a lawyer of this city; Charles S., Secretary and Treasurer of the Trenton China Company, and Bessie.



GENERAL SAMUEL D. OLIPHANT.

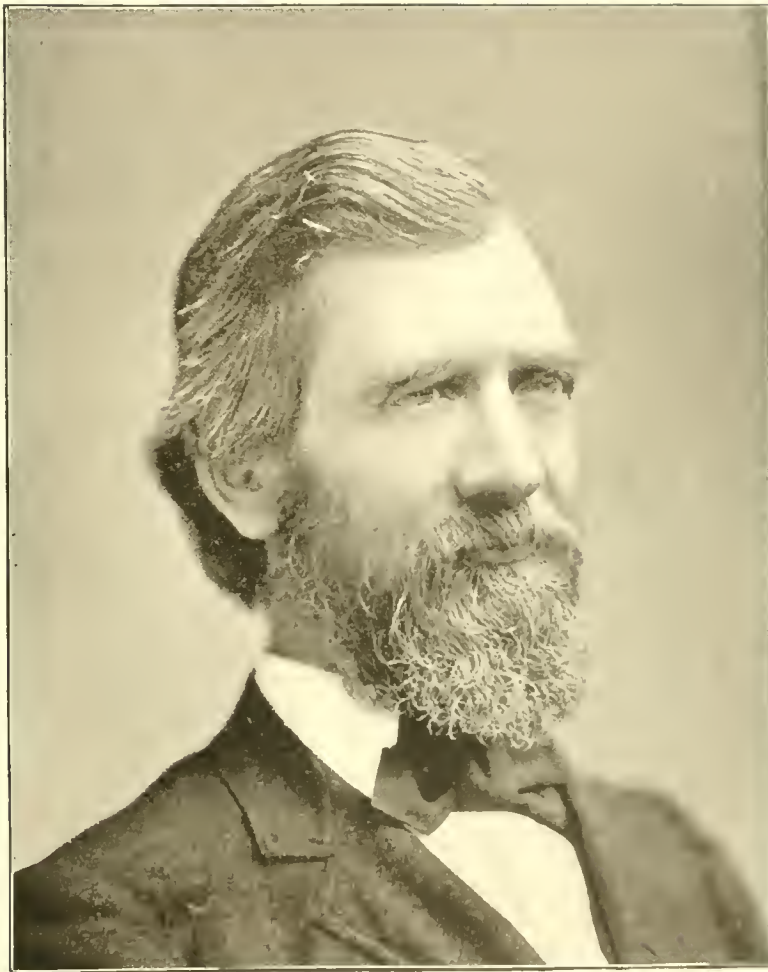
LEWIS PARKER was born in South Trenton, near his present residence, on November 16th, 1839. Graduating at an early age from the Trenton Academy, he immediately entered upon the study of law with the late Judge Scudder. Mr. Parker was admitted as an attorney-at-law in 1861, and as a counselor in 1864. After practicing his chosen profession about five years, he was called to his present position with the Trenton Saving Fund Society in September, 1869. Mr. Parker has served his native city and county in a great variety of positions, which of themselves speak in the highest terms of his faithfulness in office. He was County Solicitor in 1863 and 1864; City Solicitor in 1863, 1864 and 1865; member of Common Council in 1864 and President of that body in 1862, and was also a member from 1874 to 1877. He was a member of the Board of School Trustees in 1861, and President of the Board from 1874 to 1877. He was Receiver of Taxes for two terms, commencing in 1866, being the first Receiver of Taxes of the city. As Trustee of the Industrial School for Girls he has served since 1889, and is Secretary and Treasurer of the Board. Mr. Parker was appointed member of the Board of State Hospitals in 1894, and was also the Democratic candidate for Congress from this district in 1882, but was defeated. He succeeded in pulling down the Republican majority from three thousand to one thousand. In 1864, Mr. Parker was made County Commissioner, and was intrusted with paying off the Volunteer Bounty bonds. Previous to his appointment as Commissioner he had drawn up the resolutions looking to the offering of bounty, and had drafted the bill to confirm the action, which he succeeded in getting through the State Legislature. Mr. Parker is an active Odd Fellow, having been a member of that organization since 1862. He has held the position of Grand Secretary of the State continuously since 1871. He was also Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for three terms of two years each, commencing in 1882. His local membership is with South Trenton Lodge, No. 36. He is a member of Trenton Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M., and has been through all the offices in that lodge. Mr. Parker is an orator of more than local reputation. He has frequently spoken on the principles of Odd Fellowship and Free Masonry, and other matters, not only in this State but in nearly every State in the Union. In early life he was an active fireman in the Volunteer Department, and President of the old Delaware Fire Company for many years. He was also a member of the first Board of Fire Commissioners of the city and served as its President. He is an efficient member of the Board of Trade, and has been President for two terms. Always interested in the progress of the city, he has been a diligent student of municipal government, and has frequently submitted his views to the members in carefully-prepared lectures. He served for one term in the Board of Health, and had much to do with the preparation of the original code, which is, to-day, the foundation of its legislation. He has also been the Treasurer and general adviser of the Standard Fire Insurance Company of Trenton for many years, as well as the President of the Trenton Gas Light Company. Mr. Parker was married April 14th, 1868, to Lydia A. Mulford, of Trenton. They have one daughter, Mrs. Harry F. Anten, and one son, William J. His library, one of the largest of a private character in New Jersey, contains about fourteen thousand volumes, and is rich in material relating to his native State. He has written largely for the press both in this city and elsewhere. His "Local Reminiscences" recently published in a local paper give evidence of his literary taste as well as his assiduity in gathering together a large accumulation of valuable local historical knowledge.



LEWIS PARKER.

HON. JOHN T. BURD, one of the Vice Chancellors of New Jersey, was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1829. He spent his early years with his father at farming, and in attending the common schools in the neighborhood, until November, 1848. He took charge of a day school in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, during the following winter. In April, 1849, he entered the academy at Hackensacktown, and continued there for eighteen months. In a short time thereafter he commenced the study of the law with Augustus G. Richey, Esquire, late of Trenton, who then resided at Asbury, Warren county. At the expiration of five years he was admitted to the bar, having spent one of those years in teaching the public school in the neighborhood in which he was born. He received his counselor's license in 1862. He practiced law in Hunterdon county from 1855 to 1882, first in Bloomsbury, then in Clinton, and later, in Flemington, the county seat. In 1862, he was made Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hunterdon county, a position which he held for five years. He was elected to Congress from the Third Congressional District, in 1868, and re-elected in 1870. While in Congress, he served upon the Committees of Pensions and Naval Affairs. He several times addressed the House on the subjects of the Tariff and Reconstruction. In politics, he has always been a Democrat and an earnest advocate of Revenue Reform. In 1876, he was appointed a member of the Constitutional Commission by Governor Bedle. On April 8th, 1882, Chancellor Remyon appointed him Vice Chancellor, and at the expiration of his term of seven years he was re-appointed by Chancellor McGill, serving continuously since his first appointment. Immediately after his appointment, he took up his residence in Trenton. By virtue of the law creating the office of Vice Chancellor, he hears causes in equity, in the different districts throughout the State, upon such causes being first referred to him by the Chancellor.

JOHN P. STOCKTON is one of the most prominent lawyers and politicians that this State has ever produced. He is a son of Commodore Stockton, of the United States Navy. The subject of this sketch was born in Princeton, New Jersey, August 2d, 1826. He was educated in his native town, and graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1843. He immediately turned his attention to law and entered the office of Judge R. S. Field, with whom he studied for several years. In 1847, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney-at-law, and three years later, as a counselor. Until 1857, he was diligently engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, and, at the same time, he began to come into prominence, as a politician. During the administration of President Buchanan, he was selected to be United States Minister to Rome, and for four years he faithfully and efficiently discharged the responsible duties of that important position. In 1861, he returned to Trenton and resumed the practice of law. General Stockton was elected United States Senator for the six-year term commencing March 4th, 1865, but after serving only one year, he was unseated on the ground of informality in the election, having been elected by a plurality wanting one of the majority of the whole number. He was re-elected for the term beginning March 4th, 1869, and served the full term. His liberal classical and professional education and his long experience as a member of the bar of New Jersey, together with his ministerial experience at Rome, and his participation in the political life at home, made him a very able and useful member of the United States Senate. He soon came to be looked upon as one of the leaders of the Democratic forces, and a very worthy one he was. After leaving Congress he again took up the practice of law in this city. He was not indifferent to politics meantime, but served his party whenever opportunity offered. He has been a delegate to several national Democratic conventions. When the commission to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of law was instituted, he was appointed one of its members, and did a large part of the work. On April 8th, 1877, he was appointed Attorney-General of the State of New Jersey, and has been re-appointed at the expiration of every term. For several years General Stockton resided at his elegant home on West State street, which he purchased of Mr. Babbitt, and which is now occupied by Mr. F. W. Roebling. General Stockton is at present making his home at the Trenton House. In 1845, he was married to Sarah Marks, of New Orleans, Louisiana. They have three children living. Their eldest son, John P. Stockton, Jr., is connected with the Erie Railroad Company; their youngest son, Richard Stockton, was, at one time, United States Consul to Rotterdam, afterward Chargé d'Affaires, Holland, and is now a member of a New York importing firm. Their only daughter, Julia, married Mr. Richard C. St. John, of St. Catherines, Canada, a civil engineer, now a resident of Philadelphia. Mr. St. John is now a naturalized citizen.



HON. JOHN T. BIRD

WILLIAM M. LANNING was born in Ewing township, Mercer county, New Jersey, January 1st, 1819. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers of New Jersey, the family having resided within what is now the limits of Mercer county since 1698. He obtained a liberal education at the Lawrenceville High School, whence he was graduated in 1866. For six years subsequent to his graduation he taught in the district schools of Mercer county, and from 1872 until 1880 he was engaged in the same capacity at the Trenton Academy. In the year 1876 he was elected a Justice of the Peace in Ewing township, and, having no previous knowledge of the law, studied diligently to fit himself for the duties of that position. His study soon created a decided legal taste and he determined to make the law his profession. During the last four years of his stay at the Academy he devoted his entire leisure time to preparing for his life work. He first studied law with the late George Allen Anderson, finishing his course with General Edward L. Campbell; being admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law in November, 1880. Three years later he was licensed as a counselor. In 1884 he was made City Solicitor of Trenton, continuing in that capacity until 1887, when he was appointed Judge of the City District Court. With great credit he presided over that court until 1894, when, with other District Court Judges in New Jersey, he was legislated out of office. The laws of New Jersey, published in 1887 in the "Supplement to the Revision," were compiled by Judge Lanning and the Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom. By acts of the Legislature in 1894 and 1895 these gentlemen were authorized to compile and publish the entire statutory law of the State. Judge Lanning is a Director and counsel for the Mechanics National Bank, and from the time of Judge Caleb S. Green's death until January 1st, 1894, was also counsel for the Trenton Banking Company. He was a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1894. In 1885 Judge Lanning published a book, entitled "Help for Township Officers," which valuable work has had a second edition. It is accepted in New Jersey as authority on township matters. He was married August 3d, 1881, to Jennie Hemenway, who for several years prior to her marriage was special teacher of "Methods" at the State Normal School.



WILLIAM M. LANNING.

EDWARD GRANT COOK is descended from an old Ewing township family. His father, William G. Cook was for a long time one of the most prominent citizens of Trenton. He was an active business man, connected with many of the financial institutions of the city, and did a great deal to improve real estate here. At one time he owned more real estate than any other man in the city. He improved East State street from about half-way between Broad and Warren streets to where the Hotel Windsor now stands, and built many houses in various parts of the city. Mr. Edward G. Cook was born in Trenton, New Jersey, May 13th, 1845. He was educated at Lawrenceville and Princeton, graduating from the latter institution with the Class of '65. He read law with the Hon. James Wilson, of Trenton, and took a course in the Harvard Law School, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1868, he was admitted as an attorney, and in 1871 as a counselor-at-law. Since then he has been doing a general office practice almost exclusively, appearing before the courts but seldom. He settles up estates, acts as trustee, guardian, &c. He is a member of the Board of Managers and Directors of the Mercer Hospital, and also a Director of the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company. Mr. Cook travels quite extensively in this and foreign countries. When in Trenton he occupies rooms in the State Street House. His office is at No. 27 East State street, second floor front.

MERCEUR BEASLEY, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1815, while his father, the Rev. Frederick Beasley, was the honored President of the University of Pennsylvania. With his father's assistance he prepared himself for entrance in the Junior Class of Princeton College, and after spending one year in that institution he resumed his studies with his father and soon commenced to read law in the office of Samuel L. Southard and later with ex-Chancellor Benjamin Williamson, at Elizabeth, New Jersey. In 1838 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney and as counselor in 1842. Coming from a literary family, his father being a great scholar, he was very fond of study and research, and found in the study of law a field in which he fairly reveled. For years he studied carefully English law practice, comparing it with ours, thereby receiving the practical as well as the theoretical side of a lawyer's education. He early gained distinction as a special pleader. This was due simply to his thorough knowledge of the law as it applied to the case in court, and his well-trained and disciplined mind, which enabled him to follow his arguments to their logical conclusions. He had confidence in himself and always spoke with assurance and a degree of positiveness which carried conviction with it. He had a strong, loud, effective voice, and as he rose to speak he received the undivided attention of judge and jury. While he was a young lawyer in this city he served as City Solicitor when that office paid only \$15 annually. He also served in the city Common Council and in 1850 was President of that body. He reached such a high position in the bar of New Jersey that in 1864 he was chosen by Governor Parker to become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, a position which he has filled with marked ability and fidelity ever since. Chief Justice Beasley is now the oldest member of the bar in New Jersey, and is holding the highest position in his profession in this city. All branches of science and religion have received his careful investigation, and he is to-day undoubtedly one of the best-informed men to be found in the State. His advancing years have in no perceptible degree dampened his ardor for study or original research. He is fully abreast of the times, not only in matters pertaining to his profession but in current events and in the discoveries of science, &c. He works now as easily as he did forty or fifty years ago and with as little fatigue. Chief Justice Beasley has twice been honored by having the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him, by Princeton College in 1864, and by Rutgers later. He has been twice married, first to Miss Higbee, of this city, and the second time to Miss Haven, daughter of Chas. C. Haven, for many years a prominent citizen of Trenton. He has had four children, two sons and two daughters. His sons both took up the profession of the law and attained eminence in it, both reaching judgeships. Mercer, Jr., died a few years ago, and at the time of his death was Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer county. Chauncey H. is now Judge of the District Court, and is one of the most prominent lawyers in this city. While his daughters have not devoted themselves to the study of law they have married men who have become prominent lawyers in this city and State. One of his daughters is now Mrs. Judge Edward T. Green, and the other is Mrs. Judge William S. Gummere. Chief Justice Beasley was raised an Episcopalian; his father was for several years rector of Saint Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church of this city. He and his son reside in a commodious residence, No. 113 East State street. Although he is now seventy-nine years old "his eye is not dim, nor his natural force abated." He seems as young as many men twenty or thirty years his junior, and bids fair to continue to discharge the duties of his high and important position for many years yet, as all who have met him in social intercourse hope that he may.

SAMUEL WALKER, JR., is a native of Trenton, having been born here October 1st, 1860. His education was received in the city public schools, and he is a graduate of the Trenton High School, Class of '79. He entered the law office of ex-Judge Buchanan, and was admitted to the bar as attorney at-law November, 1883, and as counselor June, 1888. In 1884, he formed a partnership with Charles B. Case, and for two years they conducted a general law and real estate business under the firm name of Case & Walker. In 1886, this partnership was dissolved, and since that time Mr. Walker has been devoting his time and attention to his law practice, which has been steadily increasing. He was made a member of the Board of School Trustees in 1882. In 1891, he became a member of the Board of Health of the city for a term of three years. In 1892, he was appointed City Treasurer, a position of great importance and responsibility, the duties of which for two years he discharged faithfully and satisfactorily. He has also been elected Collector for Mercer county for the term of three years. He has frequently been Chairman of the City Democratic Executive Committee, and is one of the leading Democrats of the city.



SAMUEL WALKER, JR.

JOHN RELSTAB was born September 19th, 1858, at Trenton, New Jersey, where he has virtually lived ever since, though some years ago he moved to the borough of Chambersburg, to become the Borough Solicitor. Soon after, however, he became a resident of Trenton again by the annexation of Chambersburg to the city of Trenton proper. In 1877, he took up the study of law, registering with Levi T. Hammum, and continued his studies until the November Term of 1882, when he was admitted as an attorney-at-law. In 1889, he was elected City Solicitor, and the same year was admitted as counselor-at-law. He filled this position until 1892, when, on account of Democratic legislation, he, with others, was legislated out of office, but through a restoration of the laws under which he first held office, he was again elected to that position, and has creditably discharged the duties of that office ever since. In the year 1880, Mr. Relstab was married to Mary L. Francis, of Trenton, New Jersey. Two children were born to them, both of whom died in infancy.

GARRET DORSET WALL VROOM, son of the late Governor Peter Dumont Vroom and grandson of United States Senator Garret D. Wall, was born in Trenton, December 17th, 1813. After a preparatory course at Trenton Academy, he entered Rutgers College, graduating therefrom in the Class of '62. After studying law with his father, Mr. Vroom was admitted to the bar in the year 1865. He at once began the practice of his profession at Trenton, where he has since resided. Mr. Vroom was elected City Solicitor in 1866, and held that office until 1870, and again from 1873 to 1876. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer county in May, 1870, to succeed General C. K. Hall, deceased, which office he resigned in December, 1873, on being appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court. From 1881 to 1883, Mr. Vroom was Mayor of the city of Trenton, and on the creation of the Board of Public Works of the city of Trenton, was appointed a member and held the office of President throughout the existence of that body. In 1877, in conjunction with the late John H. Stewart, he prepared for publication the "Revision of the Statutes of New Jersey," under the direction of the commissioners, which publication included the statutes revised, as well as the entire body of the statute laws of the State. In 1887, in conjunction with the Hon. William M. Lanning, Mr. Vroom issued the "Supplement" to the above "Revision," and in 1891 these gentlemen were authorized to prepare a new Revision in three volumes, entitled "The General Statutes of New Jersey." This will include the body of the laws to January 1st, 1896. Mr. Vroom is Vice President of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution and one of those most instrumental in the organization of that body in this State. He is also a member from New Jersey of the National Commission to Promote Uniformity of Laws throughout the United States.



GARRET D. W. VROOM.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN was born at Ringoes, New Jersey, June 17th, 1839. After passing through the common schools of his native town, and the academy at Clinton, New Jersey, he pursued a course of law at the Albany Law School. In November, 1861, he was admitted as an attorney-at-law in New Jersey, and settled in Trenton in December of the same year. In June, 1869, he was made counselor-at-law, and in 1876 was admitted as counselor in the United States Supreme Court. Judge Buchanan has held a number of public positions, beginning with Reading Clerk of the New Jersey Legislature, in 1866, and closing with his term as Congressman, from 1885 to 1893. While in Congress he was ever on the side of the people, and guarded well the interests of his constituents. He was a frequent speaker on important bills and motions, and no member of Congress from this district has ever discharged his duties more satisfactorily to the people than did Judge Buchanan. He was a member of the School Board of this city for two years, Judge of the county of Mercer for five years, from 1871 to 1879, and a member of the Common Council in 1883 and 1884. Since coming to Trenton he has been an active member of the Central Baptist Church. September 26th, 1863, Judge Buchanan was married to Mary Isabel Bullock, of Flemington, New Jersey, by whom he had one son, Arthur. His wife died some years ago, and, on November 8th, 1887, he was

married to Irene S. Koonce, of Washington, D. C. Judge Buchanan's life in Congress was a busy one; he was always at his desk during the sessions and knew exactly what was going on. He served on the following committees: Forty-ninth Congress, Labor and Claims; Fiftieth Congress, Labor and Patents; Fifty-first Congress, Judiciary, Labor, Patents, and was Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures; Fifty-second Congress, Judiciary, Patents and Labor. He served on the Labor Committee the entire eight years of his service in the House, and a great deal of the labor legislation enacted during that time was a product in whole or in part of his brain. His knowledge and experience in law made him prominent in all investigations made by the House. He was a member of the Curtin Committee to investigate the Gould railroad strike, in 1885, and was also on the committee to investigate the Standard Oil, Whiskey and Sugar Trusts. Among his most famous speeches were, "The McKinley Bill and what it does," "Tariff," "Silver" and "Labor Arbitration," and in favor of "The Eight-Hour Law." His speech on the McKinley Bill was printed and circulated by the hundred thousand copies. Besides all this work in connection with his eight years in Congress, Judge Buchanan did a great deal of outside work for his constituents; over six thousand pension claims passed through his hands, many of which he had to look up in the Pension Department. Since the expiration of his term in Congress, Judge Buchanan has resumed his law practice in this city, and has associated with himself Mr. John Rellstab, under the firm name of Buchanan & Rellstab. Their offices are located at 111 East State street.

WILLIAM Y. JOHNSON was born near Blawenburg, Somerset county, New Jersey, April 14th, 1815. He attended the public schools at Blawenburg and at Somerville. During 1851 and 1852 he moved with his father, ex-County Clerk Henry D. Johnson, to Princeton, where he has since resided.



WILLIAM Y. JOHNSON

He prepared for college at the school known as "Edge Hill," and in 1865 graduated with great credit from the College of New Jersey. He located at Trenton, where he entered the law offices of Hon. John P. Stockton, with whom he studied and attained a thorough knowledge of law. He was admitted to the bar of the State of New Jersey in June, 1868, and was made counselor three years later. In 1875 he was admitted as a partner in Mr. Stockton's office, under the firm name of Stockton & Johnson. With the Attorney-General, Mr. Johnson has been interested in some of the most notable causes ever tried in New Jersey. In the Capitol he has the superintendency of the collection of taxes from miscellaneous corporations, assuming the greater part of the responsibility of the same. He is a Democrat in politics, and takes great interest in his party's welfare.

GEORGE W. MACPHERSON was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1856. He was educated at the public schools and the Trenton Academy, and later read law with Woodbury D. Holt. In 1878 he was admitted as an attorney-at-law and in 1881 as a counselor-at-law. Mr. Macpherson has made a success of law, and has had an opportunity to devote himself to some extent to other business interests. He was for a long time Secretary of the Trenton Terra Cotta Company, and is now one of the Directors of the Trenton Fire Clay and Porcelain Company, which has succeeded the Trenton Terra Cotta Company. He is a strong Republican and takes a very active interest in the political life of the city. He belongs to the Young Men's Republican Club and is a member of the City Republican Executive Committee. For several years he was a member of the School Board, was Secretary of that body two years and President one year. He has been a member of Common Council since 1890, and is now serving as Chairman of the Finance Committee. He is a Steward in the State Street M. E. Church and for several years was Superintendent of the Sabbath-school connected with that church. In 1882 he married Emma D. Bleu, of Bridgeton, New Jersey. They have six children.

ALFRED REED, Vice Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, was born in Ewing township, near Trenton, New Jersey, December 23d, 1839. His education was thorough and of wide range, and was obtained at Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School, New Jersey Model School, Rutgers College, and, lastly, at the Law School at Poughkeepsie, New York. He studied law with Hon. Lewis Parker, working hard and late to equip him for a successful career in the domain of the disciples of Blackstone. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1862, and practiced in New York City for some years. In 1864, in June, he was made attorney, and in November of the following year, counselor in New Jersey. He was elected a member of the Common Council of the city of Trenton in 1866, and was made President of that body in 1867. In 1869, he received further honors at the hands of Trentonians, when he was elected Mayor. This office he held one year, declining any further nomination. Judge Reed was the first Law Judge ever appointed for Mercer county, and he acted in that capacity five years. April 8th, 1875, Governor Bedle appointed him Judge of the First district, Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, comprising the counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem. He has never failed of re-appointment by any of the Governors that have succeeded to the gubernatorial chair since Governor Bedle. On June 4th, 1895, he was appointed Vice Chancellor to succeed the late ex-Governor Green. No fairer Judge sits on the bench than Judge Reed, and he wins the respect of all with whom he is brought in contact. In August, 1877, he married Rose Alba Souder, of Trenton, and has two children—Edith Hepburn and Alfred Don. Judge Reed still lives on the property which has been in the Reed family since 1700.

HUGH H. HAMILL was born at Lawrenceville, Mercer county, New Jersey, in 1851. He is the son of Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D.D., who was for so many years the capable and popular President of the Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School. Mr. Hamill received his preparation under his father's instruction and entered Princeton College, graduating therefrom in 1871. After his college course was finished, he commenced the study of law with his cousin, Hon. Caleb S. Green, of Trenton. In 1877 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law, and in 1888 as counselor. He devoted his attention to his law practice in this city until about 1890, when he became President of the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company and the Real Estate Title Company. For two years past he has also been President of the New Jersey Building Loan and Investment Company. All of these companies were organized very largely through Mr. Hamill's efforts, and he has been their acting head ever since their inception. His time is now so fully occupied by these duties that he is able to devote himself very little to law. He is fully acquainted with the banking business, and is perfectly familiar with real estate values in the city and State. Besides this, he is a man of the strictest integrity, and has the respect and confidence of all whose pleasure it is to know him. In 1879 Mr. Hamill married Elizabeth Drinker, daughter of the late Hon. Barker Gummere, of this city. They have three children living—Barker, Hugh and Matilda. Mr. Hamill and his estimable wife are always interested in the success of any charitable enterprise undertaken by the citizens of Trenton. He was one of the committee through whose instrumentality the Battle Monument was secured for Trenton and dedicated with such impressive ceremonies.



HUGH H. HAMILL.

WILLIAM S. GUMMERE was born in Trenton, New Jersey, June 24th, 1850. His early education was obtained at the Trenton Academy, whence he went to the old Lawrenceville School to prepare for college. Entering Princeton, he was faithful to his studies and graduated with the Class of '70. He then entered the office of A. G. Richey, Esquire, to study law, continuing for one year, when he entered his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1873. From his admission he practiced law in this city until 1875, when he removed to Newark and formed a copartnership with Joel Parker, who was then Attorney-General of the State, remaining with him until 1880, at

which time Mr. Parker was made Justice of the Supreme Court. He continued his practice alone until 1883, when he formed a partnership with Oscar Keen, who was Prosecutor of Essex county. They continued together until 1889, when Mr. Gummere was appointed counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for New Jersey, to succeed his brother-in-law, Edward T. Green, who was appointed United States District Judge. Our subject was then compelled to return to Trenton, where he has since remained. Mr. Gummere assisted the Attorney-General in winning for the State a signal victory by compelling the Morris and Essex Railroad Company to disgorge over \$200,000, whereby the State was enriched to that amount. His career as a lawyer has been wonderfully successful, owing to his thorough knowledge of the law and the careful manner in which he conducts his cases. On February 19th, 1895, Governor Werts appointed Mr. Gummere to fill the seat on the Supreme Court bench made vacant by the death of Judge Abbett. The honor thus bestowed on Mr. Gummere is well earned and deserved, and received favorable comment from the bar in general. Mr. Gummere is a son of the late Barker Gummere and brother of the County Clerk of Mercer county, Barker Gummere, Jr. In 1876 he was married to Fanny, daughter of Chief Justice Beasley.

WOODBURY HOLT APGAR was born at Amundale, Hunterdon county, May 18th, 1861. During the years of 1877 and 1878 he attended the State Normal School, at Trenton, and the next three years he was clerk in a store at Reaville, New Jersey. After reading law for one year with Hon.



WOODBURY HOLT APGAR.

John N. Voorhees, of Flemington, New Jersey, he came to Trenton as a law student, and in 1881 entered the office of the firm of Holt, Macpherson & Holt. While studying he also taught night school, besides representing different newspapers during the New Jersey legislative session. In the June Term of 1884 he was admitted as an attorney-at-law, and immediately began practice in Trenton, where he has since followed his profession. In 1885, Prosecutor Stockton appointed Mr. Apgar Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer county. He held that position until May 25th, 1894, when he was legislated out of office. The need of the position was admitted, and Mr. Apgar's ability in filling the office never questioned. He has been engaged in the prosecution of five murderers.

When Mr. Howell C. Stull resigned from the Park Commission, Mayor Bechtel appointed Mr. Apgar to fill the vacancy. The Board immediately chose him as President of that commission, in which capacity he served two years, and is still a member of the commission. In October, 1892, he was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in Mercer county, but was defeated, as the county has a normal Republican majority. At that time he was only one year over the required constitutional age. On the tenth of September, 1881, Mr. Apgar was married to Rettie R., daughter of Asher Higgins, Esquire, a well-to-do retired farmer, of Three Bridges, New Jersey.

EDWARD W. EVANS was born in Trenton, New Jersey, October 9th, 1837. He prepared for college at the Trenton Academy, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1860. He then read law with the late James Wilson, and became an attorney-at-law in 1863, and counselor in 1866. A number of years ago he was solicitor for the Board of Freeholders for four years. Two years he was a member of the Common Council, and during that time served on the Finance Committee. In 1863, he was married to Mary H. Cheeseman, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. His elder son, Edward W., Jr., was a student in Princeton College, and his younger son, Samuel, is pursuing his studies in the New Jersey State Model School. He resides at 172 West State street, and occupies an office at 111 East State street. Mr. Evans comes from one of the oldest and most respected families in Trenton, and is himself held in the highest esteem by all who know him. His paternal ancestors came originally from Wales, about two hundred years ago. There were three brothers who emigrated to this country, one of whom

settled near Geneva, New York, another near Norristown, Pennsylvania, and the third somewhere in the South. Evan Evans, who settled in Pennsylvania, afterward moved to Trenton, and his son, the grandfather of our subject, conducted a store on the Whittaker property, opposite the Court House. Mr. E. W. Evans' father, Samuel Evans, was for many years one of the leading citizens of Trenton. He was Justice of the Peace for fifty-seven years, and was Judge of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of Hunterdon county before Mercer county was formed. He was also City Treasurer for many years, and was Engrossing Clerk for both Houses of the Legislature for a long time. About thirteen years ago he died at the extreme old age of eighty-nine years. Five generations of the Evans family have been most worthy citizens of Trenton.

D. COOPER ALLINSON was born in Burlington county, near Burlington city, New Jersey, on April 27th, 1829. His father, David Allinson, a printer and book publisher at Burlington, was the author of many valuable books. He edited and published a number of literary periodicals, among which was the "Rural Visitor," and was a man of unusual mark in a literary line. He was the author of two dictionaries, one a large one and found in many libraries at this day, and known as "Allinson's English and Classical Dictionary." The classical and chronological departments of this dictionary are, at this time, very valuable. He also published many valuable law books, among which were Cox's New Jersey Supreme Court Reports, published in 1816 (being the first published report of the New Jersey Supreme Court), the "United States Law Register," "Allinson's Scriveners' Guide," &c. D. Cooper Allinson's grandfather was Samuel Allinson, a lawyer, of New Jersey, who held numerous prominent State offices, from 1761, and also compiled the Assembly laws of the State from the surrender of the government to Queen Anne, in 1702, to 1776, a valuable compilation and known as "Allinson's Edition." His grandson, the subject of this sketch, has now (1895) in his law library, at Trenton, the identical office copy of these laws which the compiler had in his library at the time of his decease, which occurred in 1791. The subject of this sketch was placed in the Quaker school in Burlington, New Jersey, and was afterward sent to Williston Seminary, at East Hampton, Massachusetts. He next took a



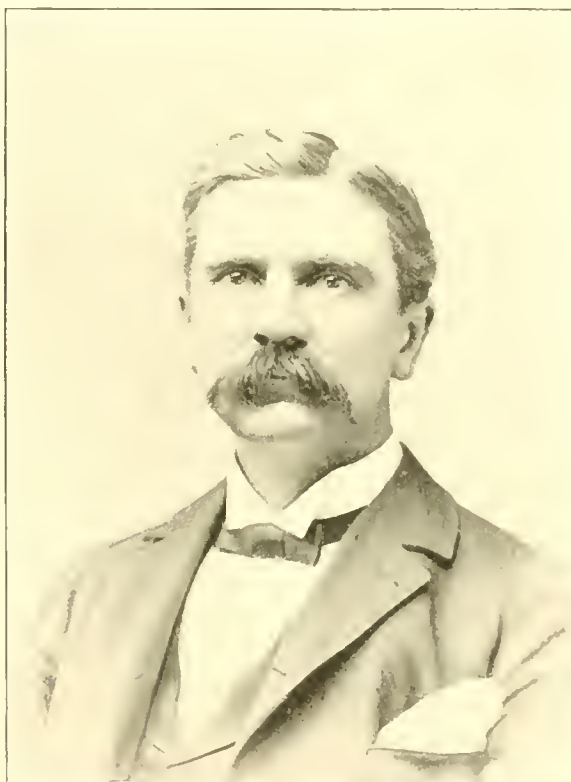
D. COOPER ALLINSON.

course in Amenia Seminary, New York, where he was prepared for Yale College, but his health breaking down, he was obliged to give up his studies and travel to recuperate his health. During the years he attended school in Burlington he spent a part of the time in learning the drug and apothecary business, and also in studying medicine, the latter study he continuing to prosecute after going to New England. In the fall of 1857, his health being fully restored, he entered the law office of Col. Egbert H. Grandin, at Trenton, who was then Prosecuting Attorney for Mercer county. Col. Grandin going to Europe with his family, to remain several years, Mr. Allinson finished his law-reading with Edward T. Green, now Judge of the United States Courts at Trenton. Mr. Allinson was admitted to practice law in February, 1863, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in Trenton, where he has continued in active practice to the present time. During the late Civil war, both his brothers being in the front, he was particularly active in crushing out the covert sympathy of the rebellious element in the rear, and because of his fearlessness in exposing those who were

"stabbing our soldiers in the back," as he put it, he was repeatedly attacked by this disloyal element in Trenton, and in every instance the assailant was severely punished for his disloyal temerity. He did much, in those exciting times, to encourage the timid and keep the bad element in awe, in Trenton, when there existed very grave symptoms of trouble. His bold aggressiveness, at that time, showed him to be one who did not know what fear was. During the war the United States Sanitary Commission selected Mr. Allinson as their attorney to prosecute their immense work in collecting, for the soldiers and their families, the United States pensions, back pay, &c., due them, all of which he did gratuitously, so loyal was he. In the practice of his profession he has always been an aggressive man. Being of strong convictions, he knew no fear when he believed he had right on his side. He always held, when *right* fear *no* man, when *wrong* fear *every* man. At one time Trenton was overrun with unprincipled quack doctors, who, by their startling advertisements published in our leading newspapers, proclaimed themselves to be able to cure about every known disease. They succeeded in robbing many poor people, and often doing serious injury to the health of their victims. Mr. Allinson's attention being called to these professional swindlers, he quietly investigated the antecedents of these mountebanks and discovered that some of them had never graduated from any medical college and were using bogus medical diplomas. He at once, single-handed, commenced a raid upon them, and kept it up for years, bringing civil and criminal suits against them, finally ridding the city of their nefarious business. In the practice of his profession, Mr. Allinson developed marvelous abilities as a detective in the criminal branch of his business. A notable case, which occurred in 1880, is worthy of notice here. A man, who had married a daughter of one of the leading merchants of Trenton, committed a large robbery in that city, and Mr. Allinson was employed to unravel the mystery. He worked on the case by a unique method, known only to himself, and soon had the robber located in Canada, where, under the guise of a single man, he had captivated and seduced a highly-educated young heiress of the Province of Quebec. Mr. Allinson at once went to Canada to collect the necessary evidence upon which to obtain, in the New Jersey Court of Chancery, a divorce for the deserted and wronged wife, who was living in Trenton. He succeeded in getting the proofs needed and was about to leave Montreal for Trenton when he called upon the High Constable of the Province of Quebec, the head of the entire police force of Lower Canada, who resided in Montreal, and said to him (we now give Mr. A.'s language): "Chief, I have got my evidence against this villain, which will enable me to get his wife divorced, &c., and am ready to start for home, and as you have been trying to catch this fellow for over three weeks for the abduction of the heiress here, and I being satisfied your officers are not equal to the task of apprehending the smart rascals we produce in 'the States,' I propose to show you I can drive him to Trenton, or put him in your hands, inside of *forty-eight hours*, if you will put under my control *five* of the best detectives you have in Montreal, and, failing to do so, *I* will pay all expenses, otherwise *you* to pay the same. To this the Chief readily assented and the detectives were sent out by me that evening, and before noon next day the fugitive from Trenton was rushing in hot haste for Trenton, where he was led to believe no evidence could be produced to fasten the robbery on him. I at once started for Trenton, keeping advised by telegraph of his progress so accurately that I telegraphed at midnight, at White River Junction, Vermont, to Captain Charles P. Brown, Chief of Police at Trenton, that the fugitive would reach Trenton next day about 10:30 a. m., and he did so arrive. I reached home at 3 p. m. same day, and was chagrined to find he was not caught in the trap which I had so carefully set for him. In two days I was on his track again, tracing him to Philadelphia, to Brooklyn, to Boston and missed him in this latter place by just *ten minutes*. In twenty-four hours I had him located in Montreal, I being still in Boston. I telegraphed to the High Constable at Montreal, informing him that the fugitive was again in his city, giving him the *very hotel in which he was*, and though this official, with one of his detectives, went to said hotel frequently, for four days, yet they failed to identify him, so well was he disguised, and that official declaring to me several times by telegraph that I was mistaken, that the fellow 'was not in Montreal.' I then took a train for Montreal, and in less than one hour after my arrival in the latter city I had this smartest criminal I ever saw under lock and key, in charge of High Constable Bissonnette, of Montreal." This wonderful performance was the subject of lengthy and minute accounts in the Canadian, New York, Trenton and other papers of the day. This one account of his detective work, which is well authenticated, fully warrants our statement above, that Mr. Allinson possesses marvelous detective abilities.

SYMMES B. HUTCHINSON was born in Hamilton township, near Trenton, September 2d, 1851. He belongs to the large and influential family of Hutchinsons whose wealth and energy have aided in developing the material and intellectual growth of Burlington and Mercer counties. His great-grandfather, George Anderson, was a Captain in the Revolutionary war, and, later on, in 1798, 1799, 1800 and in 1806, held the office of Vice President of the New Jersey State Council. Symmes B. Hutchinson's father was George A. Hutchinson, a wealthy plantation-owner of Hamilton. The elder Hutchinson died in 1885, and when living, was very prominent in public affairs of that locality, being a member of the Township Committee and Chairman of the Board of Education for several years. The first school erected in Chambersburg was built by George A. Hutchinson in 1857, and is now known as the Franklin, or Eleventh Ward School. The Hutchinson family have, not only in this, but on collateral lines, given New Jersey some of her ablest men.

Symmes Hutchinson was educated at the schools of Hamilton township, whence he went to the State Normal School, graduating in 1868. From that institution he was engaged in teaching school until 1872. He then entered Princeton College and completed his studies *cum laude*, in 1875, also receiving a medal for being the best general athlete of that institution. Soon after graduating he entered the law office of Hon. Edward T. Green, of Trenton. For one year he taught in the High School of Reading, Pennsylvania. February Term, 1879, he was admitted as an attorney-at-law. Soon after his admission he was elected Solicitor for Hamilton township, and in that capacity served six years. During the years 1886 and 1887 he was in the New Jersey Legislature for the First district of Mercer county. In that time he made an excellent record for himself and his party, serving as chairman of several important committees. He was one of the managers of the famous Patrick H. Lavery impeachment trial, which lasted seven weeks. In 1887 he was appointed County Solicitor and held that office for five years. During his first term he took an active interest in the building of the Chambers street bridge over the Assanpink creek and the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the construction of which led to the rapid growth and development of what is now the borough of Wilbur. In 1892, he was deeply interested in the formation of that borough, and when this object was attained he was elected as Solicitor, serving two years. At present Mr. Hutchinson is again County Solicitor. He is also President of the Board of Education of Hamilton township, recently organized, and Treasurer of the Homedell Land Association. The land controlled by this association, which fronts on Chambers street beyond Liberty street, was for four generations in the possession of his family, and embraced one hundred and twenty-five acres. It is now improved by fifty houses and sustains a population of two hundred and fifty. In connection with these duties he also conducts an extensive law practice. On June 11th, 1893, Mr. Hutchinson was united in marriage with Elizabeth Street, of Milford, Connecticut. Mrs. Hutchinson is a granddaughter of Dr. Hull Allen, who for the past fifty years has been a member of the Connecticut State Medical Society, and although he is now in his ninety-seventh year is still engaged in the practice of medicine.



SYMMES B. HUTCHINSON.

LEWIS PERRINE, SR., was born September 15th, 1815, in Manalapan township, Monmouth county, New Jersey. He received a classical education at Princeton College, graduating in the Class of '38. Upon deciding to make the practice of law his life work, he read law in the office of

Judge James S. Green, father of ex-Governor Green, and for one year was also in the office of United States Senator Garret D. Wall. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law, and in 1844 as a counselor-at-law. During Governor Price's administration he served as the Governor's Military Secretary. In 1855 he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the State of New Jersey, and for nearly forty years he ably discharged the duties of that position. The duties of the office are very greatly enhanced by the fact that the Quartermaster-General is also Commissary-General, Paymaster-General and Chief of Ordnance. General Perrine was a member of the State Building Committee which had in charge the erection of the present State House. He was one of the incorporators of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company and also of the Trenton Horse Railroad Company, of which he was President nearly all the time from its organization until his death. He was a Director of the United New Jersey Railroad Company, and of more than a score of other railroads owned and operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. General Perrine married Anna E., daughter of Henry Pratt, who was one of the founders of northern Philadelphia and a former owner of Fairmount Park, having as his residence what is known as Lemon Hill. General Perrine's children are Mrs. Mary A. Bell, widow of Lieutenant James E. Bell, of the First United States Artillery; Captain Harry P. Perrine, of the Sixth United States Cavalry, who is a graduate of West Point, Class of '69, and now Assistant Adjutant-General of New Jersey, and Colonel Lewis Perrine, Jr., formerly President of the Trenton Passenger Railway Company. After a residence of over half a century in this city, General Perrine died at his home, corner of State and Montgomery streets, September 24th, 1889.

LEWIS PERRINE, JR., son of the late Quartermaster-General Lewis Perrine, was born in this city August 12th, 1859. After completing a thorough preparatory course in the Trenton Academy and the New Jersey State Model School, he entered Princeton College, from which he was graduated

in 1880. He commenced the study of law with Levi T. Hannum, Esquire, of this city, and on May 23d of the following year was appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General by Governor Ludlow, with rank of Colonel on the Governor's staff. Colonel Perrine continued as assistant in the Quartermaster-General's office until his father's death, in 1889. He then resigned his position to devote his time exclusively to his business interests. He was admitted to the bar in 1883. He now practices in this city. His active business career commenced in 1881, when he was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Trenton Horse Railroad Company, of which his father was then President. Colonel Perrine managed the interests of the company, and upon his father's death he succeeded him as President. In 1891 Colonel Perrine purchased the City Railway Company, and united the two under the name of the Trenton Passenger Railway Company. Under Colonel Perrine's management the railway tracks were extended until all parts of the city had excellent transportation facilities. Horses were superseded by electricity. He extended his lines to the parks at the eastern and western ends of the city, and also to both of the leading cemeteries. Colonel Perrine is



LEWIS PERRINE, JR.

a Director in a number of railroads, having succeeded his father in these positions. He is a prominent member of the social clubs of this and other cities. He married Harriet Adelaide, daughter of Major William B. Slack, of the United States Marine Corps, of Washington.



GENERAL LEWIS PERRINE, SR.

FRANCIS BAZLEY LEE was born in Philadelphia, January 3d, 1869. He is a son of Benjamin Fidler Lee, Clerk of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and a grandson of the late Congressman Thomas Lee, of Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county. Through his mother's family, the Townsends, of Cape May, Mr. Lee is a descendant of prominent colonial families of South Jersey, among whom are the Ludlams, Ogdens and Mays. After attending a seminary in Trenton, as well as the Lawrenceville School, he was graduated from the New Jersey State Model School in the Class of '88. He was class poet, and in October, 1885, had established "The Signal," the official organ of the State Schools. He had also been prominent in the Theneanic Society, and was its President. He entered the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1888, and in 1890 received a certificate of proficiency from that institution; after having pursued a course in American History, Political Economy and Constitutional Law. In the University of Pennsylvania he was associate editor of the "Pennsylvanian," and on graduation was "Ivy" poet. Immediately after leaving college he went to Europe, and then took up the study of law with Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton. In the fall and early winter of 1890-91, Mr. Lee took a special course in English literature at his Alma Mater, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June Term, 1893. From his admission to May, 1894, he assisted the City Solicitor of Trenton in legal matters pertaining to the municipal sewerage system. In August, 1893, his first trial, was that of Mattie C. Shann, accused of murdering her son John. She was acquitted. Since December, 1892, he has been a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Charities Aid, and is a member of its Law Committee. He is at present, with Nelson L. Petty, Esquire, a Secretary to the Revisers of the General Public Statutes of New Jersey. He has contributed largely to the press of New Jersey on subjects relating to local historical matters, particularly concerning the history of Cape May county and the seashore settlements of colonial times. Among his works have been a "Memorial" of George White Wornam, University of Pennsylvania, Law, 1888, issued in 1890; "Supreme Court of New Jersey," "Medico-Legal Journal," March, 1892; series of articles on colonial laws, legislation and customs, "New Jersey Law Journal," 1891 to 1895; "Colonial Jersey Coinage, from an Historical Standpoint," "Proceedings" Numismatic, &c., Society, 1893; "Agricultural Improvement in Southern New Jersey," a monograph upon the Baron de Hirsch settlement, in Woodbine, Cape May county, 1893; "Jerseyisms," a collection of State dialect speech, 1894. He was also chairman of a committee of the Class of '90 which in 1895 published the quinquennial record of the class. He has also written an article upon receivers of insolvent corporations, "American Corporation Legal Manual," 1895. Among Mr. Lee's later articles is the history of the Great Seal of New Jersey, in Eugene Zieber's "American Heraldry," and a translation of the Constitution of Belgium with an historical preface, published by the Constitutional Convention of the State of New York, a copy of which was accepted by King Leopold II., of Belgium. He is also editor of this "History of the City of Trenton." During the winter of 1895 he was lecturer on the colonial history of New Jersey at the Model and Normal Schools, at Trenton. His law offices are in the new Mechanics National Bank Building, in Trenton. In April, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Werts as one of a committee of five, to examine the penal laws of New Jersey and other States, and report to the Legislature the results of investigations. Mr. Lee devotes much of his time to the collection of books and objects relating to the



FRANCIS BAZLEY LEE.

history of New Jersey. His collection of Jerseyana is quite valuable, being most complete in works referring to the southern portion of the State. On the 12th of June, 1894, he married Sara Stretch Eayre, of Vincentown, New Jersey, daughter of Captain George S. Eayre of the Colorado Independent Battery. She a direct descendant of Colonel Timothy Matlack, the "Fighting Quaker" of the Revolution.

GARDNER H. CAIN was born in Harlingen, Somerset county, New Jersey, November 27th, 1858. His early school days were passed at the Middlebush Institute and the Rutgers Grammar School.



GARDNER H. CAIN.

In the latter institution he prepared himself for college and graduated from Rutgers in 1881, having taken the classical course. Owing to ill health induced by hard study, he entered upon no occupation for three years. He came to Trenton and studied law with Judge Robert S. Woodruff. In November Term, 1885, he was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law. On February 8th, 1886, he formed a partnership with Charles B. Case in a general law and real estate business. For two years their office was located at the Hotel Windsor, but upon the completion of the Forst-Richey Building, they secured communicating offices on the second floor, fronting on State street, and have remained there ever since. By close and constant attention to every detail, Case & Cain have succeeded in a noteworthy degree. Mr. Cain has been Councilman-at-Large and President of Common Council for two years, from 1892 to 1894. As President of this body, he has always shown great interest in the city's progress and welfare. Mr. Cain has also been President of the Trenton Club for the past five years.

COLONEL JOHN T. VAN CLEEF has been a resident of this State since early childhood, although his original home was Cossackie, New York, where he was born in 1849. His father, Rev. Paul D. Van Cleef, was at that time a minister in that place, but shortly afterward removed to Jersey City, where he has been pastor of the Wayne Street Reformed Church for about forty-five years. Colonel Van Cleef was educated at Dr. Hasbrouck's Institute, Jersey City, where he prepared for college. When only twenty years old he graduated from Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, of which his father is one of the honored Trustees. After finishing his classical course he turned his attention to the law, and pursued his studies with some of the leading barristers of Jersey City. He was admitted to the bar in 1873, and soon afterward joined in forming the well-known law firm of Fleming, Van Cleef & Van Horn, who had for many years the largest corporation practice in Jersey City. During his residence in Jersey City, Colonel Van Cleef became prominent in professional, social and political life. His ability as a lawyer was of the highest order, his social qualities were highly developed and his political record was entirely honorable. For over ten years he served as Secretary of the Board of Finance, and during 1874 and 1875, he represented Jersey City in the Board of Aldermen. When the State Board of Assessors was appointed in 1881, Colonel Van Cleef was at once tendered the position of Secretary of that Board, a position which he accepted and filled for a number of years. He is well known and greatly liked by all of the State House officials and attaches. His friends may be found in every part of the State, as his duties in one capacity or another bring him into contact with all of the prominent citizens of New Jersey.

In 1888, he was appointed on Governor Green's personal staff with the rank of Colonel, and has served on the staff of Governor Abbett, and is now on Governor Werts' staff. He is always prominent in the annual Sea Girt encampment, being Secretary of the New Jersey Rifle Association and Secretary Commissary on the staff of organization. For years he has been in charge of the social part of the encampment life, and has charmed all visitors by his pleasant and agreeable manners. Since February, 1893, he has resided in Trenton, his home being at No. 528 East State street. In connection with his duties as Secretary of the State Board of Assessors, Colonel Van Cleef has formulated the simple and practical blanks upon which the railroads make their tax returns. Assisted by Mr. J. B. Betts, he has also compiled the most thorough railroad map of the State ever published. Colonel Van Cleef was married in 1876 to Mary Emma, daughter of Hon. Wesley W. Jones, of Rahway. They have one son and one daughter, Waller J. and Catalina. He is attorney for the Trenton Brewing Company and the Hygeian Ice Company, and is Secretary and attorney of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Power Company and Delaware River Improvement Company. He is now in the active practice of the law.

WILLIS P. BAINBRIDGE was born in Lawrenceville, New Jersey, in the year 1863. After receiving a good preliminary education at the John C. Green School, of his native place, he attended the College of New Jersey, at Princeton. In 1883 he came to Trenton and entered the office of Hugh H. Hannill, Esquire, to pursue the study of law. He continued his study until his admission to the bar as attorney, in 1887. Three years later he was admitted as counselor-at-law. He served as Clerk of Ewing township three successive years and was counsel for the same township in 1892 and 1895. Mr. Bainbridge has already achieved success in the practice of his profession, having built up a most satisfactory practice. He occupies a pleasant office in the Lincoln Building, corner of State and Broad streets.



WILLIS P. BAINBRIDGE.

CARROLL ROBBINS was born near Bloomsbury, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, on December 3d, 1858. He received his early educational training at a private school in his native town, conducted by his father, Sylvester Robbins. He afterward continued under his father's preceptorship for two or three years at Easton, Pennsylvania. In the fall of 1877, he entered Princeton, graduating with high honors with the Class of '81, of which he was mathematical fellow, and afterward took a post-graduate course of one year at Princeton in mathematics. In 1883, Mr. Robbins came to Trenton and began reading law with James Buchanan, Esquire, of 28 West State street, but a year later left Mr. Buchanan's office to accept a position as mathematical instructor at Princeton. In 1885, he entered the Columbia Law School, and after finishing his course there, he came to Trenton, where he was admitted to the bar, in November, 1886, and in 1889 was licensed as counselor-at-law. He has served two terms on the Board of Health of Trenton, and June 4th, 1895, he was appointed a member of the Commission of Public Instruction, and he is now serving on that honorable Board. Mr. Robbins was married October 12th, 1887, to Edna, daughter of Thomas K. Thompson, Esquire, of Urbana, Ohio.

LEVI TAYLOR HANNUM is a native of Trenton, having been born here in 1819. His earlier education was received at the State Model School. He afterward, however, entered Princeton College, and was a graduate from that institute of renown in the year 1870. Leaving college, he read law with the late A. G. Richey, and was admitted to the bar. He was made attorney in 1873 and obtained recognition as counselor in the year 1876. Mr. Hannum is one of the best lawyers of the city of Trenton, is well known and respected by all. He is a very modest and unassuming man, and attends strictly to his professional duties. He has never seen fit to enter the realm of wedlock. His home is at 231 East Hanover street.

The law firm of CROSSLEY & MONTGOMERY is composed of William J. Crossley and John A. Montgomery. William J. Crossley was born in Trenton, New Jersey, January 7th, 1866. He finished the entire course in the city's public schools, graduating from the Trenton High School in



WILLIAM J. CROSSLEY.

1883. Early developing a liking for the law, he entered the office of ex-Judge Buchanan. In 1889 he was admitted to the bar as an attorney. At the instigation of ex-Judge Buchanan, in 1890, he was appointed Superintendent of the Recorded Indebtedness Branch of the Census for the Second New Jersey Congressional District. For five successive terms he was appointed by Judge Woodruff to defend impecunious prisoners at the Mercer County Court. This gave Mr. Crossley the opportunity that he needed to make himself known throughout the city and county as an able criminal lawyer. He has also earned an enviable reputation as a political speaker. He has several times stumped his county and Congressional district in the interests of his preceptor and the party in general. He has been a member of the City and County Republican Executive Committees, and has been a delegate to important conventions of the past few years. Several times he has had the honor of making the nominating speech. The Sixth Ward Republican Association was formed largely through his efforts, and he was made its first

President. Mr. Crossley was elected Police Justice March 23d, 1891, for the short term, and in April re-elected for the period of three years. In 1886 he was married to Sallie S. Arndt, of Easton, Pa.

John A. Montgomery was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in July, 1865. He was prepared for college at a boarding-school at Tivoli-on-the-Hudson, and was graduated from Princeton College in the Class of '86. He immediately returned to Trenton and commenced the study of law with James Buchanan. In 1890 he was admitted as an attorney-at-law, and as counselor in 1891.

It was while studying law in James Buchanan's office that he became acquainted with Mr. Crossley, and in 1893 these two young men formed the partnership firm of Crossley & Montgomery. Their office is at No. 31 South Broad street, corner of Front street.

Mr. Montgomery is a Democrat in politics, and has several times served on the City Democratic Executive Committee. Judge Woodruff appointed him to defend impecunious prisoners at the Mercer County Court for three successive terms. By Chancellor McGill he was appointed receiver of the Barnegat Park Land Association. Mr. Montgomery is a member of the Nassau Club, of Princeton, and the Sons of the Revolution. He was married in 1891 to Helen Boudinot, daughter of Adjutant-General William S. Stryker.



JOHN A. MONTGOMERY.

BARRON B. HUTCHINSON was born at Allentown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, June 10th, 1860. Quite early in life Mr. Hutchinson developed a fondness for the law, and when he was about seventeen years of age he came to Trenton to study law with Holt & Brother. He was with them for a number of years and received a very thorough drill in his profession. In June, 1881,

he was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law, and as counselor in 1881. His reputation as a skillful and successful lawyer is very thoroughly established. For several years he has been a prominent member of the Board of Trade, was Vice President of that body in 1888 and 1889, and President during 1890-91. For two years he was Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of the city of Trenton. In 1891, he was elected to the Assembly from the First district and was re-elected in 1892, serving in the legislative sessions of 1892 and 1893. Mr. Hutchinson is an ardent Republican and served his party well. He was the Republican leader on the floor of the House in 1893, and fought most vigorously against the passage of the Race-track bills. He also did excellent service on the Committee on the Judiciary. In 1885, he married Sarah M. Hulme, of Ocean county, New Jersey. Three children have been born to them—Charles Percy, Lawrence Willis and Anna Hulme.

Mr. Hutchinson is still a young man, and from the success that he has achieved in his profession and in the political affairs of the city and county, he bids fair to reach a high place, for he has won the respect and confidence of his constituents by his integrity and fair dealing.

HERVEY C. SCUDDER is a native of Trenton and was born in 1868. He is a son of the late Uriel T. Scudder, a member of the firm of Titus & Scudder, who, for many years, carried on the dry goods business in Trenton. Since 1875, he has resided in Ewing township, on the homestead farm of his grandfather, the late Joseph B. Anderson. He acquired his education in the public schools of Ewing and Trenton. He was graduated from the Trenton High School in 1888, and at the commencement exercises of that year delivered the Latin Salutatory.

Hervey C. Scudder is a Republican. As a resident of Ewing township, he does not identify himself with the politics of this city, but at his home he is one of the active young men of the party. At present, he is a member of Ewing Township Board of Education, and is serving as Clerk of the Board. He studied law with ex-Judge William M. Lanning, with whom he is now associated in practice, and was admitted to the bar in 1892.



HERVEY C. SCUDDER.

LINTON SATTERTHWAIT was born near Columbus, Burlington county, New Jersey, January 19th, 1857. When ten years of age his father moved to a farm in Lawrence township, Mercer county, New Jersey, and while living there Linton came to Trenton every day and attended the State Model School. From there he went to the Trenton Academy, and, after spending several years in that institution, he took a thorough course at the Trenton Business College. Concluding that he would extend his education to a college course, he spent two years at Shortlidge's Academy, at Media, Pennsylvania, where he prepared for Yale College, which institution he entered in the fall of 1879, graduating therefrom with the Class of '83. After graduating, he returned to the academy at Media, where he taught one year. In 1885, he took up the study of law, registering as a student in the law office of ex-Judge Buchanan. In connection with his law studies he worked one year on the local staff of the Philadelphia "Record," which position he resigned when, in the February Term, 1887, he was admitted as an attorney-at-law. In his short career as a counselor, he has figured in many cases of importance.

Mr. Satterthwait was married on June 20th, 1893, to Miss Florence W. Hibbs, an estimable young lady of Germantown, Pennsylvania. One child—a daughter—has blessed the happy union. He has contributed many valuable articles to our American literature, most of which were of a political nature, contributing chiefly to the "American Journal of Politics," the "Yale Review" and the "State Gazette."

CHARLES EDWARD ROBERTS was born in England in the year 1861. His early education was procured at the public schools in his native country. After leaving school he was ticket agent on



CHARLES EDWARD ROBERTS.

one of the leading railroads of England. He came to America in 1884 and immediately located in Trenton, where he has ever since resided. He became an efficient stenographer and was engaged to teach the evening class at the Trenton High School, in which capacity he still serves. He entered as a law student in the office of Hon. George M. Robeson, and finished his course at the Harvard Law School. In 1893 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney-at-law. His office is located at the southwest corner of State and Broad streets.

EDWIN ROBERT WALKER was born in Rochester, New York, September 13th, 1862. Upon the death of his father, Dr. Walter Walker, of that place, in 1868, he was brought to Trenton and has lived here ever since. Trenton and vicinity have been the home of his maternal ancestors since 1678, he being a lineal descendant of the prominent and wealthy Quaker, Mahlon Stacy, who came from England in the ship "Shield" in that year, and, together with the other colonists, formed the settlement which is now the city of Burlington, New Jersey, and who afterward became the founder of the city of Trenton.

In 1878 Mr. Walker became a clerk in the office of the Court of Chancery and remained there until 1886, when he resigned to commence the practice of law, having studied for the profession under Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom. Mr. Walker was admitted to the bar at the June Term of the Supreme Court, 1886, as an attorney, and at the corresponding term three years later he was made a counselor. From the first he has been in active practice, and was counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Mercer in 1891-92, and was City Counsel of the city of Trenton in 1892-93. Mr. Walker is a member of the Democratic League, of which he was one of the organizers and at one time President. He is a member of the Berkeley Club, of which he was one of the organizers, and is also a member of the New Jersey Society Sons of the Revolution.

HON. ROBERT SPENCER WOODRUFF is a native of Newark, New Jersey. When about nine years of age he removed with his parents to Trenton, and this city has been his home ever since. Judge Woodruff was graduated from both the Model and the State Normal Schools, and shortly after graduating from the last-named institution he was called to New Brunswick as the Principal of Rutgers College Grammar School, and while thus engaged pursued his classical studies under Dr. Campbell, President of Rutgers College, and Prof. Reilly, Professor in Latin, and after passing examination the degree of A.B. was conferred upon him, and later the degree of A.M. He remained at New Brunswick as student and teacher for five years. He commenced the study of law with Hon. G. B. Adrain, of New Brunswick, and later finished in the office of Hon. Lewis Parker, of Trenton, New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law in 1868, and as counselor in 1876. Judge Woodruff soon rose to prominence in his profession, and has filled many positions of honor in this city and county. He also takes a very active part in the political life of the city.

Some of the more important public positions which he has filled are as follows, viz. : Member of Common Council and Chairman of the Finance Committee; Receiver of Taxes from 1871 to 1875; Member of the New Jersey State Legislature in 1875, serving on the Judiciary Committee with the present Chancellor McGill (during this session the last Constitutional Amendments were brought up and finally adopted); Member of the School Board of the city for about twelve years,

and President of that body during 1878 and 1879; Judge of the District Court from 1877 to 1888; Trustee of the New Jersey State School for Deaf-Mutes for five years. He is at present President of the Board of School Commissioners, and since 1890 has been Law Judge of Mercer county. His term as Judge of the Court of Common Pleas will expire in 1900. His law offices are on the first floor of No. 137 East State street, and his home is at No. 228 East Hanover street. Judge Woodruff is very well known and universally respected. He is prominent not only in his profession, but in everything that looks to the growth and progress of the city. He has always been interested in the welfare of Trenton, especially in the public schools. He has worked early and late for the more perfect development of the public school system in the city and has accomplished a great deal in that direction. Trenton has no more public-spirited citizen nor none of whom she is more justly proud than Judge Robert S. Woodruff.

The following is a complete list of the members of the bar of the State of New Jersey who were resident in the city of Trenton at the close of June Term of the Supreme Court, 1895—in all, one hundred and six:

Aitkin, James S.,	Admitted November Term, 1857.
Allinson, D. Cooper,	" February " 1863.
Anderson, Leroy H.,	" February " 1865.
Apgar, W. Holt,	" June " 1881.
Applegate, Harry Le Roy,	" February " 1895.
Backes, John H.,	" November " 1881.
Backes, J. William,	" June " 1893.
Backes, Peter,	" February " 1886.
Bainbridge, Willis P.,	" June " 1887.
Barton, Horatio N.,	" February " 1876.
Beasley, Chauncy H.,	" June " 1883.
Beasley, Mercer,	" September " 1838.
Biddle, Clarence S.,	" November " 1891.
Bird, John T.,	" November " 1855.
Buchanan, James,	" November " 1861.
Buchanan, James,	" June " 1883.
Cahill, James J.,	" February " 1891.
Cain, Gardner H.,	" November " 1885.
Clark, James F.,	" February " 1895.
Coleman, Rutherford,	" June " 1878.
Conard, John Lefferts,	" February " 1895.
Cook, Edward Grant,	" June " 1868.
Coward, Jacob M.,	" June " 1890.
Creveling, Wesley,	" November " 1865.
Crossley, William J.,	" June " 1889.
Crouch, John M.,	" November " 1890.
Dawes, Aaron V.,	" November " 1888.
Dayton, William L.,	" June " 1866.
Dickinson, S. Meredith,	" June " 1863.
Dippolt, James L. (not practicing),	" November " 1849.
Evans, Edward W., Sr.,	" June " 1863.
Fischer, Joseph,	" February " 1880.
Force, James M.,	" February " 1880.
Gnichtel, Frederick W.,	" June " 1893.
Grant, Israel B.,	" February " 1892.
Green, Charles E.,	" June " 1863.
Green, Edward T.,	" November " 1858.
Green, Elmer E.,	" June " 1873.
Green, Henry W.,	" November " 1891.
Grosvenor, George S.,	" June " 1875.

Gummere, Charles E.,	Admitted	February	Term, 1891.
Gummere, William S.,	"	June	" 1873.
Hamill, Hugh H.,	"	February	" 1877.
Hamilton, Morris R.,	"	September	" 1842.
Hannum, Levi T.,	"	June	" 1871.
Holt, William,	"	June	" 1868.
Holt, Woodbury D.,	"	November	" 1863.
Howell, John G.,	"	November	" 1876.
Howell, Lambert L.,	"	June	" 1872.
Hunt, Joseph Ely,	"	February	" 1886.
Hutchinson, Barton B.,	"	June	" 1881.
Hutchinson, Symmes B.,	"	February	" 1879.
Jamieson, William M.,	"	June	" 1890.
Johnson, William Y.,	"	June	" 1868.
Jones, Asa,	"	November	" 1876.
Katzenbach, Frank S., Jr.,	"	November	" 1892.
Lanning, William M.,	"	November	" 1880.
Lee, Francis B.,	"	June	" 1893.
Little, Henry S.,	"	April	" 1848.
Loos, Nevin J.,	"	November	" 1894.
Lowthorp, Francis C.,	"	June	" 1875.
Macpherson, George W.,	"	November	" 1878.
Maple, Theodore C.,	"	February	" 1873.
McMichael, William P., Jr.,	"	June	" 1879.
Montgomery, John A.,	"	June	" 1891.
Morrell, Henry H.,	"	February	" 1894.
Murphy, Edward H.,	"	February	" 1879.
Naar, Samuel G.,	"	June	" 1880.
Oliphant, Samuel D.,	"	November	" 1867.
Oliphant, Samuel D., Jr.,	"	November	" 1887.
Packer, Gouverneur V.,	"	June	" 1893.
Parker, Lewis,	"	June	" 1861.
Perrine, Lewis,	"	June	" 1883.
Petty, Nelson L.,	"	June	" 1894.
Phillips, Henry D.,	"	February	" 1883.
Reed, Alfred,	"	June	" 1861.
Reilstab, John,	"	November	" 1882.
Richey, Isaac F.,	"	June	" 1875.
Robbins, Carroll,	"	November	" 1886.
Roberts, Charles E.,	"	November	" 1893.
Robeson, George M.,	"	July	" 1850.
Rue, A. Judson,	"	November	" 1879.
Rusling, James F.,	"	June	" 1859.
Sanford, William A.,	"	February	" 1892.
Satterthwait, Linton,	"	February	" 1887.
Scott, Lewis W.,	"	November	" 1871.
Seudder, George D.,	"	June	" 1879.
Seudder, Hervey C.,	"	November	" 1892.
Stockton, Bayard,	"	February	" 1878.
Stockton, John P.,	"	April	" 1847.
Stockton, Robert F.,	"	November	" 1854.
Sykes, John,	"	November	" 1887.
Temple, John T.,	"	June	" 1868.
Tunison, Harmon P.,	"	June	" 1894.
Van Cleef, John T.,	"	June	" 1872.

Van Syckel, Bennet,	Admitted April	Term, 1851.
Van Syckel, William S.,	" June	" 1883.
Vroom, Garret D. W.,	" June	" 1865.
Walker, Edwin Robert,	" June	" 1886.
Walker, Samuel,	" November	" 1883.
Watson, Walton M.,	" June	" 1893.
Welling, Charles Leroy,	" February	" 1876.
Wilson, Frank W.,	" February	" 1893.
Wood, Ira W.,	" June	" 1880.
Wood, Isaac T.,	" February	" 1881.
Woodruff, Robert S.,	" June	" 1868.

There are in the city the following law firms : Barton & Dawes (Horatio N. Barton and Aaron V. Dawes), Buchanan & Rellstab (ex-Congressman James Buchanan and John Rellstab), Crossley & Montgomery (William J. Crossley and John A. Montgomery), Barker Gummere & Sons (William S. Gummere, Charles E. Gummere and Samuel R. Gummere), Stockton & Johnson (John P. Stockton and William Y. Johnson), Lowthorp & Oliphant (Francis C. Lowthorp and Samuel D. Oliphant, Jr.), Holt & Wilson (Woodbury D. Holt and Frank W. Wilson), Applegate & Coward (Harry Le Roy Applegate and Jacob M. Coward), Holt & Grant (William Holt and Israel B. Grant), Howell & Brother (J. G. and L. L. Howell).

Of the Justices of the Supreme Court resident in Trenton, are Chief Justice Mercer Beasley, Associate Justice Bennet Van Syckel and Associate Justice William S. Gummere. Of the Court of Chancery, Vice Chancellor John T. Bird and Vice Chancellor Alfred Reed reside in Trenton. The Chancery Reporter, S. Meredith Dickinson, and the Law Reporter, Garret D. W. Vroom, are residents of Trenton. The State Librarian, Morris R. Hamilton, is also a Trentonian, as are District Court Judge Chauncey H. Beasley and Law Judge of Mercer County Robert S. Woodruff. United States District Court Judge Edward T. Green has his home in Trenton.

Although various law students' organizations have come into existence in this city, the latest and most successful attempt was recently made by Mr. D. Everett Van Dright, assisted by Messrs. Joseph P. Hickey and John W. Zisgen. A notice for temporary organization was published, at which meeting Mr. Van Dright presided. On May 4th, 1895, permanent organization was effected by the election of the following officers : President, Anthony S. Brennan ; Vice President, James Kelly ; Secretary and Treasurer, John W. Zisgen ; Quizz Master, Frederick Hulme. The objects for which the association was organized are four—Moot Court, Law Lectures, Quizz Class and Debates. Meetings are held weekly, on Saturday afternoons, in the Council Chamber of the City Hall. The number of members on the list is twenty-nine.



CHAPTER XXVI.

PHYSICIANS IN TRENTON.

EARLY DAYS OF PRACTICE—THE WESLEYAN DOCTRINE OF "PRIMITIVE PHYSIC"—DISTINGUISHED DISCIPLES OF ESCULAPIUS AND THE PRESENT GENERATION.



THE HISTORY of early medical practice in Trenton is largely a repetition of the record of every growing colonial town. Quacks and charlatans preyed upon an ignorant public, leaving in their path wrecked constitutions and even bodily injuries. Indeed, so great did this evil become that in 1766 the New Jersey Medical Society was formed, the constitution of which organization was signed by fourteen of the most respectable of the physicians of the eastern portion of the Colony. Through the influences of this Society, the "Act to regulate the practice of physick and surgery" was passed in 1772, which prohibited anyone from exercising the "healing art" except the applicant be first examined before two Justices of the Supreme Court and an examiner whom they might select. Various other statutes were passed during the century succeeding 1766, all of which tended to restrict the operations of quacks, to aid the State Society and to place the practice of medicine upon a catholic yet conservative basis. Within recent years, particularly in 1894 and 1895, the Legislature has passed acts which are of the greatest importance to the profession, more especially relating to questions of a hygienic character.

A curious phase of the early practice of medicine in Trenton is to be found in a little book, entitled "Primitive Physic or an Easy and Natural Method of Curing Most Diseases." This was the sixteenth edition, printed in 1788 by Quequelle & Wilson, and was written by John Wesley, the founder of Methodism, in London. The date of the preface is June 11th, 1747. The remedies are all of a vegetable nature, and are very quaint and interesting. Regarding children, it is advised that they should not touch spirituous or fermented liquor before they are *two years* old. For consumption, the patient is advised every morning to cut up a little turf of fresh earth, and lying down breathe in the hole for a quarter of an hour. The iliac passion, a violent kind of cramp, could be cured by holding a live puppy constantly on the belly. For lunacy, it is recommended that the boiled juice of ground ivy and sweet oil and white wine be made into an ointment. "Chafe it in warm (water) every other day for three weeks." This generally cures melancholy. The author recommends cold bathing and the use of electricity. These, with other simple remedies, show that Mr. Wesley, in his English and American societies, had gathered together plain people of but little education. Physicians were often unobtainable even in towns the size of Trenton, and this little book was of great benefit, inasmuch as most of the remedies grew in the yards or gardens of nearly every reader.

Of physicians immediately associated with Trenton and vicinity during Revolutionary times, the name of Colonel John Beatty is most prominent. After residing in Princeton, where he rendered patriotic service, he later served as delegate to Congress, 1783 and 1793, and as Speaker of the Assembly. In 1795 he was elected Secretary of State, removed to Trenton, settled on the banks of the Delaware, and was President of both the Trenton Bridge and the Trenton Banking Company.



JOHN WOOLVERTON, A.M., M.D.

Of the early physicians of Trenton, none was more highly esteemed than Nicholas Jacques Emanuel de Belleville, who was born at Metz, France, in 1753. He studied medicine under his father, passed seven years in the schools and hospitals of Paris and came to Trenton as a fellow *voyageur* with Count Pulaski. General Philemon Dickinson states that the vessel in which he sailed was a sloop-of-war, mounting fourteen guns, with a crew of 105 men. She had on board about 1,600 stand of arms for the American troops. On the twenty-second of July, 1777, they arrived in Massachusetts, and the first town he entered was Salem, where he staid some days and afterwards went to Boston. Dr. de Belleville attended the Count, in the capacity of surgeon, in the different parts of the country to which he went for the purpose of recruiting a legion, which the Count was authorized to raise by the Provincial Congress. Pulaski remained some time at Trenton for that purpose, where Belleville became acquainted with Dr. Bryant, a physician of eminence, who took a fancy to him, treated him kindly, and endeavored to persuade him to give up the army and settle in Trenton, offering to do all in his power to introduce him into practice. This he did in the fall of 1778. In his professional life he was naturally the friend of his countryman, Joseph Bonaparte, Count de Survillers, the exiled King of Spain, who then resided at Bordentown. To the influence of Dr. de Belleville, the credit must be given of being the founder of the medical profession in the city of Trenton.

Dr. James Beakes Coleman was a student of medicine under Dr. de Belleville, and graduated from Yale College in 1829. In 1837 Dr. Coleman, who had practiced in Philadelphia and in Burlington county, removed to Trenton, where he became eminent in the field of surgery. He was essentially a myriad-minded man, equally at home upon the lecture platform, in the chemical laboratory, or with mahl-stick and brush. He also contributed extensively to the local and State press. In official life, he was for a while President of the State Medical Society and of the Board of Health, was one of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum and deeply interested in philanthropic measures. Dr. Coleman died about twenty years since.

Dr. James Clark, son of Dr. Israel Clark, of Clarksville, which spot was settled by the family in 1695, was an eminent practitioner of this city. Dr. James Clark's wife was Mary, daughter of Dr. Nicholas de Belleville.

Dr. John McKelway was a contemporary of Dr. Coleman, the professional careers of both being terminated at about the same period. Dr. McKelway was of the so-called "old school," and one who was very punctilious as to the ethics of his profession, which he dearly loved.

Dr. John L. Taylor was a native of Monmouth county, and after graduating at the Medical University of New York City, acquired a large practice in Trenton. He died, highly respected, March 2d, 1879.

The recent departure of Dr. William W. L. Phillips from this city to become Surgeon at the National Home at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, removes a particularly prominent citizen. With a record of a most distinguished character, as Surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, as City Physician and as Physician at the New Jersey State Prison, Dr. Phillips did not confine his talents to these branches of the public service, but gave his time and attention to vital municipal matters. He was one of the organizers of the Board of Trade, was an active factor in the park agitation, did more than any one citizen to secure the present sewerage system, and was at the head of the early movement leading to the establishment of Mercer Hospital.

For nearly forty years one of the most prominent physicians in Trenton was Dr. John Woolverton, A.M., M.D. He was born near Stockton, New Jersey, October 27th, 1825, and his early life was spent on his father's farm, in Hunterdon county. At the age of seventeen he entered Lafayette College, at Easton, Pennsylvania. Immediately after leaving college, he entered as a student the office of Dr. Foulke, at New Hope, Pennsylvania. In 1847 he matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and receiving his degree of M.D. in 1849, he opened an office in Trenton, and continued in the active practice of his profession until the day of his death—September 14th, 1888. At the time of his decease Dr. Woolverton was the oldest member of the District Medical Society, and the oldest practitioner of medicine in continuous service in Mercer county. In the columns of the "Medical Society of New Jersey Transactions for 1889," one of his brother practitioners has been pleased to say of him: "He always maintained an honorable position toward his professional brethren, was one of the most generous of competitors, and was eminently the friend of the young practitioner."

His death was regarded by his associates, not only as a public loss but as the loss of a personal friend as well. Although he conducted a very extensive practice he repeatedly held positions of trust and honor, and found time to discharge his official duties to the entire satisfaction of the people. In 1868, he was elected to the State Senate, where he served one term, positively refusing a second nomination. He was a member of Common Council, and in 1886 was elected Mayor of the city. For several years he was Director of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and at the time of his death was President of the Board of Health. He was also President of the Board of School Trustees. Dr. Woolverton was Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief of St. Francis Hospital from the time it was started until his death. He was a member of the State Medical Society, and was President of the Society in 1862. For many years he was one of the most prominent as well as one of the most zealous members of the Masonic fraternity in the State, attaining the Thirty-third Degree, and filling the highest positions in the gift of that organization. Dr. Woolverton was married to Emma Copper Van Cleve, daughter of one of Trenton's most respected citizens. Within a few years his wife died, leaving one son, Edwin V. C.

The Mercer County Medical Society was formed in the year 1848, and has since had an active existence. A local society of the homeopathic physicians is also increasing in membership, this school of practice having been introduced into Mercer county by Dr. Joseph C. Boardman in April, 1845.

Trenton has been most fortunate in having secured as resident physicians, gentlemen who by reason of superior skill in their chosen profession have kept the general health of the public up to a high average. We give herewith brief sketches of the leading physicians and surgeons of Trenton—men who have been prominently identified with the best interests of the city.

WILLIAM S. LALOR, M.D., was born April 16th, 1818, in Hamilton township, Mercer county, New Jersey, on the Lalor homestead, which has been in possession of the family since 1750. He was educated at the Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School, and was graduated from Princeton College with the Class of '69. He then entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. John Woolverton. In 1872 he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M.D. He then opened an office in Trenton, and has continued in the active practice of his profession here ever since. He has been eminently successful as a physician and surgeon, and has established a very large and lucrative practice. He is a man of unbounded energy and a high degree of physical endurance. He is a member of the State Medical Society and the Mercer County Medical Society, having been President of the latter body during 1882. He served as City Physician for four years, was a member of the Board of School Trustees for three years, and was Superintendent of Public Instruction during 1876 and 1877. He also served as a member of the Board of Health for seven years. For four years, under President Cleveland's administration, Dr. Lalor was Examining Pension Surgeon. He was County Physician for six years and faithfully attended to his duties. He is now Physician at the Deaf-Mute School, having acted in that capacity for three years. Dr. Lalor was married in 1873 to Annie E., daughter of Henry Grambo, of Philadelphia. She died in 1877, having had two children, both of whom are also deceased. On October 5th, 1880, Dr. Lalor married Emilie V., daughter of Charles W. Mixsell, of Easton, Pennsylvania. He has a very handsome brownstone residence and office at 129 North Warren street.

CHARLES POTTS BRITTON, M.D., was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1845. In 1873, he received the degree of M.D. upon the completion of a full medical course in the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced in Trenton until 1876, and during three years of his general practice here he was one of the Physicians of St. Francis Hospital. In 1876, he was appointed Physician to the New Jersey State Asylum for the Insane, and he was connected with that institution for six years. In 1882, he purchased the drug business established by Dr. James about fifty years ago, and in 1891 he moved into the handsomely-equipped Masonic Temple Pharmacy, corner of State and North Warren streets. In 1882, he was married to Katherine G., daughter of Dr. John Kirby, who has been for many years one of the Resident Physicians at the Asylum. One son and three daughters are the fruits of this marriage. Dr. Britton is a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society and the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Society. He has for years been a member of the Trenton Board of Health. He resides handsomely at No. 126 West State street.



WILLIAM S. LATOR, M.D.

WILLIAM H. G. GRIFFITH, M.D., was born in Woodstock, New Brunswick, Dominion of Canada, August 3d, 1833. He studied medicine with Dr. Toothaker, of Philadelphia, and during the Civil war was Assistant Surgeon at Church Hospital, Tennessee. He afterward volunteered with the Tenth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteers. After the war was over he entered Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia, from whence he was graduated in 1872. He practiced at Halmesville, Pennsylvania, from 1872 to 1884, when he came to Trenton. He was one of the originators of the City Hospital, and has been on the Medical and Surgical Staff of this hospital since its opening. In 1872 Dr. Griffith was married to Miss Heyl, daughter of Dr. Heyl, a prominent physician of Philadelphia. They have two children, Anna and George.

HENRY M. WEEKS, M.D., was born in Irvington, a suburb of Newark, New Jersey, October 26th, 1850. He attended the public schools of Newark until the age of thirteen, when he started out to fight the battles of life alone. He went to New York City and engaged in mercantile pursuits, continuing his education under private tutors, and, at the age of seventeen, began the study of medicine, still continuing to hold a clerical position as a means of support. His tutors were men who encouraged him in his advancement, and through his great energy and hard study, in 1873, he was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of New York, having taken in addition to the regular course a special course in surgery. After his graduation he engaged in the practice of his profession with Dr. William A. Smith, at that time one of the most prominent physicians of Newark. He was elected one of the Attending Physicians to the Old Ladies' Home, and also an Attending Physician at the Newark City Dispensary, and while serving in this capacity he performed many intricate surgical operations on the patients who visited the dispensary, attracting much public attention. During the time he practiced in Newark he did a great deal of surgical work in connection with prominent gynecologists of New York City, and by their teaching and aid he became a thorough master of the gynecological branch of surgery so far as it was then developed, and he has been a diligent student of later discoveries and experiments since that time. He fully expected



HENRY M. WEEKS.

to devote himself entirely to surgery, especially gynecological surgery, but in 1875 his health broke down, so that he was obliged to remove to Southern California. In 1877 he settled in Fallsington, Pennsylvania, where he could still have the benefit of country air. In 1881 he had so far recovered his health that he felt warranted in going back to city practice, and so far as possible to the practice of his specialty. He then came to Trenton, where his ability soon became recognized, placing him among the leading surgeons of the city. Dr. Weeks is the pioneer gynecologist of Trenton. In September, 1886, he opened a private hospital on Prospect street, for the treatment of women's diseases, &c., and subsequently removed to more commodious quarters on Rutherford avenue. At this hospital he performed the first successful abdominal surgery in this part of the State. Several years ago he took a very active part in the establishment of the Trenton City Dispensary, which was opened in a building upon the site now occupied by the Masonic Temple. As a result of this dispensary idea, the Mercer Hospital was erected. Dr. Weeks is one of the surgeons of this hospital. He is a member of the Philadelphia Obstetrical Society and the Philadelphia Neurological Society, and is an ex-President of the Mercer County District Medical Society.

He is Chairman of the Board of Medical Examiners of the Prudential Life Insurance Company for the Trenton District, and is Medical Examiner for several other life insurance companies. In May, 1873, Dr. Weeks was married to Mary M., daughter of David D. Fairchild, a wealthy citizen of Newark. Seven children have been born to them, six of whom are living, one having died in infancy. David E., the eldest, is pursuing the study of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. The other children, two boys and three girls, are attending school in this city. The family reside at 184 West State street, and attend the Trinity Episcopal Church. Dr. Weeks has always possessed an independent spirit, and from early manhood relied solely upon his own exertions for existence and advancement. He has fought gallantly with the vicissitudes of life, and the high standing which he now enjoys in the medical profession is the result of his own relentless toil and indefatigable efforts. He occupies a suite of offices at 15 West State street.

RICHARD RUNYAN ROGERS, SR., M.D., was born in West Windsor township, Mercer county, N. J., September 15th, 1823, and is a son of Ezekiel and Mary Runyan Rogers. He was reared on his father's farm and received much of his education in the district school during the winter months. For



RICHARD R. ROGERS, SR.

several years he did clerical work in a country store, during which period he was also School Superintendent and Justice of the Peace. In 1852, he was elected Surrogate of Mercer county for five years, and the following term was re-elected to the same office. During the latter term he pursued the study of medicine, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the spring of 1862. He was then appointed by President Lincoln the Examining Surgeon for the Second Congressional District of New Jersey, filling the duties of that position until the close of the war. Immediately after receiving his degree, he entered upon the practice of his profession in Trenton, where he has since continued. He served one term in the State Legislature, and has been a member of the Common Council. He is a member of the Mercer County District Medical Society, and on various occasions has been a delegate to the State Medical Society. For about twenty years he has been Acting and Consulting Physician and Surgeon at St. Francis Hospital. In the year 1844 he was married to Mary A. Hutchinson, of Mercer county, New Jersey. Four children have been born to them, three daughters and a son, one daughter being deceased. Since 1853, he has been a member

of the Third Presbyterian Church, and ten years prior to that time, he held membership with the Hamilton Square Presbyterian Church. He resides at No. 110 East Hanover street, where he also retains his office.

WILLIAM ELMER, M.D., was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, December 14th, 1840. He was graduated from the West Jersey Academy and later from the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, with the Class of '61. He then matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated in 1861. Immediately after receiving his degree he located in his native town and commenced the practice of his profession. He remained there until 1869, when he came to Trenton and has been practicing here continuously ever since. He is one of the most gentlemanly of men—one whom it is a pleasure to meet, socially or professionally. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church and holds the position of Elder. For a number of years he was Superintendent of

the Sabbath-school in connection with that church. He attended the first meeting of the State Board of Health and was one of its organizers. He was at one time President, and is now Treasurer of the Mercer County Medical Society. For twenty-one years he was Corresponding Secretary of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and is at the present time President of that society. He is also a member of the American Medical Association and the American Academy of Medicine. He was married in 1869 to Alice Gray, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, who died in 1888, leaving four children—William, Walter Gray, Arthur Read and Alice Gray. William and Walter Gray are graduates of Princeton College; the former is now consulting electrical engineer to the Trenton Iron Company in the new system of electric towage on the Erie canal, while the latter has chosen his father's profession and is pursuing a medical course at the University of Pennsylvania. Arthur Read is a Sophomore in Princeton College. Dr. Elmer has a handsome residence at No. 46 West State street, with communicating offices and waiting-rooms adjoining at No. 44 West State street. The Elmer family is known in South Jersey as a family of physicians. Four generations ago Jonathan Elmer practiced medicine in Bridgeton, then his son William, and afterward his grandson William, and now his great-grandson William, the subject of this sketch, succeeded each other as practicing physicians.

WILLIAM A. CLARK, JR., M.D., was born in Trenton on the twenty-sixth of April, 1857. Dr. Clark's father is William Alexander Clark, for forty years Receiving Teller of the Trenton Bank. His mother is Lucretia Reeder, of Philadelphia, both being of Revolutionary stock. Dr. Clark, after a preliminary education at the Trenton Academy, entered the office of Dr. John Woolverton. After remaining one year, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated March 15th, 1879. He then began practice in Trenton, where he has since remained. Dr. Clark was appointed City Physician in April, 1879, which office he held two years. Upon the sixth of October, 1887, he married Carrie A., daughter of the Rev. John S. Beegle, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at one time stationed in Trenton. The Rev. Mr. Beegle married Letitia Totten, of that Staten Island family of Revolutionary patriots which gave their name to Tottenville. Dr. Clark is a Republican, but does not take an active interest in politics. He is Visiting Physician to Mercer Hospital, and is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society. William Clark, great-grandfather of Dr. Clark, was the last survivor of the Sugar-house prisoners, so well remembered in the Revolutionary history of New York City.



WILLIAM A. CLARK, JR.

HORACE G. WETHERILL, M.D., was born at Lambertville, New Jersey, December 16th, 1856. After reading medicine under his father, Dr. William Wetherill, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated therefrom in the spring of 1878. Returning to Lambertville, he associated himself with his father until 1882. In that year, he became a member of the staff at the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, where he remained until 1884, at which time he located in Trenton, where he has been ever since, with the exception of one year spent on the Pacific coast for the benefit of his health. Dr. Wetherill is a member of the Mercer County District Medical Society, and was President of that body for one year. On a number of occasions he has served as delegate to the State Society, before which he has read several interesting papers. He is also a

member of the Mercer County Natural History Society and the State Sanitary Association. He is one of the staff of St. Francis Hospital, and is in charge of the department for diseases of women. He has contributed a number of carefully-prepared articles on surgical matters to medical magazines throughout the United States. These articles have demonstrated him to be a student, and one thoroughly familiar with his subject. On October 29th, 1885, Dr. Wetherill married Nellie A. Orr, of Trenton. He resides at No. 218 East State street, where he also retains his office.

JOSEPH P. TURNER, M.D., was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, July 6th, 1823. He attended courses at the University of Pennsylvania and the Jefferson Medical College, from which he holds his diploma, and also was a student at the Long Island College and Hospital of New York. In



JOSEPH P. TURNER.

these well-known institutions he received a thorough education in medicine, and afterward became one of the most successful and most prominent throat and lung specialists in this part of the country. By repeated experiments, Dr. Turner found a method of chemically treating tar so that it would thoroughly mix with water. This remedy is one of the best known for coughs and colds, and all forms of throat or lung trouble. He has also a very enviable reputation as a specialist in the treatment of cancers. Now, partially retired from active practice, he still treats those who care to consult him at his home office, No. 1150 Lambertson street. For years Dr. Turner lived on the Joseph Bonaparte property, on the banks of the Delaware, known as Pine Grove. This has lately been sold to the River-view Cemetery Association. He was City Physician of Trenton for four years, and a member of Common Council for six years, during which time he was Chairman of the Police and Fire Committees. During the Civil war Dr. Turner served as Surgeon in the First New Jersey Cavalry, and for a part of the time

of his service he was Surgeon-in-Chief at the city of Washington. Upon December 3d, 1845, Dr. Turner married Mathilda M. Parrott.

WILLIAM G. McCULLOUGH, M.D., was born at Minersville, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, September 30th, 1851. He received his preliminary education at the Pennsylvania Military Academy, West Chester, Pennsylvania. Having decided upon medicine as the profession he desired to follow, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, whence he was graduated in 1878. Dr. McCullough is a typical self-made man, of humble origin. His father, Rev. J. P. McCullough, D.D., was a member of the Philadelphia Methodist Episcopal Conference, but, as is usual with clergymen's families, they were, in the early days of Methodism, blessed with little of this world's goods, and the children, although given a good education, were obliged to depend largely upon their own resources to make their way in the world. In this case Dr. McCullough followed the usual course, and started out with no capital save his educational store of knowledge and plenty of push and enterprise. After about three years' practice in a country village he came to Trenton, locating here in the fall of 1881. He speedily won the confidence of the people, and in consequence a large and valuable practice is now at his command. He is a member of the Faculty and Lecturer at the City Hospital Training School, member of the New Jersey State Medical and West Jersey Medical Societies, Trenton Homoeopathic Society, and is one of the staff of the Trenton City Hospital. He is also prominently identified with numerous benevolent and secret organizations here and elsewhere. On January 2d, 1871, he was married to Frances Day, daughter of John Hodgson, late editor of the "Jeffersonian," West Chester, Pennsylvania. Seven children were born to them, but only two survive—Dr. John H., who is practicing medicine in Trenton, and Florence. Dr. McCullough resides handsomely at 213 Perry street, where he also retains his office.



WILLIAM W. WYCKOFF, M.D.

WILLIAM W. WYCKOFF, M.D., was born in Mercer county in 1837. After a common-school education he graduated in 1863 from the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, and from the Philadelphia University in 1867. For two years he practiced in Princeton, and in 1869 came to Trenton. He was married February 22d, 1868, to Euphemia M. P. Snook, of New Hope, Pennsylvania, who died January 10th, 1884. On April 19th, 1885, he was married to Mary E. Van Lieu, *née* Baldwin, of Pennington, New Jersey. Dr. Wyckoff is a liberal, independent, progressive physician, and is not wedded to any school or system. The Wyckoff family came to Long Island and thence to Hopewell. James Wyckoff and Dennis Hageman, great-grandfathers of Dr. Wyckoff, were present at the battle of Princeton. A maternal ancestor, Jacob Williamson, was also one of the patriots of Valley Forge, whose son was in the War of 1812.

WILLIAM RICE, M.D., was born in Solebury township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1837. He received his rudimentary education at the Hughsean School, in Buckingham township. Later, he attended the Friends' High School, Philadelphia, finishing a classical course at the age of eighteen. He next took a thorough medical course at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with high honors in the spring of 1860. He negotiated with Dr. Rosenburger, of Frenchtown, New Jersey, for the purchase of his residence and practice. Dr. Rice removed to Frenchtown, January 1st, 1862, and remained there in active practice exactly nine years. In political life, he was one of the incorporators of the borough of Frenchtown, and served two consecutive terms as Mayor. On January 1st, 1871, he removed to this city, and acquired the good will and residence of Dr. Woolverton. He has been unusually successful in Trenton, and has contributed largely to local charities. He was a member of the Board of School Trustees during three terms, and was appointed City Physician for two terms. In 1879, he was elected Mayor, on the Democratic ticket. The satisfactory manner in which he conducted the public affairs was the cause of his being re-elected. After the expiration of his last term, he withdrew entirely from politics, to meet a constant demand for his professional services. He retains his office at his handsomely-appointed residence, Nos. 565 and 567 South Warren street.



WILLIAM RICE.

ANTHONY H. WORTHINGTON, M.D., was born in Buckingham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, February 3d, 1837. His ancestors were among the first settlers of the county. He obtained his education at the Hughsean Academy and Millersville Pennsylvania Normal School. While engaged in teaching school in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. David James, of Philadelphia, and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, March, 1860. He located at Richboro, in his native county, April, 1860, where he practiced till January, 1867, when he removed to Trenton, where he has since been in the continuous practice of his profession. He was married in September, 1862, to Josephine, daughter of Henry K. Ramsey, of Richborough, Pennsylvania, and has one son, Henry B. Worthington, M.D., who graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1886, and who is associated with him in practice at No. 110 West State street. In 1890, Dr. Worthington was appointed a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners of New Jersey, and was elected Treasurer of the Board, and serves as the examiner on Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence, Homoeopathic Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

FRANK V. CASTWELL, M.D., was born in Trenton, New Jersey, February 27th, 1862. His Celtic ancestors came hither many decades ago, his father having the honor of being the first Catholic



FRANK V. CASTWELL.

school teacher in Trenton. After receiving his rudimentary education at St. John's School, of this city, he entered St. Vincent College. From there he went to St. Charles College, Howard county, Maryland, where his classical education was finished. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in medicine from that institution in 1884. Being appointed Resident Physician of St. Mary's Hospital, Philadelphia, he served in that capacity one year, when he came to Trenton and has remained here since. He is a patient student, a careful, exhaustive reader, and in addition to these qualifications he possesses peculiar natural talents, a quick insight, accurate judgment and trained skill. He is a member of the Board of Health, and was appointed Pension Examining Surgeon during President Cleveland's first administration. He also served three years in the City Council, being elected in 1891 from the Fifth ward, and was for a number of years Consulting Physician to the New Jersey State Prison. He is at present County Physician of Mercer. He is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society, of which he has been President, and has been one of

the Surgeons at St. Francis Hospital for the past eight years. He is Surgeon to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Trenton. In 1886 he was married to Alice Burns, of Philadelphia. His office is located at 229 Perry street.

JAMES R. COOPER, M.D., was born at Richboro, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 4th, 1863. He received a careful education at the Friends' School, near Jenkintown, after which he completed his education at Eastburn's Philadelphia Select School. He then took a course at Peirce's Business College of that city, and in 1882 entered the Jefferson Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1885, and in 1886 graduated from Hahnemann Medical College. After completing his medical studies he located in Trenton, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession. On June 4th, 1887, Dr. Cooper married Virginia R. Van Horn, of Yardley, Pennsylvania. He resides at 223 East State street, where he also retains his office. Dr. Cooper is a modest, unassuming man, and impresses one as being more of a student than a man of the world.



JAMES R. COOPER.

JOSEPH MARIN WELLS, M.D., was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 21st, 1857. He is a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and has practiced medicine since 1878. In February, 1886, he was appointed Medical Examiner for the Relief Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, his duty being to examine all the applicants for membership in that department and also all members reported sick. He treats only emergency cases. The district comprises over two hundred miles of road and it keeps him busy. In 1887 he married Evelyn Gove, of Trenton, and has one child, Jeanette M. Dr. Wells has a beautiful and picturesque home on Edgewood avenue. His office is at the Relief Department building, on South Clinton avenue.



EUGENE B. WITTE, M.D., O.E.T.A.C.H.

EUGENE B. WITTE, M.D., OET.A.Ch., was born at Belvidere, Warren county, New Jersey. He comes of intellectual German stock. The national archives in Berlin contain the history of the family, dating six hundred years. His grandfather, William L. Witte, was the first representative in this country. In his early life Dr. Witte was at one time foreman of a large printing office. He was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, receiving his degree in 1886. In May of that year he came to Trenton, and while actively engaged in the practice of his profession here he pursued a special course of study on the diseases of the eye and ear at the New York Ophthalmic College and Hospital. Thence he received, in 1888, the degree of Oet.A.Ch. He makes a specialty of the treatment of diseases of the eye and ear, but not to the exclusion of general practice. He is thoroughly devoted to his profession, and finds his chief enjoyment in the most difficult surgical operations. Since locating in Trenton he has devoted a large portion of his time to special practice in gynecology and abdominal surgery. He has performed many of the most delicate operations known in the realm of surgery. Dr. Witte's standing is such that he was elected to the Chair of Gynecology in the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, but he declined. As one of the incorporators of the City Hospital he has, since its dedication in 1889, been the Superintendent and Surgeon-in-Chief. In connection with the hospital, Dr. Witte established a Training School for Nurses, and was the author of the degree Medical and Surgical Nurse. He has for years been active in every movement calculated to thoroughly train the professional nurse. Recently he has secured the passage of a bill, of which he is the author, through the New Jersey Legislature which gives the right to training schools for nurses to confer upon graduates the above degree, leading the world in this matter. Dr. Witte is a member of the Knights of the Golden Eagle and of the New Jersey State Homeopathic Medical Society. He resides at No. 425 East State street, where he moved in 1890.

JOSEPH H. SATTERTHWAITE, M.D., was born at Oxford Valley, Pennsylvania, in 1858. He attended first the public school of his native county, but his education was further advanced by an attendance at Westtown Boarding School and Philadelphia Select School. He pursued a course in homoeopathy at the Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, and was graduated in 1883. Immediately upon leaving college, he commenced the practice of his profession in the city of Trenton. Dr. Satterthwaite brings to his practice a well-trained business mind and a perfect self-reliance. He secured funds necessary for his education by purchasing small tracts of timber in Bucks county, which were cleared and sold. In 1884, he married Elizabeth B. Simpson, of Fallsington, Pennsylvania. His office is at 139 South Stockton street.



JOSEPH H. SATTERTHWAITE.

CHARLES J. CRAYTHORN, M.D., was born in Beverly, New Jersey, December 31st, 1857. He passed his examination before the Board of Pharmacy in 1878, and then took the course of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, graduating in 1885. He then saw a wider field of usefulness in the field of medicine, and taking the regular medical course in the University of Pennsylvania, he was graduated therefrom in 1891. He located in this city, at No. 202 Spring street. Dr. Craythorn has in him a deep love for his profession. He is widely read in science as related to the human body. Dr. Craythorn was married June 7th, 1882, to Miss Ida V. Adams, of Edgewater Park. They have one daughter, Ida V.

HORACE G. NORTON, M.D., was born in Hightstown, New Jersey, March 4th, 1858. Several of his ancestors served as officers in the American Revolution and were loyal supporters of the Continental army. He was educated at the Pennsylvania Institute, and later took a medical and scientific course at the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated with high



HORACE G. NORTON.

honors in 1880. Immediately after receiving his degree, he practiced in Imlaystown, New Jersey, there remaining until 1889, when he came to Trenton. While in Imlaystown he became prominent in politics, being a member of the Republican County Executive Committee. He was named for the offices of Surrogate, Sheriff and Senator, but in each instance declined to run for office. Since living in Trenton he has taken a lively interest in local affairs, and is at present President of the Board of Trade. He is Visiting Physician to St. Francis Hospital, is a member of the New Jersey Medical, Mercer County Medical and Monmouth County Medical Societies, and was formerly President of the latter two. He is an honorary member of the New Jersey Microscopical Society, a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Trenton Natural History Society, Trenton Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M., and is associate editor of "The Medicus," of Philadelphia. He has been interested in organizing the following national banks: The Farmers National Bank, at Allentown, of which he was Vice President until 1893; the People's National Bank of New Brun-

wick, and the National Bank of Hopewell. He is Vice President of the New Brunswick bank, and also Chairman of the Building Committee, which is erecting the finest bank building in that city. He is also a Director of the State Loan and Building Association. In 1881 he married Emma Duncan, of Hightstown, New Jersey. They reside in their handsome residence, at 129 East State street, where the doctor also retains his office.

CORNELIUS SHEPHERD, M.D., was born January 20th, 1827, of Quaker parentage, in Buckingham township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he spent his early life on a farm. Receiving a public school education, he attended the Doylestown Academy and private school at New Britain. He taught for two years. He then entered the office of Dr. G. R. McCoy, of Doylestown, as a student of medicine. He took a course at the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in the Class of '61. He came to Trenton the twenty-second of July, 1861, to engage in the practice of his chosen profession, and on May 15th, 1862, married Jennie Long, of Warren county, New Jersey. For fourteen years, Dr. Shepherd was actively connected with Trenton's public schools. For three years he was Trustee and was also President of the Board. He afterward served as Superintendent. For eight years he was a member of the State Board of Education; was for one year President of the Board of Trade; is a member of the Trenton Board of Health, and on July 24th, 1891, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Health. He is President of the staff of surgeons at St. Francis Hospital; a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and is also a member of the State Charities Aid Society. For several years he was Physician to the New Jersey State Prison, and during President Cleveland's first administration acted as Pension Examining Surgeon. In 1889, he was nominated for State Senator, from Mercer county, but owing to his extensive medical practice was obliged to decline the honor.



CORNELIUS SHEPHERD, M.D.

JOSEPH B. SHAW, M.D., was born in Trenton, New Jersey, January 15th, 1861. He is a son of David Shaw, deceased, formerly a prominent citizen of the First ward. Dr. Shaw received his preliminary education at the Trenton Academy, and later read medicine with Dr. Waldburg Coleman. In the latter part of 1881, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in the Class of '85. He at once returned to Trenton and commenced the practice of his profession at 119 South Warren street. Although he is thoroughly devoted to his profession and enjoys an extensive patronage, it has not prevented him from being active in municipal affairs. He was elected Freeholder from the Second ward in 1891. During his first year in the Board of Freeholders, he served on the important committees of Finance, Asylum and Workhouse. Upon its organization in May, 1892, he was made Director of the Board. In 1893, he was honored with the nomination for Mayor of Trenton, and after an exciting contest was elected to that position. For several years he served in the New Jersey National Guard, and in 1887, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment with the rank of Lieutenant. In 1892, he was honored with the rank of Captain, which he held until he resigned from the regiment in 1894. He is also a member of the Surgeons' Staff of the Mercer Hospital. Dr. Shaw resides at 119 South Warren street, where he also retains his office.



JOSEPH B. SHAW.

NELSON B. OLIPHANT, M.D., was born at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 29th, 1857, and is the son of General Samuel D. Oliphant. He is the fifth member of a family of

ten sons. At the time of his birth, his father practiced law at his home, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, but with his family removed to Princeton, New Jersey, in 1867. Here Dr. Oliphant and his brothers attended school, receiving his preliminary education, during seven years in the private school of John Schenck. He came to Trenton with his parents in 1874, and attended the State Model School, where he pursued a special course preparatory to the study of medicine. He read medicine with his preceptor, Dr. William W. L. Phillips. In the fall of 1877, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1880. Soon thereafter he entered a competitive examination for one of the positions on the staff of the Philadelphia Hospital, as Resident Physician. He served one year, and while there, gained such practical experience that it enabled him to obtain a large and well-paying practice at Lambertville, to which place he removed after his term of service at the hospital expired. He remained there nearly four years, and in connection with his private



NELSON B. OLIPHANT.

practice, acted as Assistant Surgeon to the Seventh Regiment, New Jersey National Guard. He was also Surgeon for the Pennsylvania railroad, which position he held until he removed to Trenton,

in 1885. He first located at No. 110 West State street, at which place he remained until 1891, when he purchased the handsome property at No. 152 West State street, where he now resides and retains his office. On April 29th he was appointed the first Surgeon of the New Jersey Naval Reserve. On September 9th, 1885, Dr. Oliphant was married to Lucy, daughter of William Corwin, proprietor of extensive machine works at Lambertville, New Jersey, and granddaughter of Ashbel Welch. Mr. Welch was prominent in New Jersey history as ex-President of the United Railroads of New Jersey, and was, by profession, a civil engineer. He perfected the greater portion of the engineering of the Delaware and Raritan canal, and also introduced the block system of signals in the United States. Dr. Oliphant is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society, and connected with the Eye and Ear Department of St. Francis Hospital, of Trenton.

ADDISON H. DEY, M.D., was born in Hightstown, New Jersey, January 4th, 1857. For several years he attended the Van Rensselaer Institute, of that place. He determined to study medicine, and entered the office of Dr. Deshler, the most prominent physician of Hightstown.



ADDISON H. DEY.

There he remained for two years. Dr. Dey graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1881. He started upon the practice of his profession in his native town, and remained there for three years, meeting with gratifying success. In 1885 he moved to Trenton, and opened an office at 337 North Warren street, where he remained until March, 1891, when he moved into his present residence—123 South Warren street. Dr. Dey is a general practitioner of recognized skill and ability. He has been the examiner for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Relief Society, and also physician for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for several years. Dr. Dey was married on June 8th, 1893, to Carrie Perrine, of Dutch Neck, New Jersey.

RICHARD R. ROGERS, JR., M.D., was born in 1862 on East Hanover street, where his father still resides. He was educated at the Trenton Academy and studied medicine with his father and the late Dr. Woolyerton. He also took a medical course at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating from there in 1882. After his graduation he served one year in the Univer-

sity of Pennsylvania Hospital, and afterward a little over a year in the New Jersey State Asylum for the Insane, in this city. For two years he was associated with his father in general practice, and upon the death of his brother-in-law, Dr. Brock, in September, 1886, Dr. Rogers moved at once to No. 610 Perry street and succeeded to the office and practice of his late brother-in-law. He is still residing at the same place and has a firmly-established practice. For three years he was City Physician, and during President Harrison's administration was Secretary of the Board of United States Pension Examiners for the Second Congressional District. He has been Medical Examiner for the Royal Arcanum since 1884 and for the Order of the Golden Chain since 1886. He is also Examiner for Sir Charles Napier Lodge of the Sons of St. George, and the Sexennial League and a large number of insurance companies. He was the first Medical Examiner for the Metropolitan Insurance Company in this city. Dr. Rogers is a Thirty-second Degree Mason, and is a prominent member of the Young Men's Republican Club. He is Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. J. On December 8th, 1887, he married Julia, daughter of the late William Jewell, a retired merchant of Princeton. They have three children—Elsie, Harold and Richard R.

WILLIAM McD. STRUBLE, M.D., was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, August 19th, 1860. He is a descendant of an old German family, who emigrated to this country over a century and a half ago. He received a liberal education in the High School of his native county, and early evinced a liking for the medical profession. His father, being a man of humble means, was unable to assist him in procuring the necessary knowledge, so Mr. Struble came to Trenton and secured a clerical position. This was with the view of accumulating a sufficient amount of money to carry him through the University of Pennsylvania medical course. After five years of hard work and economical living his hopes were realized. He entered that institution in 1882, and was graduated with honors in 1885. He then came to this city, and commenced the practice of his profession. To-day, Dr. Struble is a leading and successful physician and surgeon. His medical colleagues have acknowledged this fact by electing him President of the Trenton Medical Association. He was at one time President of the Mercer County Medical Society, and for several years was Secretary for this Society. He is a member of the present Board of Health, and was City Physician for two years. On June 6th, 1886, he was married to Rachel Holt, of Trenton. Dr. Struble retains an office in connection with his residence at 691 South Broad street.



WILLIAM McD. STRUBLE

BENJAMIN W. MCGALLIARD, M.D., was born near Bridgeton, New Jersey, October 6th, 1861. After receiving a good common-school education, he entered the South Jersey Institute, where he spent one year in preparing for Lafayette College. Matriculating at that institution in the fall of 1881, he pursued the Latin-Scientific course, graduating as one of the honor-men in the Class of '85. He then taught for one year a public school at Andover, Sussex county, New Jersey, after which he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating with the Class of '89. In a competitive examination for an appointment on the Staff of Resident Physicians of the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia, Dr. McGalliard was successful in his efforts. He remained there one year; he came to Trenton and located on South Broad street. Shortly thereafter, he removed to his present location.



BENJAMIN W. MCGALLIARD

Dr. McGalliard is thoroughly versed in medicine and surgery. He is one of the Visiting Staff of Physicians at St. Francis Hospital, to which he was appointed April 30th, 1892. He is Secretary of the Mercer County Medical Society, and acts in the same capacity for the staff of Physicians at St. Francis Hospital. Dr. McGalliard is located at No. 215 East State street, where he has a well-equipped and handsomely-appointed suite of offices.

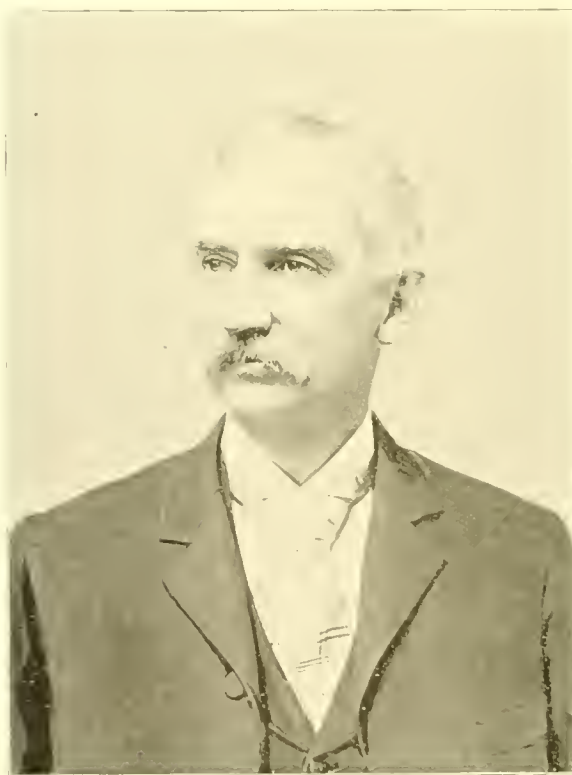
CHARLES W. GERRY, M.D., is a native of Maine, having been born in Thomaston in 1853. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; at Hallowell Academy



CHARLES W. GERRY.

and Brown's Academy, at Auburndale, Massachusetts. He also entered Harvard University and took a course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, in Boston. Later he studied medicine at the Boston University, from which he received his degree in 1878. Dr. Gerry commenced the practice of his profession in the town of Easton, Maryland, and was there two years. Thence he came directly to Trenton and was engaged in successful practice about seven years. Then for two years he had an office in Asbury Park, and for about a year he was located in Pennington, New Jersey, but of late years he has again been practicing in Trenton. Dr. Gerry is a regular and homoeopathic physician and surgeon, having studied both systems. He has ample ability to skillfully treat any kind of case that comes under his care. In November, 1889, he was married to Miss Bennett, daughter of Henry J. Bennett, one of the leading house painters of this city. Dr. Gerry's office and residence are at No. 232 East Front street.

CHARLES H. DUNHAM, M.D., was born on a farm near Piscataway, Middlesex county, New Jersey, March 24th, 1839. His paternal ancestors came from England. In the year 1681, Rev. Edmund Dunham settled in Middlesex county, where he married Elizabeth Bonham, and afterward established the Seventh-Day Baptist Church. On the maternal line he is descended from Pontius Stelle, of France, whose son Benjamin, born in New York in 1683, afterward became pastor of the Piscataway Baptist Church, now Stelton. At the age of sixteen years, Dr. Dunham entered the chemist and apothecary shop of the late Dr. David C. English, at New Brunswick. After spending two years there he went to Elizabethport with Dr. Thomas L. Hough, and on September 6th, 1858, came to Trenton and accepted a clerkship with the late Isaac D. James. He has since resided in this city. In 1861 he began the study of medicine under the late Dr. Thomas J. Corson, and entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the spring of 1861. He passed an examination for Assistant Surgeon in the army. There being no vacancy at the time, he appeared before a contract board, then sitting at Philadelphia, and passed an examination for Acting Assistant Surgeon, and was assigned to Harewood Hospital, Washington, D. C., now the National Soldiers' Home. He was afterward transferred to the hospital steamer "State of Maine," where he remained until the end of the war. He then returned to Trenton and formed a partnership with Isaac D. James in the drug and apothecary business, under the firm style of James & Dunham, and con-



CHARLES H. DUNHAM.

tinued the same until January 1st, 1874. Since the dissolution of partnership he has been practicing medicine in this city, at his office and residence, 121 South Warren street. Dr. Dunham was on the active staff of St. Francis Hospital for seventeen years as Physician and Surgeon. He retired from active service a few years ago on account of ill health. He has also been County Physician and County School Superintendent. Dr. Dunham, on November 5th, 1867, married Anna L., daughter of the late ex-Sheriff Amos Sickel. Mrs. Dunham died on December 24th, 1874.

THOMAS H. MACKENZIE, M.D., is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born in 1847. He received his classical education at the Dalhousie College, Halifax, Nova Scotia, and completed his medical course in 1874 at the Harvard University. He immediately came to Trenton, locating on Centre street. Dr. Mackenzie is a physician and surgeon of acknowledged ability and skill. He has been connected with St. Francis Hospital for over twenty years. He served as City Physician three years, and Physician for Mercer county three years. He is at present Attending Physician at the New Jersey State Prison, and is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society, serving one term as President of that body. For three years he was Superintendent of the Public Schools of the city, and is now one of Trenton's Commissioners of Education. As City Superintendent, he made a faithful and efficient officer. In 1878, he married Helen H. Buchanan, of this city. They have two sons—Egbert and Harold. Dr. Mackenzie's home and office are at No. 116 Centre street.



THOMAS H. MACKENZIE

ALTON S. FELL, M.D., was born in Trenton, New Jersey, October 28th, 1865. Until he was ten years old he was sent to the public schools of the city, but at that time his father died and since then he has been obliged to provide for himself. For five years he was general utility boy in one of his uncle's brickyards, and during a part of that time he was diligently studying to improve himself so that he might take a more congenial, and at the same time more lucrative position. After working hard all day at manual labor, he would attend the Trenton Business College at night. He made the very best use of his opportunities, and by the time he had reached his fifteenth year, he had mastered the course in the business college, and was thoroughly prepared to take an office position. He then entered the employ of the Ott & Brewer Company, and remained in their office ten years. While he was engaged as head bookkeeper in the Ott & Brewer Pottery Company, he was also studying medicine with Dr. W. G. McCullough. As soon as he had reached a place in his study where he thought he would receive the greatest benefit from the college lectures, he gave up his business position and entered the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1891. Dr. Fell immediately located in Trenton at No. 113 Perry street. He has already been honored with an appointment as one of the Resident Physicians at the City Hospital, and has assisted in a number of unusual and very difficult operations. He is a general medical practitioner and surgeon, but is already taking special studies in a particular branch to which he expects soon to devote himself. He takes a great interest in Free Masonry, and is a past officer in his local lodge and chapter, and a Knight Templar and Mystic Shriner. He was the originator of the Fellowcraft Club, which was organized about five years ago, and has been its Vice President since its organization.

CHARLES FRANKLIN ADAMS, M.D., was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, July 5th, 1859. His line of descent is from Henry Adams, of Braintree. Dr. Adams' mother was Susan M. Dennis, daughter of Joel Dennis, which family emigrated to this country in the seventeenth century and settled in New Jersey. Members thereof served with the New Jersey troops in the War of the Revolution. Dr. Adams' classical education was obtained at the Farnum Preparatory School, of Beverly, New Jersey. He afterward pursued a course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1882. He immediately took up the study of medicine, graduating with honor and receiving his degree from the Jefferson Medical College in 1887. Dr. Adams located at once in the city of Trenton, and has been practicing here continuously, with the exception of the few months which he spent in travel and study in Europe. At the time the borough of Chambersburg was annexed to the city, he was Borough Physician. Afterward he was appointed Analytical Chemist to the Trenton Board of Health. At present he is the President of the Mercer County Medical Society and a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society. He is prominently connected with the Mercer Hospital and also with the Trenton Dispensary and is President of the Pathological Association. He is an ex-President and the Medical Examiner of the Order of Tonti and also Medical Examiner of the Knights of Malta. In 1891, he had the honor of representing Uncas Tribe, No. 102, I. O. R. M., in the Great Council Session of the Red Men of New Jersey. In June, 1892, Dr. Adams married May Robeson, of this city. He has a large and very pleasant residence and office at No. 52 West State street.

CHARLES R. BURROUGHS, M.D., was born near Pennington, Mercer county, New Jersey, in 1853. His preliminary education was received at Pennington Seminary, after which he took a



CHARLES R. BURROUGHS.

thorough course at the Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, New York, whence he was graduated with honors in 1885. He immediately received an appointment as Assistant Physician to the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane, at Trenton, and for five years he presided over the male department of that institution. Dr. Burroughs faithfully and conscientiously performed his duties, and as a natural result won the esteem and respect of the employes and inmates of the Hospital. Dr. Burroughs has been twice married. His second wife was Miss Osmond, of Camden, whom he married February 22d, 1891. He resides at No. 229 North Warren street, where he also retains his office.

WILLIAM W. WOOLSEY, M.D., was born in Penns Manor, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1869. In 1890, he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and immediately located in Trenton. While Dr. Woolsey by no means ignores the power of drugs and medicines, yet he attaches much greater importance to hygiene, dietetics, ventilation, sunlight, &c., than is common among physicians. He believes that it is better to give as little medicine as possible, and to see that other

conditions are favorable to health. Working under this hypothesis, he has been exceedingly successful, and has become correspondingly popular. He is one of the staff of Medical Advisers of the City Hospital, and has assisted in some very important and delicate operations which have been performed there. In June, 1893, he married Miss Margaret A., daughter of William Mills, a contractor and builder of this city. They have a very pleasant home on the corner of Chestnut avenue and Butler street.

HENRY M. BEATTY, M.D., was born at Lambertville, New Jersey, December 8th, 1858. His mother, Miss Kershaw, of Manchester, England, came to America when six years old, and resided in New Jersey until her death, April 17th, 1870. On the paternal side, Dr. Beatty is in direct descent from John Beatty, who with his two sons came to America from Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1734. One of these sons, George, located in Trenton at the foot of what is now Calhoun street, where he owned and operated a ferry on the Delaware river between Trenton and the Pennsylvania shore. His brother, Dr. Charles Beatty, located on the Pennsylvania side near the ferry landing, and was the father of General John Beatty. In 1776, George Beatty served in the Revolution, being Commissary and Forage Commissioner to General Washington. It was he who furnished the means by which Washington and his army crossed the Delaware on that memorable December 25th, 1776. Dr. Beatty's early days were spent in Trenton. After the death of his mother, he passed the following five years on a farm at Dutch Neck, New Jersey, Titusville and Penn Valley, Pennsylvania. He then remained two years in Brooklyn, New York. In 1879, he became a student of medicine under Dr. Walter E. Hall, of Burlington, New Jersey, with whom he remained two years. He then entered Jefferson Medical College, graduating therefrom with honors in 1885. He received the prize for the best original work in experimental therapeutics, and for excellence in *Materia Medica*. Shortly after his graduation Dr. Beatty located in Florence, New Jersey, where he remained until 1886, at which time he removed to Trenton, where he is now engaged in his professional duties. He enjoys one of the largest practices of any physician in the city. He is devoted to his profession, and is a close student. Dr. Beatty is also a graduate in pharmacy. On June 21th, 1887, Dr. Beatty married Kate, daughter of Luke Doyle, Esquire, of Florence, New Jersey. He has been Medical Examiner for the Prudential Insurance Company for the past eight years. He is also Medical Examiner for Unit Council, Royal Arcanum. During the years of 1891 and 1892 he filled the position of Analytical Chemist to the Trenton Board of Health. He is a prominent member of the County and State Medical Societies.



HENRY M. BEATTY.

LYMAN LEAVITT, M.D., was born in Northampton, New Hampshire, in 1832. He took a course in the Pennsylvania Medical College, in Philadelphia, graduating in 1857. When the war broke out he entered the Union army as a Surgeon, and was connected with the Seventy-first Regiment of New York Volunteers. He was detailed for hospital service during a part of the time, and was on the field looking after the wounded and dying the remainder of his term of service. At the close of the war Dr. Leavitt located in Trenton, having his home and office at No. 505 South Warren street, where he remained until 1891, when he moved his family to No. 312 Chestnut avenue. He now has an office at both places. Dr. Leavitt has been one of the most successful physicians of Trenton. He is a member and an ex-President of the Mercer County Medical Society and also a member of the New Jersey State Medical Society. He served as City Physician for two years, and was County Physician for one term. He was a member of the Trenton Board of Health for many years, and for three years was a member of Common Council. In 1887 he was elected to a seat in the New Jersey Legislature on the Republican ticket. In 1859 Dr. Leavitt married Miss Martha Bronson, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Three sons are living and are prominent in Trenton—Charles B., a physician; William H., of the Headley-Leavitt Company, and Harry D., a clerk in the Mechanics National Bank.

ERNEST L. DICKINSON, M.D., was born in Trenton, October 10th, 1866. By authentic family records, he is enabled to trace his ancestors back to the year 1657, when they first came to this country.



ERNEST L. DICKINSON.

His great-grandfather, John Dickinson, served in the Revolutionary war. Dr. Dickinson received his rudimentary education at the Trenton public schools, and later attended the State Model School. In considering the choice of a profession, he had early decided upon medicine, and in the year 1887 he entered the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia. Being a patient student, and a careful, exhaustive reader, after the usual three years he was graduated with high honors. He then came back to his native town and commenced the practice of his profession. Although recently entered upon his professional career, he has already acquired something more than a local reputation. In April, 1891, Dr. Dickinson was appointed City Physician. His office is located at No. 527 East State street.

Reformed Church in the United States. He was President of its General Synod, and has held many high positions in its councils. Dr. Loos obtained his rudimentary education at the public schools of Bethlehem, graduating from the High School of that city in his twentieth year. After leaving the High School he tutored in Latin with his father, and read medicine with his preceptor, Dr. H. F. Praeger. He also pursued a course of scientific studies with special reference to the preparation for his profession. Having thus received an excellent preparation, he entered Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, in the fall of 1885, and graduated from that institution in 1888. Shortly thereafter he located in the city of Scranton, Pennsylvania. He remained there only two and a half years. On account of his desire for special study, he temporarily gave up his practice. He entered upon a course of lectures on diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat at the New York Polyclinic, and finished them at the Philadelphia Polyclinic, where he graduated. In addition to this course, he entered Wills Eye Hospital, Philadelphia, and became assistant to Dr. William F. Norris, the celebrated eye specialist of that city. After remaining with him some time, he located in Trenton in the fall of 1890, at No. 238 East State street, but subsequently removed to his present quarters, No. 310 East State street, where he is now enjoying a very large practice. On June 25th, 1889, Dr. Loos was married to Bertha Carpenter, daughter of Abram H. Baker, a retired, well-to-do farmer of Martin's Creek, Pennsylvania. Mr. Baker is one of the Directors of the Easton Trust Company.



ISAAC B. LOOS.

JAMES D. TANTUM, M.D., was born in Trenton, New Jersey, February 27th, 1857. His early education was obtained at the New Jersey State Model School, and in 1872 he was graduated from the Trenton Business College. After two years' experience in the drug business he entered the University of Pennsylvania and took the full medical course, graduating in 1878 with honors. He immediately returned to Trenton and commenced practice at No. 328 South Broad street, where he remained until 1892. He then removed his office and residence to No. 281 Hamilton avenue, where he is still engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. On May 4th, 1881, Dr. Tantum was married to Ella Williamson, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who died September 9th, 1888, leaving one daughter, Margaret W. Dr. Tantum is a member of the Royal Arcanum, and has been one of its Medical Examiners for several years; he is also Medical Examiner for at least eight insurance companies. He owns considerable real estate in Trenton, including his handsome residence on Hamilton avenue. Several colleges have recognized his scholarship by conferring honorary degrees upon him.

ABEL T. BRUERE, M.D., was born in Cream Ridge, New Jersey, June 27th, 1857. He was educated at the Freehold Institute and the Johns Hopkins University. He entered Jefferson Medical College, at Philadelphia, and graduated therefrom in 1886. For two years he practiced in Jacobstown, New Jersey, and then came to Trenton. He located at 106 Spring street in 1888, where his practice has grown constantly ever since his arrival. Dr. Bruere has an engaging manner, which has won him the praise of his patients. He was married in 1889 to Julia M. Lightbourne, of Maryland, and has one child—Eleanor Louise. His home is his professional residence.



ABEL T. BRUERE

ELMER BARWIS, M.D., was born June 30th, 1850, at Langhorne (then called Attleboro), Bucks county, Pennsylvania. At the age of eighteen, he taught school at Old Bridge, Middlesex county, New Jersey, for one year. The succeeding two years he taught at the Trenton Academy, and at the same time read medicine with his preceptor, Dr. R. R. Rogers, Sr. In the fall of 1871, he entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, and was graduated in the spring of 1873. His medical career was begun in Chambersburg and Hamilton Square, but he subsequently removed to Trenton, where he has remained since 1879. On the twenty-eighth of October, 1875, Dr. Barwis was married to Miss Harriet A. Rogers, daughter of Captain William Rogers, of Old Bridge, New Jersey. Two children have been the fruits of this happy marriage—Mary A. and Harold S. Dr. Barwis is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society, and is a member and Medical Examiner of the National Union and Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is also a prominent Odd Fellow and Free Mason, and has represented the Heptasophs, in their biennial Supreme Conclaves, for the past six years, held at New York City, Atlantic City and Richmond, Virginia. From the time of organization until the appointment of Dr. Lador, a few years since, Dr. Barwis was Physician to the Deaf-Mute School, and while Chambersburg was yet a borough, he was Borough Physician two years; he was also a member of the borough's first Board of Health.

CHAPTER XXVII.

TRENTON'S CLUBS.

BERKELEY—LOTUS—TRENTON—ELKS—TURNERS—YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE—COUNTY DEMOCRACY—YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW CLUB—CATHOLIC CLUB—NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY—ATHLETIC ORGANIZATIONS—CANOE CLUBS—FIELD CLUB—CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF SAINT MARY'S PARISH—MERCER COUNTY WHEELMEN—POTTERS' CLUB.



TRENTON is not essentially a town where club-life finds marked development. The thousand and one metropolitan conditions which lead to clubs and clubmen, are lacking. Nevertheless, the social and political phases of Trenton's life have given the city some very handsome clubs, and these, at least, are marked by a bountiful hospitality and a spirit of *bon camaraderie* among their members.

One of the most recently-organized of city clubs, and at the same time, one destined to become second to none in this State, is the Berkeley. Selecting its name in honor of Lord John Berkeley, one of the original grantees of what is now New Jersey, the organization, which was instituted for social and intellectual purposes, has chosen for its device the coat-armour of its distinguished namesake. The club dates its existence from December, 1894, and upon the fifteenth of March, 1895, occupied the entire second floor of the Barnett Building, 24 East State street.

Its originators were the following representative Trentonians: John Hart Brewer, John S. Broughton, William M. Conover, Frederic A. Duggan, John B. Fell, Barker Gummere, Joseph R. Gilkyson, Alexander Hunt, Anthony R. Kuser, Rudolph V. Kuser, Benedict C. Kuser, Alfred Lawshe, Arthur Mountford, John Guild Muirheid, C. Edward Murray, Frank A. Magowan, William Roberts, William Richey, Garret D. W. Vroom, Edwin Robert Walker, Albanus L. Worthington, Samuel R. Jaques, Eckford Moore, Welling G. Sickel.

Its present officers—President, Barker Gummere; Treasurer, Joseph R. Gilkyson; Secretary, William M. Conover; who, together with William Roberts and Frederic A. Duggan, specially-appointed members, form the Governing Committee. Into the hands of this committee the absolute control and government of the club is committed.

The Berkeley Club, enjoying the prestige of an honored name, has its apartments fitted in keeping with its position in the city. Not only great care but much taste has been exercised in the artistic unities of the decorations, resultant in a particularly harmonious effect throughout the suite of rooms occupied by the organization.

THE LOTUS CLUB.

From the old Trenton Club the Lotus Club, as at present organized, has developed. To a large extent, this prominent city organization is not, in the strictest sense, a club. It is really a body of gentlemen maintaining social intercourse, through this association, in a most informal and confidential manner. Indeed, the Lotus bears a very close relationship to the old-time Wistar parties of Philadelphia.

The constitution shows that "the object of the society shall be the promotion of literature, science and social intercourse."

The Presidents of the society—for such it really is—since its inception in the latter part of 1872 have been Dr. James B. Coleman, January 7th, 1873, to October 27th, 1873; Alfred S. Livingston, October 27th, 1873, to his death, February 1st, 1875; Garret D. W. Vroom, March 1th, 1875, to January 5th, 1883; Charles Scott, January 5th, 1883, to January 2d, 1886; J. Everts Clancy, January 2d, 1886, to January 1st, 1887; John H. Stewart, January 1st, 1887, to his death, March 8th, 1890; Ferdinand W. Roebbing, January 3d, 1891, to January 7th, 1893; Jonathan H. Blackwell, January 7th, 1893, to date.

The following is a list of the members who have signed the constitution or the agreement of original members: W. W. L. Phillips, James B. Coleman, M. D., Wesley Creveling, Thos. S. Stevens, Edward S. Ellis, Moses D. Naar, Charles C. Abbott, Henry S. Little, Mercer Beasley, Jr., Charles Scott, Samuel A. Kennedy, John A. Hall, Captain Edward M. Yard, Benj. F. Lee, Wm. L. Dayton, G. D. W. Vroom, Charles H. Skina, Benj. Van Cleave, Charles Carr, John Taylor, Alfred Reed, Levi T. Hammum, Wm. H. Barton, Edward L. Campbell, Stephen D. Dillaye, Alfred S. Livingston, John H. Stewart, John R. Emery, Robt. S. Woodruff, G. A. Anderson, Lewis Parker, Jr., Randolph H. Moore, Clark Fisher, Jos. L. Naar, F. W. Roebbing, Richard F. Stevens, Wm. Whittaker, Edward T. Green, John L. Murphy.

THE TRENTON CLUB.

This organization was originally a club devoted entirely to bicycling, and was the first bicycle club ever formed in Trenton. The preliminary meeting was held in the parlors of the Trenton House, on June 8th, 1884, at which time an organization was effected. The name adopted was "The Trenton Bicycle Club." S. S. Staples was elected President; D. Scott Quintin, Vice President, and Sherman P. Camp, Secretary. At the next meeting, June 12th, 1884, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and thus the Trenton Club was launched on its career. It did much toward promoting the interest of bicycling in Trenton, being then the only bicycling club in the city. The members rode the old "Columbia Crank" and "Star" wheels in those days and bicycling then was not the luxury it is to-day.

Burroughs S. Rose was the first Captain of the club and Franklyn W. Whitehead was First Lieutenant. Subsequent meetings were held in public lecture-rooms until September 5th, 1885, when the club rented and furnished "luxuriant" quarters at No. 107 East Hanover street, which is known as the old Arcade Building. In July, 1886, the club removed to its present commodious quarters at No. 26 East State street, the rooms formerly occupied by the Lochiel Club.

In September, 1887, the club disbanded and re-organized the following November under the name of "The Trenton Wheelmen," the purposes of the organization remaining the same. C. Thompson Sutphin was elected President; Gardner H. Cain, Vice President; Robert V. Whitehead, Treasurer, and Charles T. Aaronson, Secretary. In April, 1892, an important change was made in the purposes of the organization. The constitution was revised, all the bicycling features of the club were expunged, it resigned from the League of American Wheelmen and changed its name from "The Trenton Wheelmen" to "The Trenton Club," and the purposes of the organization were changed so as to eliminate the bicycling features and make it purely a social organization, and it has so remained, although nearly all of the members are still enthusiastic devotees of the popular sport—wheeling.

The present organization of "The Trenton Club" is as follows: President, Gardner H. Cain; Vice President, Robert V. Whitehead; Treasurer, Arthur H. Wood; Secretary, Walton M. Watson. Trustees—Gardner H. Cain, Robert V. Whitehead, Arthur H. Wood, Alfred N. Barber, Franklyn W. Whitehead.

The members (thirty-two in number) are all well-known young business and professional men of this city.

THE ELKS.

Trenton Lodge, No. 105, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was instituted November 22d, 1888. The lodge at first secured quarters in Updegrove & Letts' building, Nos. 23 and 25 North Warren street, where the parlors were furnished in such a manner that they were pronounced to be the finest in the State.

On January 11th, 1894, the lodge moved into the property No. 38 West State street, which they had purchased and fitted up for their accommodation.

Ever ready to assist the needy, the Elks were the first to come to the relief of the victims of the Johnstown calamity; \$100 was subscribed shortly after the news reached the city, and the Elks immediately formed a relief committee for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions and receiving clothing. A benefit given at the Opera House under their auspices netted over \$600, and a baseball game, also arranged by them, secured \$140 more for the sufferers. In this way thousands of dollars and a large amount of clothing, food and other necessities were collected.

The charter members of the lodge were Richard A. Donnelly, Charles Slec, Welling G. Sickel, Ernest C. Stahl, Francis T. O'Neill, Harry F. Smith, W. H. Linburg, Watson F. Van Camp, A. E. Allen, Chas. H. Young, Fred. F. Katzenbach, Horace Biddle, Jos. B. Shaw, John Hart Brewer, Elijah Mountford, Daniel J. Bechtel, Manuel Kline, Chas. Y. Bamford, W. B. Johnston, A. C. D. Wilson, Henry F. Cook, Frank N. Roberts, William Richey, S. T. J. Byam, Fred. Duggan, T. H. Parry, Harry C. Taylor, Chas. A. Reid, J. B. Cox, T. N. Conrad, S. J. Jackson, J. S. Cleaver, H. M. Casper, C. T. Sutphin, Edwin Fitzgeorge, M. T. Laird, Augustus La Rue, A. J. Cahill, Felix M. O'Neill, Wm. Henry Koons, Jno. F. Speeler, H. A. Donnelly, Jno. H. Heil, E. D. Boyd, Jno. C. Owens, Walter Lenox, A. R. Kuser, W. S. Cadwallader, H. O. Stewart, E. F. Hooper, Jas. McDonald, W. B. Davis, John Rollstab, Eckford Moore.

The first officers of the lodge were as follows: Exalted Ruler, Richard A. Donnelly; Esteemed Leading Knight, Charles Slec; Esteemed Loyal Knight, Welling G. Sickel; Esteemed Lecturing Knight, E. C. Stahl; Secretary, F. T. O'Neill; Treasurer, H. F. Smith; Esquire, H. A. Donnelly; Inner Guard, F. N. Roberts; Chaplain, Elijah Mountford; Trustee, A. E. Allen; Finance Committee, W. S. Lenox, Edwin Fitzgeorge, Manuel Kline.

The membership list includes many of the leading citizens of Trenton. The following are the officers: Exalted Ruler, Wm. Y. Johnson; Secretary, Edwin Fitzgeorge; Treasurer, William Foster.

The Elks' building on West State street is the former S. K. Wilson mansion, and has been remodeled and refurnished. The parlors are adorned with costly pictures, whilst the room devoted to the lodge meetings is of particular beauty. During the winter "Social Sessions" are held, when the programme includes, as a rule, Trentonians who are entertainers. These hours of festivity are extremely popular features of local life.

THE SOCIAL TURN-VEREIN.

Upon the third day of June, 1855, the Social Turn-Verein was organized in the old Hobojes Hotel, on North Warren street. Upon that occasion twenty Germans signed the roll: First Speaker, Jacob Angermuller; Secretary, C. Eccles; Treasurer, P. Schimmell; First Turnwart, John Bohlinger; Second Turnwart, M. Straab, and Zeugwart, Andrew Metzler. Of those who signed the first roll but four remain: Jacob Klemmer, John Bohlinger, Charles Woerner and Andrew Metzler.

In a few months the society removed to Keeler's Hall, Broad and Hanover streets, and soon enlarged the rules, admitting persons of other nationalities to become members. In 1857, the Turn-Verein removed to a small building near Lawrence Farrell's store on North Broad street. At this period athletics, in a small way, were introduced, and about 1867 Professor Louis Gerichten, of St. Louis, was secured as athletic instructor. In 1868, the Turners were located in Winter's Hall, where they conceived the idea of having a house of their own. The old America Hose house on Montgomery street and Peters alley was secured, and fifty members appeared on the roll. The society next moved to "Washington's Retreat," on the Assaupink creek. The athletic instructors at this time were Andrew Metzler and Jacob Klemmer. The growth of the society necessitated further change, and Captain John Winter and Christopher Wentz were appointed a House Committee. In the fall of 1871 they purchased the old Turner Hall property on South Broad street from Peter Crozer for \$10,000. In 1873, the old Turner Hall was completed and the Turners were at last established in a fine new home. The old building cost \$5,000. The new Turner Hall, the most notable building on Broad street between the Assaupink and the Court House, and one of the finest structures in the city, was dedicated October 19th, 1891. The society estimate their property to be worth to-day at least \$60,000.

Among the young men belonging to the Turners are many prominent athletes who have made some excellent records, both here and elsewhere. The exhibition which the Turners' class gives to the public at various times is highly interesting. The Turners started a rifle corps in 1877 under command of Colonel E. C. Stahl, but sufficient interest was not taken in it and it dropped out of existence before very long. What was known as a theater section was another flourishing feature for a time, in which Colonel Stahl's services were valuable. Police Justice Coutier was First Speaker previous to Mr. Blunck. Many prominent citizens are included among the members. Following are the present officers: First Speaker, Henry C. Blunck; Second Speaker, Louis Zahles; First Turnwart, Henry Clark; Second Turnwart, M. Viakoyitch; Financial Secretary, Wm. A. Klemann; Recording Secretary, F. H. Endebrock; Treasurer, A. C. Hammer; Zeugwart, Edward Metzler; Trustees, E. C. Stahl, Chas. J. Woerner and Wm. Zanger.

THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

The Young Men's Republican Association grew out of a movement started by John C. Owens and Henry F. Smith, which, in the days of unassociated Republicans in Trenton, had for its objects "the perfecting of a representative organization of the Republicans of the city of Trenton, providing a place for them to hold meetings and for the purpose of arousing and stimulating greater interest in politics." The first general meeting, by virtue of a call of thirty-nine signatures, was held at the Board of Trade rooms, in the building now occupied by S. P. Dunham & Co. At this preliminary meeting a Committee on Constitution was appointed, consisting of William B. Allen, Joseph R. Gilkyson, C. Albert Brewer, William Richey, John C. Owens. At the meeting to organize, William H. Skirm was unanimously elected President; Joseph R. Gilkyson, First Vice President; Thomas S. Chambers, Second Vice President; John C. Owens, Secretary; C. A. Brewer, Assistant Secretary; Alburtus E. Allen, Treasurer; William B. Allen, Henry F. Smith, Walter S. Lenox, William A. MacCrellich, William S. Covert, Trustees; H. F. Baker, Joseph M. Mongar, Charles A. May, Membership Committee; F. C. Griffith, C. A. Brewer, Joseph R. Gilkyson, Samuel J. Jackson, Charles D. Waters, Auditing Committee. The name decided upon at this time was "The Young Men's Republican Association of the City of Trenton." The second meeting (adjourned) was upon the twentieth of February, 1883, when the Room Committee's report, recommending the suite of rooms in the Dippolt Building at \$250 per annum, was adopted. The association remained in this building until they removed to their present East Hanover street edifice. At a meeting held July 15th, 1881, a new constitution was adopted.

This association was one of the most potent factors in bringing about the change in municipal government, by the Republican successes of April, 1886, followed by the "sweep" of 1887. In April, 1887, occurred the great "sweep," and a reception to Mayor-elect Frank A. Magowan was held, inaugurating this system of recognition of the successful candidate. The rooms were opened alike to Democrats and Republicans, and were beautifully decorated with palms, flags and plants. Two hundred members and guests were present, among whom were many of the Democratic leaders. Speeches were made and general good feeling prevailed. This was the first Republican Mayor elected in Trenton in twenty-six years. His majority was 1,018.

In 1891, at a meeting held October 27th, William H. Skirm, of the Committee on Club House, reported "that the Dunn property, No. 139 East Hanover street, had been purchased for a few dollars over \$9,500," and it was resolved that the association indorse the action of the committee, and that the committee proceed with the matter of having the association incorporated. In November, 1891, the association was incorporated under the act of March 27th, 1878. At this time the name "Association" was stricken out for that of "Club." The money for the purchase of the Dunn property was temporarily advanced through the liberality of William H. Skirm, and a committee to solicit subscriptions was appointed. The club thereupon issued a series of \$100 bonds to be used in paying for the property. The house was furnished by subscription.

Of the officers, Frank A. Magowan continued in the Presidency until January, 1893, when William S. Hancock was elected President; John Rellstab, Vice President; C. W. Thompson, Secretary; Charles P. Brown, Treasurer. The present officers of the club are the four above mentioned, who have, since 1893, been re-elected, together with the following Trustees: William H.

skirm. Thomas S. Chambers, Barker Gummere, John W. Cornell, Alexander C. Yard, Richard P. Wilson, Edward S. Parkinson.

The club-house is a three-story brick, with a two-story extension, on a lot forty feet in frontage. On the first floor are the parlor, reading-room and janitor's quarters. On the second floor are the bath-room, billiard-room and game-room. On the third floor are Trustee and committee-rooms.

The rooms are particularly worthy of notice, from an artistic standpoint. The large, tiled vestibule, with side medallions of Lincoln and Grant, and a Mosaic floor containing "R. C." in stone, leads through cherry doors, with plate glass and monogram thereon, to a wide hall. To the left are the parlors, furnished in white and gold, the walls being adorned with portraits of Blaine, Dayton, the elder; Lincoln, Washington (after Houdon), Grant and Sewell. A hand-colored print of "Clay Addressing the Senate" and a reproduction of the celebrated painting "Washington Crossing the Delaware" are also attractive features. This room is lighted by electricity and gas. In the angles of the ceiling panels are the heads of Logan, Hancock, Farragut, Sherman, Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Garfield. The reading-room, luxuriously furnished, is at the end of the hall. The second story is devoted to billiard and game-rooms, whilst the committee and Trustees' apartments occupy the third floor. Bath and toilet-rooms complete the members' portion of the house. The janitor's apartments are in the rear of the building. A remarkable feature of the life of the club is, that gambling and the sale of any kind of intoxicating liquor are positively prohibited.

The club-house is, in short, one of the finest houses of its type in the State and is equipped with taste and wisdom.

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE.

The history of the Young Men's Democratic League may be traced to the beginning of the Democratic Pioneer Corps. This latter association dates from the campaign of 1872, when ex-Mayor Daniel J. Bechtel first planned and carried into effect the organization of the corps. It is still in existence under the leadership of Captain Frank Allaire, and has grown in membership from six to sixty-eight. In the early days the corps met in the Barnett Building, and later moved to the Shreve Building.

In the campaign of 1886, some of those active spirits interested in the corps, proposed a permanent organization of the Democracy. As a result, the Young Men's Democratic League, with thirty-five organizers, was instituted. Its membership is now two hundred and fifty. The league met in the corps-rooms, in the Barnett Building and in the Shreve Building. Upon the first of April, 1890, the Democratic League occupied the Bolton residence on North Warren street, which has since been its headquarters. In this edifice the league, which is a strong and influential body of the city Democracy, has an enviable location and home. The house itself is well adapted for political assemblages, receptions to prominent party men and similar purposes. It is fitted throughout in a plain and substantial manner. The league has accomplished a vast amount of political usefulness. The present officers of the Democratic League are James H. Wilson, President; Harry Provost, Secretary; Harry W. Slack, Treasurer.

THE MERCER COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

Pursuant to a call inserted in the "True American," that the Democratic voters of Mercer County should attend a meeting for organization, the club started its existence upon the first of September, 1891. Among those instrumental in this initiatory movement were Peter A. McAuley, Edward Reading, Patrick Bruther and Philip A. Tallon. Of the officers for temporary organization we find the Chairman was Samuel Caminade, and Secretary, Charles Cassidy. Upon a permanent organization there were elected President, John Briest; Vice President, George Murphy; Recording Secretary, William Fitzgibbon; Financial Secretary, Charles Cassidy; Treasurer, James Bruther. The Governing Committee was composed of Samuel Caminade, Edward Reading, Michael McDade, Peter A. McAuley, Thomas Cahill, Patrick Bruther, Thomas Abbott, John Grimes, Robert Convery and M. A. Smith. The present officers are: President, John Briest; Vice President, Edward Reading; Recording and Financial Secretary, Frederick H. Endebrock, Jr.; Treasurer, James

Bruther, and this Governing Committee: Joseph McEvoy, Michael Collins, Thomas Webb, Patrick Diamond, Edward Maher, Thomas Henry, Thomas Abbott, Michael McDade, Patrick Bruther, H. S. Brennan.

The first meeting was held at No. 49 Perry street, between Broad and Warren, on the south side, which place is still the headquarters of the club.

The purposes of this well-known organization are political, social and recreative. The qualities necessary for eligibility are that a prospective member must be a white male person of good standing and character, of the age of twenty-one, and a believer in and supporter of Democratic principles. The club-house is a well-furnished, commodious, three-story brick building. A basement is occupied by a janitor. The first floor consists of one room, handsomely furnished, and used as a parlor and meeting-room. The second floor is divided into three apartments, consisting of toilet, reading and consultation-rooms. The third floor is a large, furnished room, used exclusively for games.

THE YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW CLUB.

For a year past the Young Men's Hebrew Club has been in existence, having a membership of about thirty. The club-rooms are located at 26 East State street, and are furnished with much taste. One of the distinguishing features of the club is the library and reading-room, which with the social features renders membership particularly enjoyable. The following are the officers and committees: President, Samuel Kahn; Vice President, Eph. Fuld; Treasurer, Abe Seigel; Secretary, Jacob Bernard; Financial Secretary, David Mandel; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dan Block; House Committee, E. Fuld, B. Elting, J. Levy; Entertainment Committee, P. Lazarus, M. Grumbacher, J. Kahn; Library Committee, M. Fuld, C. Cohn, J. Bernard; Membership Committee, D. Block, H. Frank.

THE CATHOLIC CLUB.

Upon the twenty-third day of August, 1891, the corner-stone of the "Catholic Club" house was laid. This handsome structure is situated upon the south side of the Church of the Sacred Heart, and was the first building ever erected in this city devoted exclusively to the social purposes of members of that religious organization.

The club-house is a spacious building of the same style of architecture as the church. The walls are of gray stone, the Broad street facade being two stories in height, but upon Cooper street three stories appear. The copings and window arches are of elaborately-carved Indiana limestone. No woodwork is to be seen on the exterior, excepting the window frames. A wide hall leads to the spacious parlor and library. A broad veranda extends around the library, which room, devoted to literary pursuits, contains open fireplaces, with mantels of Pompeian brick and carved oak. A gymnasium, well equipped in every particular, occupies the lower floor. The second story is devoted to the purposes of a billiard-room, which opens upon another broad veranda. Upon this floor is a reading-room, toilet and dressing apartments. Arcades divide these rooms, which are all elaborately furnished, making the entire structure one of the finest club-houses in the southern portion of the State.

Upon the day of the corner-stone laying, the Right Reverend Monsigneur McDonnell, of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, officiated in the stead of the late Bishop Michael J. O'Farrell. A parade of all the Catholic societies preceded the exercises. The Litany was chanted, and the choirs of the Catholic churches rendered the "Gloria" from Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Addresses were made by the Rev. Father Hogan and Mayor Daniel J. Beehtel.

The auspicious corner-stone service was fittingly commemorated in the dedication of the building, which occurred upon the tenth of November, 1892. The feature of this ceremony was the address of John J. Cleary, of the "Advertiser," to Bishop O'Farrell. Mr. William J. Convery was toastmaster.

The life of the club is both social and intellectual. During the winter and particularly upon "Ladies' Nights" the Lyceum Committee arranges for lectures upon historical, political and scientific subjects, which are usually delivered by prominent Trentonians. Indeed, every effort is made

that this club should be an attractive and popular feature of the life of the members of the parish. The success of the venture leaves nothing to be desired. The following is the list of officers of the club as at present constituted: Rev. Thaddeus Hogan, President; John J. Cleary, First Vice-President; Wm. M. Jamieson, Second Vice-President; Thomas Durman, Recording Secretary; Patrick A. Durman, Financial Secretary; Thomas Campbell, Treasurer; F. J. Tams, Librarian; Thomas Dunon, Assistant Librarian. The Board of Governors are: Wm. J. Convery, President; F. W. Keegan, Secretary; F. J. Birt, Daniel Desmond, Henry McLaughlin, William T. Waldron, Patrick McKeever, Henry Crawford, James Newell.

NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Upon the seventeenth of May, in the city of Newark, the New Jersey Historical Society, with becoming ceremonies, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The illustrious record of a semi-centennial, during which time its large and priceless collection of books and mementos of the past have been secured, and its publications have been issued, commenced in the city of Trenton. The roll of honor, dated the twenty-seventh of February, 1845, and which was signed in the State Capitol, is as follows: Joseph P. Bradley, Newark; George Clinton Bush, Trenton; Rev. Dr. Jonathan Cogswell, New Brunswick; Rev. Ely F. Cooley, Trenton; Rt. Rev. George Doane, Burlington; Richard S. Field, Princeton; Henry W. Green, Trenton; Archer Gifford, Newark; Thomas Gordon, Trenton; Edward Harris, Trenton; Samuel R. Hamilton, Trenton; Charles King, Elizabeth; William B. Kinney, Newark; Rev. Aaron A. Marcellus, Freehold; Rev. Daniel V. McLean, Freehold; Rev. Dr. Nicholas Murray, Elizabeth; Cortlandt Parker, Newark; Rev. Andrew B. Patterson, Princeton; Charles L. Pearson, Trenton; Stacy G. Potts, Trenton; Joseph F. Randolph, Trenton; William B. Robeson, Belvidere; Charles C. Stratton, Swedesborough; Dr. Jonathan J. Spencer, Moorestown; William A. Whitehead, Newark. In the inception of the society, it was designed that its meetings should be held in this city, and that its collections should be stored in the State Capitol. East Jersey, and particularly Newark, being more interested in the work of the organization than were Trenton and West Jersey, the society soon became permanently located on the banks of the Passaic. Since then it has grown into a most influential institution.

ATHLETIC ORGANIZATIONS.

Trenton in athletics formerly occupied a more prominent place than at present. A decade since the national game of base-ball, together with a cricket club largely composed of English pottery operatives, were phases of the athletic movement. To-day, however, these associations are mere memories. The college and professional games at Princeton, Philadelphia and New York, with varied attractions, have rendered attempts to make Trenton a center for athletic entertainments almost futile. Even the "Trades Leagues" were a practical failure. The last noted event in this city was the University of Pennsylvania-Princeton foot-ball game, when the Red and Blue defeated the Orange and Black, on the Inter-State Fair grounds. This was in November, 1894. Whether or not the efforts to make Trenton the meeting place between rival teams will succeed remains to be seen. The athletic amusements which have the strongest hold upon the city are cycling and canoeing. The latter is especially prominent, owing to the character of the Delaware river, with its nearly "Falls," rapids and smooth, wide intervening channel. The rapid-transit facilities to boat-houses are also worthy of particular mention, whilst the low-lying banks of the river afford facilities for the easy and cheap erection of club-houses.

CANOE CLUBS.

Canoeing on the Delaware river owes its origin to the late William M. Carter and Samuel G. Furman, who first paddled their craft through Trenton Falls in 1876. For a long time they followed this diversion, practically alone, and it was not until 1884 that the Trenton Canoe Club came into existence. Its founders were William M. Carter, Robert G. Lucas, Frederick F. C. Woodward, Frank W. Sigler and John A. Gallavan, and from this first organization the history of the present canoe clubs may be traced. Within the next few years "unattached" canoeists were to be found upon the river, but the social aspects of the sport soon led to more effective organization. The many

advantages of the Delaware for this sport led to the organization of the Park Island Canoeing Association, which was incorporated July 22d, 1889, with the following Trustees : Edward D. Anderson, Ellsworth E. Booz, Henry C. Buchanan, J. Wallace Hoff and Fred. F. C. Woodward. The President



PARK ISLAND CAMP.

was William M. Carter, and the Secretary and Treasurer, William C. Lawrence. The object of the association is the development and cultivation of manly sports. During the summer of 1889, White's, now Park Island was purchased, and upon its southern extremity a handsome club-house,



"WAH WAH TAY SEE."

replete with modern conveniences, has been erected, which was opened upon the first of August, 1891. In the spring of 1890, the famous Canadian war canoe "Wah-wah-tay-see" was launched upon the Delaware river.

The Algonquin Club House, erected at a cost of \$3,000, situated on the proposed River Drive, between Cadwalader Place and the Delaware, was opened in December, 1892. This club occupies one of the most complete houses on the river, and the club enjoys a representative membership.

At the present time the following canoe clubs are organized : Park Island Canoeing Association—J. B. Agnew, President ; R. G. Lucas, Vice President ; William C. Lawrence, Secretary-Treasurer.

Hiawatha Canoe Club—Frank W. Allaire, Commodore ; Albert L. Hattersley, Secretary-Treasurer.

Algonquin Canoe Club—Fred. B. Yard, Commodore ; William Kirkbride, Vice Commodore ; E. C. Hill, Purser.

THE TRENTON FIELD CLUB.

In athletic life on shore, the Trenton Field Club was organized in June, 1892. Its grounds are located near West State street, next to the property of Isaac G. Richey, Esquire. The club-house is a small but well-arranged building, overlooking the base-ball field and the tennis courts. Of the Field Club it may be said that it is the most exclusive organization of its type in the city, and its list of members embraces the names of the most fashionable people of the city. Its officers are : President, Frank O. Briggs ; Vice President, Charles S. Van Syckel ; Secretary, Charles E. Gummere ; Treasurer, Winthrop Slade.

THE CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The Catholic Young Men's Association of Saint Mary's Cathedral Parish is one of the oldest Catholic societies in Trenton. It was first organized in 1873, under the name of the Young Men's Catholic Lyceum. It was not then a parish organization, its membership being made up irrespective of parish lines. Subsequently the name was changed to that of the Young Men's Catholic Association, and again to the Catholic Young Men's Association, to avoid the confusion of having the same initials as the Young Men's Christian Association. The objects of the association have been and are the intellectual and moral advancement of its members. There is at present a membership of about fifty. The rooms of the society are located at 22 East State street, and are nicely furnished. There is a library of about one thousand volumes, many of which were presented by the late Bishop O'Farrell. The association has numbered among its membership many of the leading Catholics of Trenton.

The present officers are : President, John P. Dullard ; Vice President, James Mooney, Jr. ; Recording Secretary, Michael Sweeney ; Financial Secretary, John K. Cody ; Treasurer, P. J. Clancy. The pastor of Saint Mary's Cathedral has always been *ex-officio* President.

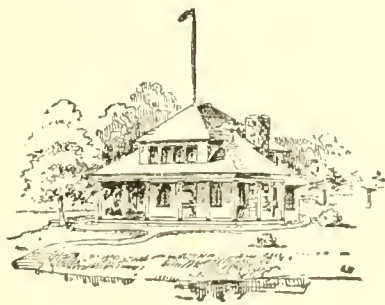
THE MERCER COUNTY WHEELMEN.

The Mercer County Wheelmen were organized on November 13th, 1889, with twenty-five members. The first officers were Charles Perrine, President ; Harry D. Leavitt, Vice President ; James C. Tattersall, Secretary. The club first had rooms on South Warren street, but the membership soon increased and they removed to a spacious house at 110 West Front street. This was followed by another move in 1893 to 128 North Warren street, where they remained until 1894, when the membership had reached the three-hundred mark and they secured the house at 219 East State street, which is adapted in every way to a wheelmen's quarters. This house has been famous as the headquarters of the Lochiel Club, now disbanded, which met there for a number of years. The building is the old Wilkinson property. Handsomely furnished throughout, the establishment is sustained without gambling or a buffet, and is in every respect a model club-house.

The present officers of the club are : President, Postmaster Frank H. Lator ; Vice President, Louis Fisher ; Treasurer, E. Frank Cabezola ; Financial Secretary, Elmer S. Applegate ; Recording Secretary, Frederick Barlow ; Captain, Thomas W. Obert ; Board of Directors, Howard S. Titus, James G. Lee, Robert V. Whitehead, George C. Shick. The club now numbers three hundred and thirty members, among them some of Trenton's leading citizens.

THE POTTERS' CLUB.

The commodious club-house of the Potters' National Union of America is located at the junction of Perry street, Clinton and Lincoln avenues. The building was purchased by the potters May 8th, 1893, from George N. Packer for \$11,000, under the provisions of an act of April 18th, 1889, which was the first law ever placed upon the statute-books of New Jersey under which labor organizations could hold property. The club-house was formally opened with a banquet, musical exercises and other festivities. The first floor contains double parlors and in the rear are committee and reading-rooms. A piano adorns the parlors, which are handsomely furnished. On the second floor are meeting-rooms and bath-room, and on the third floor are pool and billiard tables. Lectures upon industrial and social subjects are given from time to time, and, on the whole, the club-house has been a decided success. It is situated upon the edge of that portion of Trenton known as the "Staffordshire of America," and the hum of near-by traffic indicates the presence of thousands of skilled and intelligent operatives. At their annual election in July, 1895, the following officers were elected: President, Andrew Blackford; Vice President, E. J. Whitehead; Recording Secretary, Thomas B. Dennis; Financial Secretary, W. Sanford; Treasurer, John D. McCormick.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

SECRET SOCIETIES, ORDERS AND ORGANIZATIONS.

TRENTON A GREAT CENTER IN THE WORK OF SECRET SOCIETIES—A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF THE MASONS, ODD FELLOWS, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, RED MEN, KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE, JUNIOR ORDER AMERICAN MECHANICS AND OTHER BODIES—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SOCIETIES—THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.



N THE number and character of her secret societies, orders and organizations Trenton occupies a distinctive position. The rapid growth of the fraternal spirit, particularly since the Rebellion, has been exemplified in a remarkable manner within the past few years. There is scarcely a man in Trenton who has attained his majority who is not a member of an organization of some character, be it social, ecclesiastical, political or secret. The town has the reputation throughout the United States of being one of the great centers of organizations, particularly those of a secret nature. The early introduction of the Masonic order and the Odd Fellows shows that this spirit was rife in the city when Trenton was little more than a village. Statistics show that if the present rate of membership increases that Trenton, in proportion to her population, will soon rank among the first cities of the Union in this matter. A cursory review of this phase of municipal life is herewith given.

The introduction of Free Masonry in New Jersey was upon the fifth of June, 1730, when a dispensation was granted to a Provincial Grand Master of New Jersey. Daniel Coxe was the first appointed Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the New World.

The Grand Lodge of New Jersey of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons was instituted by a charter from England, December 18th, 1786, and meets annually in Trenton. The Hon. David Brearly, Esquire, Chief Justice of New Jersey, was elected Worshipful Master; Hon. Robert Lettis Hooper, Vice President of New Jersey, Deputy Grand Master; William Leddle, Esquire, late High Sheriff of Morris county, Senior Grand Warden; Daniel Marsh, Esquire, Representative in the Assembly of New Jersey, Junior Grand Warden; John Noble Cumming, Esquire, late Colonel in the Army of the United States, Grand Secretary; Maskell Ewing, Jr., Esquire, Clerk of the General Assembly of New Jersey, Deputy Grand Secretary; Joshua Corson, Esquire, High Sheriff of Hunterdon county, Grand Treasurer. In the next year Trenton Lodge, No. 5, was chartered, being incorporated by the Legislature in 1826. Those to whom the act of incorporation was granted were Thomas L. Woodruff, Charles Burroughs, Zachariah Rossell, John Mershon and William Kerwood. From No. 5 have sprung all the other lodges in this city.

The other Masonic lodges in this city are Mercer, No. 50, whose warrant was issued January 13th, 1858; Ashlar, No. 76, chartered January 18th, 1866, and incorporated on the thirteenth of the following March; Column Lodge, No. 120, instituted April 13th, 1871; Fraternal Lodge, No. 139, organized April 27th, 1871; Mercer Lodge of Perfection, A. and A. Rite, instituted April 23d, 1863; Mercer Council of Princes of Jerusalem, A. and A. Rite, instituted May 19th, 1861; Trenton Chapter, Rose Croix, instituted April 17th, 1868; Three-Times-Three Chapter, No. 5, Royal Arch

Masons, chartered June 15th, 1858; Gebal Council, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters, organized under a dispensation from the Grand Council of Pennsylvania, March 16th, 1860; Palestine Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, chartered September 11th, 1862.

The Masonic Mutual Life Insurance Association was organized December 5th, 1873, and the Masonic Hall Association, incorporated March 12th, 1884, with a capital stock of \$400,000, are other phases of Masonic life in this city.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows was transplanted from London soil to America in 1819.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was instituted in the old Masonic Hall, in Front street, on the third of August, 1833, by Thomas Willey, the founder of the order in this country, and at that time the Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

The parent lodge in this city, known as Trenton, No. 3, was instituted August 3d, 1833. After various vicissitudes the lodge is now in a strong position. The other lodges in this city are Concordia, No. 4, instituted December 17th, 1833, which for some years owned Concordia Hall, 33 West State street; Mercer, No. 34, instituted February 5th, 1846; South Trenton, No. 36, instituted February 5th, 1846; Schiller, No. 80, instituted August 3d, 1848; Chernusker, No. 151, instituted 1870; Fred. D. Stuart, No. 154, instituted December 19th, 1870; Home, No. 211, instituted August 30th, 1887; Meni, No. 217.

The Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F., of New Jersey, was instituted by John O. Kennedy, Grand Sire, September 19th, 1843. Trenton Encampment, No. 2, was instituted October 2d, 1837. South Trenton Encampment, No. 40, was instituted April 6th, 1869.

Ruth Rebekah, No. 9; Canton Capital City, No. 3; Patriarchs Militant, are other Odd Fellow organizations. There is also an Odd Fellows' Funeral Aid Association and a City Traveling Relief Committee in this order.

In 1864, the Knights of Pythias were organized in Washington. The lodges in this city are Spartacus, No. 10, organized April 9th, 1868; Hamilton, No. 91, organized November 5th, 1873; Pythias, No. 61, organized August 15th, 1871; Trenton, No. 60, organized March 10th, 1874, and Excelsior Division, No. 11, U. R. K. of P., organized June 21st, 1886.

The Improved Order of Red Men was introduced into Trenton by the forming of Moax, No. 5, on the first of September, 1851. The remaining Red Men tribes in this city are the Uncas, No. 102; Assampink, No. 86; Iroquois, No. 93; Onas, No. 108; Onalaska, No. 115, and Indianola Council, No. 7, Degree of Pocahontas.

The American Protestant Association is represented by John Calvin Lodge, No. 14, and James A. Garfield Lodge, No. 17.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle were introduced by Trenton Castle, No. 7, since which time Mercer Castle, No. 23; Capital Castle, No. 28; Star of Bethlehem, No. 68 (German), and Eyrie Castle, No. 69, have been organized. Neil Burgess Commandery, No. 9, and Mercer Commandery, No. 6, of Company A, Third Battalion, are of the military branch. There is also Laurel Temple, No. 3, Ladies of the Golden Eagle.

The Junior Order of United American Mechanics is represented by various councils in this city. Enterprise, No. 6, organized October 9th, 1868, marks the initial movement. The other councils are Mercer, No. 50; Commodore Perry, No. 80; Nathan Hale, No. 89; Trenton, No. 90; Century, No. 100; Rutherford B. Hayes, No. 113; United States, No. 116; Pride of Trenton Council, Daughters of Liberty; Capital City, No. 20; Mizpah, No. 26, and Pride of Nathan Hale Council, No. 29.

The Patriotic Order Sons of America has the following Washington camps in this city: No. 6, No. 7, No. 14, No. 17.

The Knights of Saint John and Malta are represented by the Cœur de Lion Encampment, No. 16, with which there is a drill corps.

The Sons of Saint George have a District Lodge of Mercer county. The lodges in Trenton are Chatham, No. 136; Royal Oak, No. 36; Sir Charles Napier, No. 33; Victoria, No. 1, I. O. Daughters of Saint George.

The National Union in Trenton has four councils, Trenton, No. 346; Mercer, No. 401; John A. Roebing, No. 505; Monument, No. 550.

Among other secret societies represented in this city are the Royal Arcanum, Ancient Order of Shepherds, Ancient Order United Workmen, Ancient Order of Foresters, Brotherhood of the

Union, Order of Chosen Friends, Order of the Golden Chain, Sexennial League, Theatrical Mechanics' Association and Improved Order of Heptasophs.

The Grand Army of the Republic was instituted in Trenton upon the thirty-first of October, 1867. The first post erected was Bayard, No. 8. The petitioners for this post were James S. Kiger, Francis C. Roberson, William W. L. Phillips, John W. Brown, James H. Comings, Gabriel Ten Broeck, Abram G. Staats, Edward M. Anderson, John H. Allen, Edgar Whittaker. In honor of a distinguished soldier, Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23, has since been organized.

There are two camps of Sons of Veterans, Ferd. V. Dayton, No. 5, and General Richard A. Donnelly, No. 24, with the Aaron Wilkes Women's Relief Corps, No. 7.

The labor organizations in Trenton are represented by the Potters' National Union of America, Throwers' and Handlers' Association, Jiggermen's Association, Sanitary Pressers' Protective Association, all representing various phases of the pottery industry. There are also Trenton Lodge, No. 38, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Washington A. Roebling Lodge, No. 373, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Trenton Lodge, No. 253, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Trenton Typographical Union, No. 71, and the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Association.

The political organizations of the city include the Democratic League, Republican Club, Germania Republican Club, James Fury Democratic Association, Sixth Ward Republican Association, Fourth Ward Republican Club, Chambersburg Republican League, Seventh Ward Republican Club, Mercer County Democratic Club.

The Saint Patrick's Alliance of America, which is not, as many suppose, a Roman Catholic society, but which is an organization of men of Irish birth or parentage, has in Trenton Branches 4, 2, 4, 5, under the supervision of District No. 7.

Of the Roman Catholic societies, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, organized in Trenton in 1874, has in this city five divisions under the County Board. The Saint Vincent de Paul Society sustains a Particular Council with Saint Mary's Conference, Saint John's Conference (Sacred Heart parish), Our Lady of Lourdes' Conference and Saint Joseph's Conference. The Catholic Benevolent Legion is represented by Father Mackin Council, No. 76; Very Rev. Anthony Smith Council, No. 287; Father Otto Keegan Council, No. 350. Of the beneficial societies there are Saint Anthony's, Saint Joseph's, Saint Francis, Saints Peter and Paul (Slavish) and Bavarian. Of the temperance organizations there are the Young Men's Total Abstinence League, with cadets, and the Annunciation (women's) Society. Among the remaining organizations in the city are the Catholic Young Men's Association of Saint Mary's Cathedral, Saint Joseph's Lyceum, Saint Mary's Cadets, Saint Francis Pioneer Corps, Holy Cross Society, Saint Florian Military Society and Saint Stanislaus Society.

Among the social organizations are the Broadway Club, Tuscarora Club, Delaware Club, Eclectic Club, F. L. Nitz Club, In and Out Club, Millham Club, A. L. Weldy Association and the Capital Club, the latter being a leading organization of Afro-Americans.

The temperance organizations in the city of Trenton cluster largely about the work of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union No. 1, which was organized in November, 1876. Since that time three other branches have been instituted. The work which has been done in this connection has been of the greatest good to the city, not only in the specific object of the Union, but likewise in various charities. The Union Library and meeting-rooms are the monuments which have been raised in this cause.

Around the name of Henry B. Howell, who with inflexible determination has always fought valiantly under a Temperance banner, the early history of the temperance movement in Trenton is inscribed. The editor of the "Reformer" for five years, Mr. Howell urged in the early fifties a cause which was then unpopular. In 1844, Mercer Division of the Sons of Temperance, a secret beneficial order, paved the way for later efforts. On March 18th, 1854, Excelsior Division, No. 4, was organized, which included on its roll of members the most prominent Trentonians of the period. From the Excelsior Division grew the "Reformer" and the "New Jersey Temperance Advocate," and for many years it was an active organization.

Within the past few years the temperance movement in Trenton has grown slowly, but none the less surely. Those interested in the work have taken up other philanthropic lines, and these, in connection with the temperance cause *per se*, have now the sympathy of the liberal portion of the community.

CHAPTER XXIX.

THE PRESS OF THE CITY OF TRENTON.

THE PIONEERS—THE LATER PAPERS AND THEIR EDITORS—THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOCAL PRESS—THE NEWSPAPERS OF TO-DAY.



ON the fourth of March, 1778, the first newspaper published in the State, Isaac Collins' "New Jersey Gazette," was removed to Trenton. The journal had been established in Burlington City during the previous December. The printing office was located on the corner of State and Broad streets—the Park Row of this city—and whilst there located the "Gazette" enjoyed official patronage, and was in fact the mouthpiece of William Livingston, the patriot Governor of the Revolution. Owing to insufficient patronage the paper was discontinued in November, 1786.

Early in the summer of 1787, the "Federal Post or the Trenton Weekly Mercury" was first issued on Warren street, nearly opposite Saint Michael's Church. In consequence of a scarcity of paper in October, 1788, its size was reduced, and it was issued semi-weekly. It later became a weekly, and soon thereafter its career was terminated.

From the contributions of the late John O. Raum, the following outline has been abridged :

The "True American" began its career in March, 1801, being issued by Matthias Day and Jacob Mann. Upon the entrance into the partnership of ex-Senator James J. Wilson, Mr. Day retired, and in 1803 Mr. Mann also dissolved his connection with the firm, and until 1811 the paper was published by Wilson & Blackwell. Mr. Wilson then continued the paper until his death. After other changes in ownership the "True American" was purchased by George Sherman, of the "State Gazette," and was discontinued. Within a short time the paper was again issued, and after various changes passed into the hands of Morris R. Hamilton, now State Librarian. In 1852, the "True American" became the property of ex-Judge David Naar, with Franklin S. Mills as associate editor. In 1866, it was purchased by Moses D. Naar, Joshua S. Day and Joseph L. Naar, who issued it from the corner of State and Broad streets. Mr. Joseph L. Naar subsequently became the owner, and under his editorship the journal has been issued from the corner of State and Broad streets, in the Lincoln Building, and from its present thoroughly-equipped office on North Warren street. Under Mr. Naar the paper has become metropolitan in its features.

An attempt was made in 1821, by ex-Justice of the Supreme Court Stacy G. Potts and Joseph Justice, State Printer, to publish a religious and literary paper. This was the "Emporium." Its publication office was on North Warren street, opposite West Hanover. It was continued as a literary paper until 1827, when it took sides with the administration, and came out as a Jackson sheet.

Mr. Potts continued to edit the paper until 1830, when, being appointed, by the Joint Meeting, Clerk in Chancery, his connection with the paper was dissolved, after which time Mr. Justice was the publisher and proprietor, and Joseph C. Potts editor. On the twenty-eighth of August, 1838, a tri-weekly paper was commenced by Joseph Justice, Jr., and Franklin S. Mills, for electioneering

purposes. Its publication was continued until the eighth of October of the same year, when, having fulfilled its mission, it was discontinued.

The "Trenton Daily" lived for five months in the winter of 1839-40. This was the first attempt to found a daily organ in this city. In 1843, a campaign sheet, the "Democrat Union," was essayed. In the latter year the "Emporium" passed into the hands of Joseph A. Yard, and later it was consolidated with the "Newark Morning Post."

From 1843 to 1845, Franklin S. Mills conducted the "Sheet Anchor," which was purchased by Robert Gossman, and the title changed to the "Trenton Journal."

Another attempt to establish a daily paper was made in 1846, when the "News" was issued from the "Journal" office. The "News" was soon merged into the "Emporium."

In 1845, the opposition to monopolies, and particularly to the Joint Companies, led Joseph C. Potts and John C. Webster to commence the publication of the "Plain Dealer," an anti-monopoly paper. This, too, was merged into the "Emporium."

Peter Lott and B. F. Vaneleve published, in 1835 and 1836, "The Argus," a Democratic paper. The temperance movement of the early forties, one of the manifestations of that remarkable period, led to the publication, in 1843, of the "New Jersey Temperance Herald." Its life was short.

In 1844, Charles W. Jay published the "Clay Banner," which paper, as its name imports, was started to advance the interests of Henry Clay for the Presidency of the United States, in opposition to James K. Polk.

In 1848, Charles W. Jay, Franklin S. Mills, and Joseph Justice, Jr., commenced the publication of a paper called the "Trentonian," which was issued from the Lincoln Building, at State and Broad streets. It is worthy of remark that for nearly three-fourths of a century this corner has been used as a literary depot. Here, in 1808, Isaac Collins issued his memorable edition of the Bible, one of the most correct editions ever published. The "Trentonian" ceased to exist in 1851.

James S. Yard, in 1846, launched the "Weekly Visitor and New Jersey Temperance Sentinel." It was conducted by various members of the family for five years.

Henry B. Howell, the most distinguished of Trenton's advocates of temperance, in 1852 commenced the monthly "Reformer and New Jersey Temperance Advocate."

During the campaign of 1852, Charles W. Jay published the "Republican Privateer," but, after the election of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency, the paper was discontinued.

In 1854, James S. Drake, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, commenced the publication of the "Mercer Standard" as a weekly paper.

In 1855, Enoch R. Borden issued a weekly paper called the "Free Press." It was published at No. 24 East State street, fourth story, over the "Reformer" office.

In February, 1861, Dorsey Gardner commenced the publication of the "Monitor." Its publication was continued about one year and a half, when it was suspended.

In 1865, Charles W. Jay started the "Volunteer," which was printed at the "Monitor" office. This was a campaign paper, and after having accomplished its mission it became defunct.

In 1866, Charles W. Jay initiated the weekly "Union Sentinel," which became the "Daily Sentinel" in 1870. This latter organ passed into the hands of Jacob R. Freese.

Ex-Mayor John Briest started the "Emporium" in 1867, which has successively been issued from the corner of Hanover and Warren streets, from East State street next to the Shreve Building, and within the past two years, under other management, from West State street, opposite the Trust Company's building. To this period belongs the "Public Opinion," a leading paper of its day.

"Beecher's Magazine" was commenced in 1870, and was, while it lasted, an influential publication. It was devoted to literary and scientific matters.

The "New Jersey Staats Journal" was and is a weekly paper published by Colonel Ernest C. Stahl. For a time the "Weekly Sentinel," a journal devoted to the interests of the negro race, was edited by R. Henri Herbert. In 1878 William P. Flower's "Family Magazine" was a venture which later became unprofitable. In 1882 the "Trenton Times," a bright and attractive daily, was owned and, after various ownerships, is now the only afternoon paper of the city. Within the past few years the daily and Sunday "Press" and "Express" were newcomers in the field of journalism. The only Sunday paper in the city is the "Advertiser," now issued from 33 West State street. Its owners who have made it a metropolitan paper, are Thomas F. Fitzgerald, John J. Cleary and

Charles H. Levy. "The Signal," the organ of the State Schools, was instituted in October, 1885, and has since had a continuous existence.

In 1873 the demands of the people of Chambersburg led to the establishment of the "Mercer County News," which also issued an edition in Allentown, New Jersey, called the "Times." The papers were consolidated. Its editor on the occasion of its first issue was John W. Moody. The "News" is now managed by Elliott G. Moody.

Trenton has had a representative in the field of social journalism. "Town Topics" was established by Harry Donnelly, in 1891. It was succeeded by "Town Talk," which was successively owned by George Holcombe and Charles Barclaw.

Within the past few years numerous church and other organizations have issued fugitive papers, none of which have become of a permanent character.

The Labor interests of the city are represented by the weekly "Potters' Journal;" this sheet and the Paterson "Standard" are the only distinctive labor papers in the State.

The following is a list of the papers published in Trenton during the present year:

"State Gazette"—Daily and weekly. Weekly on Thursday. Republican. The John L. Murphy Publishing Co., proprietors. Thomas Holmes, editor.

"True American"—Daily and weekly. Weekly on Friday. Democratic. Joseph L. Naar, editor and proprietor.

"The Trenton Evening Times"—Afternoon and weekly. Weekly on Thursday. Democratic. The "Times" Association, publisher. Charles W. Smith, editor.

"The New Jersey Staats Journal" (German)—Semi-weekly. Democratic. Ernest C. Stahl, editor and proprietor.

"Sunday Advertiser"—Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. Advertiser Publishing Co.

"Mercer County News"—Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. E. G. Moody, editor and publisher.

"American Potters' Journal"—Weekly, on Saturday. In the interest of organized labor. John D. McCormick, editor and publisher.

"The Signal"—Monthly. The official organ of the State Normal and Model Schools. Edited by the students.

"The Silent Worker," edited by the students of the State Deaf-Mute School.

"The Mercer Review"—Weekly. Cor. Broad and Front streets.

"Trenton Freie Zeitung"—Wednesday and Saturday. Benedict Prieth, proprietor; Charles Weidel, manager.

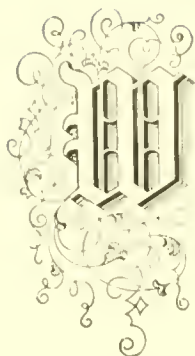
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CHAPTER XXX.

"STATE GAZETTE," TRENTON, N. J.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE SECOND OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN NEW JERSEY.



HEN a newspaper lives more than a century, and during that time increases in vigor, it is worthy of mention. Such instances of journalistic longevity are rare, but the STATE GAZETTE is one hundred and three years old, and stands to-day independent and prosperous on its merit as a newspaper.

The story of the foundation and development of this newspaper is a bit of chronology that Trentonians and those New Jersey citizens under whose eyes these lines may fall, will find interesting, and, in a degree, instructive.

New Jersey boasted in early times of three "Gazettes." The first was established by Isaac Collins, in Burlington, in 1777, and removed to Trenton in the following spring. In those days leaders were not in fashion; nearly all the reading matter was furnished by voluntary contributors. Isaac Collins, the founder of that "Gazette," was an admirable printer, and his paper occupied high rank among the journals of the day, many well-known men contributing to its columns. Some ten years later, Frederick C. Queequele and George M. Wilson established a paper, which was published, as appears by the title, in Front street, opposite the English Church. No record of this paper exists. All that is known is, that it was succeeded by the GAZETTE, which still lives, and has been published without intermission since the fourth of September, 1792. Mr. Matthias Day, who issued the first number of the STATE GAZETTE AND NEW JERSEY ADVERTISER, was a practical printer, and turned out a very neat, super-royal sheet in brevier and minion type, which contained a fair proportion of reading matter, consisting of news from Europe, where nearly all the powers were then waging war against France. In 1799, George Sherman and John Mershon bought the GAZETTE and changed its name to the NEW JERSEY STATE GAZETTE, while Mr. Day, after a brief experience in a paper called the "True American," was appointed Postmaster at Newark, and later in life established himself in business as a publisher in New York. George Sherman was a member of the family to which Roger Sherman and other prominent public men in Connecticut belonged, and, after a fair, common-school education, served his time as an apprentice in New Haven with Thomas Green, on the "Connecticut Journal," Green being a member of the celebrated family which had produced master printers for Massachusetts and Connecticut for five successive generations. George Sherman was a member of the Society of Friends, a careful editor, never putting forth any statement of the truth of which he was not convinced. He wrote articles more notable for weight, decided opinions and fixed principles than for their length. Having opinions and principles, as the GAZETTE of to-day, he defended them with force, and sometimes asperity, that made him always an unpleasant, though not a dangerous, opponent. His partner, John Mershon, was a practical printer and a man of some ability, and continued a member of the firm until 1802, and died in 1806. The disinclination of the conductor of the GAZETTE to enter into bitter partisanship disappointed the radical Federalists of the day, a day of great partisan strife—a strife fiercer than we have known since until our Rebellion—and prominent members of the party determined to establish a new paper "opposite J. Milnor's store."

New-Jersey State Gazette.

TRENTON—PRINTED BY SHERMAN & MERSHON, AT THE OFFICE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY M. DAY.

VOLUME I.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1799.

[NUMBER 2.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE STATE GAZETTE, &c. of last Tuesday (No. 338) completed six years and six months from its first publication by the publisher, during which time he endeavored to make it an useful vehicle of information; and if the very liberal support and extensive circulation which it obtained will be allowed as proof of its being such, he succeeded—more being circulated weekly than of any other paper in the State. He has now relinquished the publication of it in favor of Messrs. Sherman & Mershon, begs leave to recommend them to his friends and former customers, as persons well calculated to conduct the business—both being regular head printers.

In taking leave of his patrons, duty, as well as inclination, prompt him to acknowledge the many favors he has received, and to assure them that they shall ever have a grateful remembrance in his breast.

As he will leave Trenton the 4th of April, the necessity of a settlement of his books is obvious. He, therefore, calls on all persons who are indebted to him to make payment previous to that time, and all who have demands against him to present their accounts for settlement.

The accounts of those subscribers whose papers go by Post or the Mail, will be forwarded to the packer masters, with whom they are requested to leave the money.

Persons with whom subscription papers for the estate edition of the New-Jersey Gazette have been lodged, are requested to return the names of the subscribers by the first of April, as it is expected the work will be put to press some time in that month.

MATTHIAS DAY.

Trenton, March 11, 1799.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have purchased of Mr. MATTHIAS DAY, his right to the New-Jersey State Gazette, and propose to continue the publication on the usual Conditions. The various Privileges of Printing will also be executed with fidelity and dispatch, and being regularly edited in the Arts, they hope, by industry and attention, to merit some share of the public patronage.

Arguments to enforce the utility of Newspapers, when conducted on just and honorable principles, are certainly unnecessary at the present day.—The very Constitution under which we live strongly impels the idea; for it is impossible to sit the blessings secured to us by that Charter and be ignorant, that in proportion as political knowledge is diffused among the people, the Government will find support and the Citizens be happy. As it respects the General Government, the people who compose the United States are differently situated from those of most other countries—Here each individual forms a part of the general whole.—The Government was the result of a free choice, and through him it was called into existence, he is therefore bound by the strongest ties of duty, and of interest, to support the institution—hence results the glorious system of Liberty and Union.

It is not for printers of News papers, in their first publications, to say something of the manner in which they are to be conducted, and the principles which will characterize them; but declarations of this nature, from some cause or other, come of late to have lost much of that respect which they ought to have maintained, and are now such appears now to be created by the possession of this power. By their deeds, shall ye know them! But although we must ultimately depend upon the public patronage for the existence of our publication, yet, perhaps, at this crisis, it may not be improper to state, that the Politics of the New-Jersey State Gazette, shall be truly Federal and American, and that the Constitution and Government of the United States will ever meet with its decided support.

GEORGE SHERMAN,
JOHN MERSHON.

For the Gazette, and a few Subscribers, unless otherwise ordered, on the same conditions as heretofore—Two Dollars per Ann. payable quarterly, with the usual allowance to those who call at the office for their papers, or receive them by Mail.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers for the STATE GAZETTE, are respectfully intimated, that they are requested to make payment, and being obliged to make payment to the printer, to that time.

A. PROBASCO.

February 25, 1799.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN CLINN, late of Lumberton, are requested to make payment, and being obliged to make payment to the printer, to that time.

ELIZABETH CLINN, Executrix.

March 1, 1799.

ADDRESS

Of Mr. BOWEN, on the evening of the Birth-Day of GENERAL WASHINGTON, to the Company at the Boffin Museum.

"CLASSED BY VEREASABLE HOUSE,"
RESPECTED AUDIENCE,

TO unrivaled merit and incomparable virtue, we pay the voluntary tribute of admiration and applause. The contemplation of a perfect character,—of a character, in whose composition are combined all that is great and good—the bell and noble principles of humanity in their pure and uncorrupted state of excellence, affords the most important instruction and the richest delight. While we render our homage, let us endeavor to imitate;—and though we may be unable to equal the example, exert all our abilities to resemble, in some elevated degree, the Hero and Saint—L. Sage and Patriot, whose nativity we are assembled to celebrate.

On this auspicious anniversary, we cannot avoid a recurrence to the feelings & principles which produced, progressed and complicated, the Independence of America.—Not alone to rejoice in the birth and joyous congratulation, but to grateful attention and solemn reflection, be concentrated the day. Let us then cultivate the blessings with which we are favored, by reflecting with what labors and toils they were gained. The far spreading branches and a "dag-capped" summit of the tree of our liberty were nurtured and made invulnerable with the blood of slaughtered thousands. By the sanguinary streams which enriched the soil on which it grew—sacred to protect it, or at its sacred foot.—TO DIE! Let us consider with temperance, and resolve with firmness, to shall yet be enabled to act with dignity and execute with triumph.

It is not now late to waste a moment in Utopian speculation, or in attending to the vague and unstable theories of that fallacy termed modern philosophy, which tends to revolution instead of reform. Revolution may our country never be distracted with another.—Reform—none but an ambitious demagogue would dare suggest the necessity of one, in our unequalled Constitution of Government.—A Constitution, founded on principles perfect as celestial intelligences, and eternal as truth. The freedom and happiness of the citizens are inseparably connected with the powers and prerogatives of our Executive and Legislative Authorities, that the injury or destruction of either would inevitably cause the annihilation of BOTH.—From the ruin, despotism, or still more accursed anarchy, would proceed.—Then free-born Americans would be seen woefully lamenting the prostration of order and of Law—individual peace & security sacrificed—religion with her holy ordinances driven from the desk and the altar, and trampled in the dust, or compelled to the prostrate drudgery of noxious the hypocrite, the infidel or the tyrant. Under such circumstances what advantage would tamely bear the disgrace of existence? Who that had an arm and a dagger, would hesitate in his choice, whether to languish as a slave in the loathsome bonds of tyranny—rampant surrounded by dangers and a horde of Jacobins—nor, like Calo at Union, release his patient soul to fear where banished Freedom smiles in her native Heaven, among the Immortal Gods?

Should our Constitution ever be overturned, dissolution of society would be the awful consequence, and a political chaos succeed, more ruinous and unlighted than the original mass of immingling law, from which the system did arise of evil government at first emerged. But we will not yield our minds to the suggestions of depressing fears.—ADAMS and WASHINGTON! While we preface in the cabinet or in the field—we defy the intrigues of the subtle and designing, of the open assaults of the declared enemies to our country. We are ready to act as ye direct—let us follow where ye lead. Let foreign invaders approach, or factious myrmidons threaten, and our fields shall blaze with the harvest of bayonets—our artillery shall rival the thunder of the Rieks!

France would fratricide with—that is, enslave us. She has conferred this singular favor upon Holland, Italy, the Swiss Cantons, and is about extending the blessing of brotherly love to the Manchiches and Arabs. She has taken compassionate notice of poor Hibernia, and really pities her and manacled Columbia. How kind and generous—fitting that we should decline her services and repay her solicitude with coolness and suspicion!

Ungrateful Americans—prefer a President to a Directory, and the slow course of the legal administration of justice, to the summary proceedings of a departmental commission, and the rapid execution of the guillotine! Why not believe the professions and protestations of France? Is she like a mercenary harlot who tempts to her embrace, when in that embrace is death? Has she a dagger concealed, that we thus approach her with caution and love her belt at a distance? Is hers the Syren's voice that allures to destruction with its melody? So soft, so fair, how unmanly is down its dulcet notes with the rattling arms & the found of the trumpet! Americans, be not deceived—your safety, under George, is in your spirit—your national pride and unsullied Federalism. Peace is a blessing—while a warlike defensive war is always glorious. The great must protect the punning—ho, ho, and the small must guard the plowshare. Without martial weapons, we lose the field and we plant the furrow, not for ourselves but for rapacious foes!

This day completes the sixty-sixth revolution of the sun since GEORGE WASHINGTON descended to bless the world with a display of such virtues as constitute the harmony and happiness of Heaven. It was reserved for him to unite in one character power and property, which had previously been separated opposite and hostile in their nature, and effects—to prove that virtue can exist amid the temptations and dissolutions of an army—religion smile benignly in the ardent bosom of a soldier—wisdom to counsel and energy to perform, abunish in the same person, and exhibit the dauntless courage of a Hero tempered with the mercy and benevolence of an Angel. It is, and ever will remain probably, whether General or President, WASHINGTON were the greater or far surpassing man. One thing is certain—that his patriotism in both offices was only equalled by his irreproachable conduct—unimpeachable integrity—his immovable firmness—his rare abilities and invincible valor. Under his military command, the United States became a nation—established their Independence—achieved the most brilliant victories and closed their glorious career with triumph, whose splendor was unparalleled in the annals of time. During his Civil Administration, the American name ennobled in respectability. America, learn to form a treaty with her former foe, and claim the now greater of friendship power in her most natural ally.—Dated performance of national sovereignty—through France crowned with refinement, and faction muted with threats and eyed the important compact with displeasure. Our Navy, which now rears majestic on the ocean, commenced an existence which will be equally honorable and lasting.—And America gained experience—one of the most valuable of national acquisitions. She became informed, that treaties were vain and feeble when there is no power to enforce the obligations stipulated by the peace. That humility and forbearance are followed by insult and injury—and that self-respect is as necessary to national as to individual reputation. From the wise arrangements made by WASHINGTON during his Presidency, we now realize the blessings and privileges for which he laboured in the field of war.—Pursuing the same system, our present Chief Magistrate, with the firmness of a philosopher and the zeal of a patriot, deservedly receives the love, confidence and applause of the millions of grateful Freemen, who while appointed and interest he watches with unceasing vigilance and paternal care.

Again behold with wonder—Angels and Men! The venerable form of WASHINGTON is arrived in martial garb—and over his silvered hair, waves already the plume of triumph—yes, for when he quitted the retirement of his old age—his paradise of Mount Vernon, to wield his conquering sword at the head of our invincible legions, the Demons of faction and rebellion thrunk in dismay from his presence, and none but the voice of exulting Federalism was heard from the waters of St. Croix to the farthest frontiers of Georgia! Immortal WASHINGTON—may thy days be cheered with felicitous counsels at thy virtues, pure as thy mind, and brilliant as thy exploits! And when in time remote period of time thou art translated to thy native Heaven—may thy mantle be caught by some future son of thy loved Columbia, who, emulating thy character, shall defend the glory of a virtuous country, or the applause of an admiring world!

Let us the ANCHOR CLUB.

If we command our vessels we shall be rich and free. If our vessels command us, we are poor indeed.—Too great a price is the value of a full admiral's interest may it be, very few of its dangers, as well as the certain ruin of its interests of a ship or an order.

BOWEN'S List of Republicans.

PARSIMONY and extravagance are both highly injurious to a state; but the former is more dangerous than the latter. By refusing to make provision for a threatened war, on motives of an overtrained economy, thousands may be surrendered to the dread of expense, and what is above all price, Honor and Independence may fall a sacrifice to calculations on cents and farthings. With this mischievous disposition America has to contend. It not only affords her in its naked simplicity, counting cost without reference to final advantage, but it is made the instrument of artifice, lends its specious countenance to cover treachery, and combined with pulation, has even induced some to prefer tribute, degrading tribute, to the expenses of a just and an honorable war.—Could we prevail on the opposition to resign other false notions and prejudices, with which this is closely connected, we should have little to fear from its effects. But while the present anxiety for society and immolation calls in despite of the lessons of experience, while the selfishness of republican manners, the fears of pastoral repose, and the favours of voluntary poverty are made more the objects of our pursuit, than the urbanity, dignity and refinement of public life; and while this model of national character is admired by the multitude, though drawn by the fierce imagination of those who, having been led by founder minds into a new and dangerous path with success, suppose all is flowery and fair, with neither gain nor pit-fall. This rage for frugality must also continue to subvert every measure whereby we may hope to rise: it will hang like a mill-stone round the neck of our country, and deliver us bound hand and foot into the clutches of our foes. It is however but fair to acknowledge, that these things are foreign to the spirit and feelings of our industrious yeomanry, and the more sober and respectable classes of our citizens. They become daily more and more convinced that their advocates are men determined to amuse themselves, though with the destruction of our best interests. Men who calumniate, condemn and shake the administration, unrestrained by responsibility. Men, whose little talents must be displayed, whose little resentments must be gratified, whose inveterate prejudices are not to be resigned: Who are interested that four and fermenting quality in a state, by the sediment of society be stirred up to discolor and confuse the whole mass. Yet notwithstanding the fact that of our countrymen are aware of all this, it does not follow that we are secure from the repeated attacks, and unwearied perseverance of Faction. We live down much by our firm and decided measures in weakening its influence, and in exposing its inconsistency; but by refusing to hazard all in defence of it, we shall nearly accomplish its defeat. We shall do more; we shall add vigor to our endeavors, entrust to our fields, and respectability to our name.

Commerce is the source which supplies the circulating principle of life, and while it is kept free and unobstructed, industry is encouraged, arts, manufactures and agriculture continue to flourish, and every part of the community is healthful and active: the benefits it diffuses, reflect back the means of extending them, and the expenses attendant on its preservation are, or may be, returned ten fold into the coffers of the state. But by denying our trade the necessary protection, the motives to industry will cease to exist, the produce of our country will become a burthen, the influx of wealth will be cut off, our farmers be impoverished, and more real property lost to the state than all the favours of economy will ever reimburse.

For the Georgetown, (S. C.) Gazette.
Messrs. Elliott & Burd.

Among the many very singular circumstances which attended the settlement of this country, I have found one that has given me more entertainment than the exportation of waves from England, for the colony of Virginia. Dr. Hekkip, in his American Biography, a work replete with information and

THE "FEDERALIST" OF 1800.

This they did, styling it "The Federalist and New Jersey State Gazette," which, under the editorship of Gershom Craft, became a fierce and bitter advocate of the Federal cause until June, 1800, when it was united with the GAZETTE, and the new journal made its appearance shortly after with the title of "The Federalist," by which name it was known until 1829, at which time the Federal party ceased to be a political party. After the close of the War of 1812, and during the subsequent administration of President Monroe, the paper took no part as a partisan in political controversy. On the fourth of July, 1829, Mr. William P. Sherman, having secured from Mr. Prall, the proprietor of the "True American," a transfer of that name, and from his father, George Sherman, the ownership and control of "The Federalist," the title NEW JERSEY STATE GAZETTE was renewed, and by

this name it has been since known, until quite recently, when, as a matter of convenience, it was abbreviated to STATE GAZETTE. This Mr. Prall, by the way, after disposing of the "True American" to Mr. Sherman, removed to New York, where he continued to reside until his death. At one time he was the proprietor and editor of the "New York Transcript," and held responsible editorial positions on several journals, being an easy, correct and vigorous writer, and well informed on political topics and of cultivated literary taste. After William P. Sherman had managed the GAZETTE a few years, George Sherman resumed his position as editor, and held it until February, 1835, when he was succeeded by his younger son, James T. Sherman, a graduate of Yale College, who remained at its head until February, 1853. This Mr. Sherman seems to have been a firm and influential supporter of the principles of the Whig party, and under his management the GAZETTE was one of the most efficient advocates of that cause, its representatives and its candidates. The files show that although very decided and firm in his convictions, Mr. Sherman was just to his opponents, thereby gaining additional influence with the public. He was, after his retirement, an ardent and useful supporter of the Republican party from its first organization, in 1856, until its success in the election of 1860. After the commencement of



THE OLD LANDMARK WHERE JOHN L. MURPHY STARTED IN THE PRINTING BUSINESS IN TRENTON, IN 1855.

the Rebellion he was a most valuable assistant to Governor Olden, but failing health compelled him to relinquish his work, and until the twentieth of May, 1862, he was engaged in no active occupation. He was but forty-eight years of age at the time of his death, and is one of the few members of the editorial profession of whom nothing but kind words can be spoken during his life as well as after his death.

APPEARANCE OF THE "GAZETTE."

The GAZETTE has always been marked by a peculiarly neat typographical face. This is due largely to the fact that its owners and conductors were practical printers. In 1839, Mr. Henry Harron, who had served his apprenticeship in the composing-room in Philadelphia, became a partner in the concern and for years had the entire control of the mechanical department of the

business. Down to 1840, the GAZETTE was published as a weekly only. At that time Sherman & Harron issued a tri-weekly edition, about one-third the size of the daily, which was enlarged from time to time, and on the first of January, 1847, gave place to the STATE DAILY GAZETTE, being the second daily paper issued regularly in Trenton. It was printed on a sheet about the size of the first issue of the tri-weekly and in bourgeois and nonpareil type. In 1853, William Brown, a graduate of Princeton College, and Thomas Clayton Borden, a practical printer, purchased the paper and took possession. Ill health traversed all their journalistic fitness. Mr. Borden retired in 1854, suffering with seated consumption, and Mr. Brown died, having, in October, 1854, sold the establishment to Mr. Edmund Morris, of Burlington.

Under the new proprietor, the GAZETTE supported the principles of the Whig party, but displayed a great deal of sympathy for the American movement, then in the full tide of success; and when the Republican party was organized, it took an early and decided stand in its support, placing the names of Fremont and Dayton at the head of the paper, where they remained until the thirtieth of July, 1856, when they were hauled down to be replaced by those of Fillmore and Donelson. This change was due to the fact that the GAZETTE had been sold to Cornelius W. Tolles, of Newark, also a graduate of Princeton, who had been employed on the "Newark Advertiser." His control of the GAZETTE was brief. It terminated in 1857, when it passed temporarily under the control of E. R. Borden, who sold it in July, 1857, to J. L. Swayze. Very naturally, the defection of the GAZETTE from Republican principles caused a great deal of feeling, and an association printed a rival, called "The Republican State Gazette," edited by James T. Sherman and Henry Harron (with whom the present proprietor served his apprenticeship), but after divers changes Mr. Swayze purchased it, and united it with the GAZETTE, under the name of THE STATE GAZETTE AND REPUBLICAN, and after a term of years sold it to Colonel Freese, who, in 1865, disposed of it to Brook & Vannote. In 1864, the "Monitor" (which was edited by Dorsey Gardner and printed by Murphy & Bechtel) was started as a professed party paper, but it was devoted mainly to the advocacy of a new through railroad line from New York to Philadelphia. It was unsuccessful and Messrs. Brook & Vannote, proprietors of the STATE GAZETTE, purchased it in December, 1865.



THE FIRST IMPROVEMENT AND ENLARGEMENT IN THE BUILDING
(AFTER PURCHASING, IN 1866.)

THE PRESENT REGIME.

In 1869 the GAZETTE was sold to John L. Murphy and Charles Bechtel, the former having entered the GAZETTE office as an apprentice in 1838, where he remained until 1855; the latter having been engaged on the "Daily News" in Trenton until 1856, at which time he entered into a copartnership with Mr. Murphy in the establishment of a job printing office. After the paper passed under the proprietorship of Murphy & Bechtel, in 1869, with Enoch R. Borden as editor, it rapidly increased in circulation and influence. They expended considerable money in purchasing new types, presses, &c., enlarged its news facilities and generally put new life into the business. Shortly after they assumed control Mr. Borden died, and Mr. William Cloke, who had been a

VOL. XLIV.

ANARCHISTS BAFLED

THEY PLANNED TO BLOW UP AN
ARTIFICIAL ISLAND

RIGOROUS PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

The Alster River Protected by Patrol
Night and Day-Incapacitate A-planes
deals to Electric Wire - 1 known
Person Not Allowed to Get Near

Rio de Janeiro, June 25 - The officials, especially the officers of the police department, are congratulating themselves upon the fact that the proposed American plot to assassinate the leader of the communist movement in Brazil has failed. According to current reports the Americans had arranged for a grand coup at the outset of the present military ruling of the army, and a visit in the latter city. Any persons who were involved by the Berlin office in this scheme were not to be allowed to

[illegible][illegible]

The following is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers, held on June 1, 1914, at the Hotel New York, New York. The names are given in alphabetical order.

After dinner at White Castle night Lord Kewberry had a long talk audience with the queen, and communicated to her his decision to retire to the Government.

ESQUIRE CARRYING THE BANNER

He is Going to Washington to Remove Mower

News of the fight at Bridge House is being told to the "miserable"...

[illegible]

ADDRESS: DIVORCE CLERK.

Warning Postponed for a Week. — Johnnie Makes a Mistake.

WAS NOT IN COURT. — The Postponement of the trial of the divorce case of Johnnie and Alice was postponed until July 1. More coming to a head, the case has been postponed until the 1st of July.

SHORT PEACH CROP IN DELAWARE

Harvest from all over the state. There is a shortage.

It was in the state capital that the shortage was first reported. The state capital is Dover, Delaware. The shortage was first reported by the state capital.

For Over Fifty Years

Miss Wiles, a highly respected
 named over fifty years by the
 in them for their children and a
 with perfect health. She has the
 and the girls always the pain
 and old and is the best friend
 during the long years of her
 every part of the body. To give
 a heart. Do not let a cold for Miss
 this beautiful home. Ask no other

Wills by the way, she is for the

Dr. G. C. Williams, 2201 Laurel St., St. Louis, Mo.

ARCHISTS BAFFLED
PLANNED TO PLOW UP AN
ARTIFICIAL ISLAND
DUS PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

(c, June 17) -The officials, especially officers of the police department are congratulating themselves on the fact that they prevented Anarchists from the lecture by the completion of stages peculiar to their sect and method. According to current rumors the Anarchists had arranged for a song at the outset of the program, the singing of the article of creed and Sister first. Anonymous letters received by the Bureau of the state, show that on June 16, a group of

There were 100,000 votes cast for the three nominees at last, but the winning candidate lost the election and was forced to resign and go into exile. It was to be the end of the foundation for the state, and to form a new government. The new government was formed in 1910, and the new government was formed in 1910, and the new government was formed in 1910.

... to the house of the various
...
... French invasion, which
... were, were a day has been
... said to agree to it. But
... Italian Empire. Rome would
... and at once to the terms
... the other hand of Austria
... should stay. In Rome, France
... interference in a similar manner.
... of the ... of ...
... ... are ... to
... have a ...

... Assumed that the Free-
masonry Government: Will Resign.
... June 1841 it is finally
advised that the Free-masonry govern-
ment. Lord B. about 11 o'clock
summed by the Queen to form a ministry.
this cabinet will prove: with the
one business of the House, obtain
personal respect, and then dissolve
is great.

... suggested that the elections will
be about the 10th of July
... second meeting of the 1st
... after noon legal 1st session

to resign as chairman of the Parliament. He
is expected to resign
his duties at 11. About 1000 people
attended the ceremony at the
Parliament building, and the
ceremony was held in the
presence of the Queen, and
the ceremony was held in the
presence of the Queen.

The newspaper's report of the rescue figure is
... of the Peking ... would
... presented by many figures ...
... that the ...
... and ...
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... with the marriage ...
... will ...
... and the ...
... and the ...
... and the ...
... and the ...
... and the ...
... and the ...

ADDRESS: BYRON'S CLAY.

SHORT PEACH CROP IN DELAWARE.
Reports from all three the trade had
There is a shortage
The crop is estimated to be about 10 per cent below the
normal crop of 1914. The shortage is due to
the fact that the crop was not as good as
the crop of 1914. The shortage is due to
the fact that the crop was not as good as
the crop of 1914.

For Over Fifty Years.

C. A. "Red" Lee, 607 Laurel St., Tel. Thompson 8-72.

reporter, became the editor of the paper, and filled the position until July, 1894. He was young, enterprising and enthusiastic, and put all of his energy into his work. These changes very soon began to tell upon the circulation and reputation of the *STATE GAZETTE*. The paper took bold ground on several matters of great public importance, and exerted a marked influence upon the politics and government of the State. To its zealous and able championship the State is largely indebted for the present General Railroad law; the act of 1877 reducing the rate of interest from seven to six per cent.; the act authorizing the damming of the Delaware river; the Congressional appropriations for improving the navigation of the same stream, and for several other measures of more or less importance. It has exerted a large influence upon legislation at every session of that body. In the city of Trenton its power during the past dozen years has been felt in the promotion of many valuable improvements. In politics, the

STATE GAZETTE has for years been recognized as the "State organ" of the Republican party. It occupies a sort of official position as the party's mouthpiece in New Jersey, and its utterances are generally accepted by its members throughout the State as orthodox Republicanism. It was from the first an earnest supporter of President Hayes' policy. It was strongly in favor of giving that policy a fair trial, taking the ground that nothing was to be lost if it failed, as no surrender of Republican principles was proposed and everything was to be gained if it succeeded. It waged a very determined warfare in behalf of "its policy," and excited thereby considerable hostility among the stalwarts. When, however, in the spring of 1878, the *STATE GAZETTE* concluded that this policy was a failure, in that the South was "too stiff-necked and narrow-minded frankly to respond to the generous overtures of the administration, and was obviously trying to use the pretense of conciliation for securing concessions from the government without making any in return," it promptly and emphatically took different ground. On the twenty-first of May, 1878, it published a double-leaded editorial advocating the nomination of General Grant in 1880, as the Republican Presidential standard-bearer. This article made considerable stir in the politics of the



SHOWING STILL FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS MADE TO THE BUILDING IN 1875.

country, being quoted and commented upon favorably or otherwise. In 1875, the *STATE GAZETTE* passed into the hands of its present owner.

This move gave Mr. John L. Murphy absolute control of all departments of the *STATE GAZETTE* establishment, and he bent all his energies in the direction of increasing the business and enlarging the quarters in which the plant was located. Under the guidance of Mr. Murphy, who was industrious, practical and untiring, the circulation of the newspaper grew, the demand upon its advertising space increased, there was more work to be done in the job printing and book binding departments, more help was needed and more machinery made necessary.

Although additions had been made to the *STATE GAZETTE* establishment in 1875, eight years afterward further improvements were needed and made. The building was renovated and the appearance of its exterior improved. New machinery was placed in the bindery. There were cutting, stamping and folding machines purchased at an expense of many hundred dollars, and more room being required, a large apartment, seventy feet long, in the Baker Building, adjoining the *STATE GAZETTE* establishment, was rented and fitted up as a bindery.

The establishment had kept pace with the growth of the city, and in the thirty-six years from the time when the DAILY STATE GAZETTE was issued by Sherman & Harron, that growth was remarkable. The second number of the new daily, date of January 13th, 1817, contains the announcement that the publishers "have great satisfaction in publishing this morning a report of the proceedings of Congress of yesterday, transmitted by the Magnetic Telegraph."

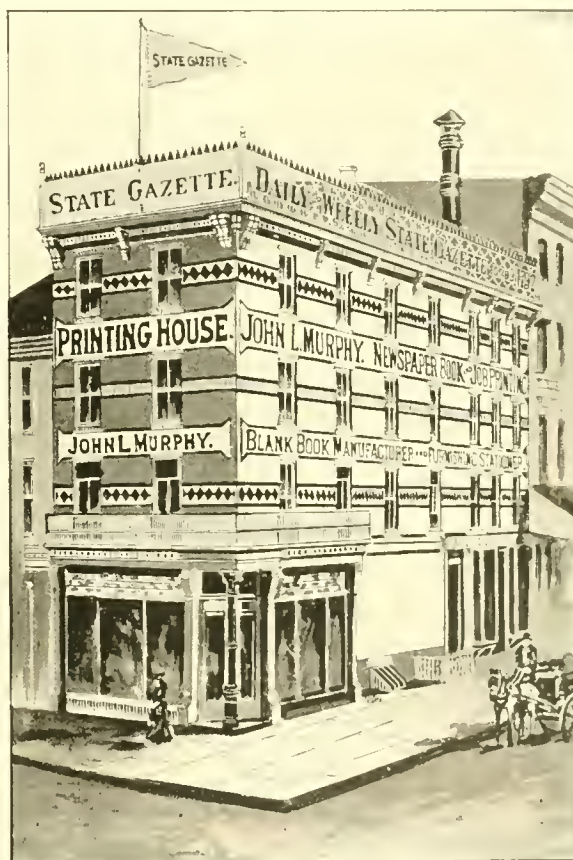
In 1847, the year that the DAILY STATE GAZETTE was launched, Trenton was a very different place from the Trenton of to-day. East of the canal, "The Cottages" contained the greater portion of the population. At the other end of State street, above the State House, William L. Dayton and a few others had handsome residences erected not many years before. The Higbees, General Russell and other wealthy people occupied elegant homes here, while on the opposite side of the street above the State House there were very few houses, and those generally small. The feeder of the Delaware and Raritan canal formed the northern boundary, and a few straggling houses connected the city proper with the Sixth ward, or Lambertton. There were a very few cheap hotels, and the whole place had a rustic appearance as compared with that of to-day. The whole population of Trenton and Nottingham (the present city) and all adjoining districts was not one-fifth of the present number. The rolling mill of the Trenton Iron Company had been established, and wire and wire rods were made. There were two or three foundries and machine shops and an axe factory; but Trenton was not the manufacturing or business center then that it has since become, nor at that date did all the iron mills in Trenton together employ half as many hands as are now at work in the Trenton Iron Company's buildings. There were no potteries here; no manufactories of agricultural implements; no saw factory; no malleable iron works, and the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics was conducted on what would now be considered a very small scale. There was not a wholesale dealer in anything in Trenton. At that time there were three or four trains a day to Philadelphia and two or three from New York, with very scant accommodations for sending or receiving freight.

With this great growth the STATE GAZETTE was prominently identified. It had the interests of Trenton always at heart, and for that reason made for itself a firm standing in the community.

It was only two years after the improvements in the STATE GAZETTE building, referred to above, were made that the business required a further enlargement of the establishment, and another story was added, making the building five stories high and as it stands to-day.

More room for presses was required, and the cellar of the Dobbins building was rented, to be used as a storeroom for paper, so that the room then used for that purpose might be given up to presses. The top floor of the Dobbins building was also rented and a stereotyping department added to the establishment.

The most recent improvement has been the addition of an electric lighting plant, which consists of a dynamo, with a capacity for supplying one hundred and twenty-five incandescent lamps of great lighting power, and facilitating the work and adding to the comfort of the large force that is employed during the night.



ANOTHER STAGE IN THE IMPROVEMENT AND RENOVATION OF THE BUILDING IN 1883.

The *STATE GAZETTE* was established in 1792. In the library connected with the editorial department are preserved complete files of the paper, under its many changes of name, since



THE ABOVE REPRESENTS THE ESTABLISHMENT AS IT NOW IS, WITH THE ADDITION OF ANOTHER STORY, AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED IN 1885.

January, 1797, at which time a new volume was started, and the proprietors then, apparently, not caring to preserve the volumes of its predecessor. The original copy is a small sheet, 18 x 22 inches, and having but four columns to the page. In 1812, the columns were lengthened and another added to each page. The long "s" was used in those days, and up to 1820, when it was discontinued. Besides the complete files of the *GAZETTE*, the library contains bound volumes of "Dunlap & Claypoole's American Daily Register," printed in Philadelphia as early as 1779; the "New Jersey Journal and Political Register," printed at Elizabeth-Town, N. J., in 1792-93; the "New York State Gazette," 1789; Bache's "Aurora," and "Aurora and General Advertiser," Philadelphia and Frankford, 1799-1803; the "Trenton True American," 1801-28; the "National Intelligencer and Washington Advertiser," 1801-10, and other journals of more recent dates which have been absorbed by the *STATE GAZETTE* in its more than a century of existence. These old volumes and the *GAZETTE*'s complete files are frequently consulted by lawyers

and others in search of information concerning matters of which no record has been kept except that given by these ancient tomes.

Mr. John L. Murphy, its present owner, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, June 19th, 1828. At the age of ten years, he entered the weekly *STATE GAZETTE* newspaper and printing office as errand boy and news-carrier. In that capacity, he carried the first tri-weekly and the first daily newspaper published in Trenton. At the age of sixteen years, he was regularly apprenticed to James T. Sherman to learn the printing business. He served his time and worked with the firm, then Sherman & Harron, as journeyman until 1856, in which year he took the position of foreman in the "Free Press" office. At the expiration of six months, the paper suspended, and Mr. Murphy bought the material and started a job office. He was one of the pioneers in this business in Trenton. Three months after setting up in business for himself, he took in Mr. Charles Bechtel as equal partner, and they removed to the building on the corner of State and Greene streets, the present site of the large printing establishment of John L. Murphy. In 1869, the firm purchased the *STATE GAZETTE*, and soon increased the circulation of the weekly to seven thousand. In July, 1875,



JOHN L. MURPHY.

Mr. Murphy bought out the interest of Mr. Beehtel, and has since conducted the business himself. During his career, Mr. Murphy has held several important positions of public trust. He was twice elected Tax Collector in the city of Trenton, was United States Internal Revenue Assessor of the Second District of New Jersey, from 1868 until the office was abolished by act of Congress and its



EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

duties merged into those of Collector; was then Collector until January, 1876, when he resigned in order to devote himself more exclusively to his extensive and increasing business. He is entirely a self-made man, and his success in life is due to great natural shrewdness and far-seeing business sagacity, boundless energy, an enterprising spirit that is dismayed or turned aside by no obstacles.



PROOF READING DEPARTMENT.

The editorial force consists of Mr. Thomas Holmes, editor-in-chief; Mr. Henry C. Buchanan, assistant editor, and Mr. Ernest H. Tomlinson, city editor. Of late years, the paper has steadily increased in excellence, circulation and influence, and occupies to-day a commanding position in New Jersey journalism. The daily has a large and substantial circulation in Trenton and vicinity.

The weekly edition is circulated through every post-office in the State. Since Mr. Murphy took absolute control of the newspaper, the daily has been enlarged to eight and the weekly to twelve pages, and he has promptly acted upon every suggestion that occurred to him for the improvement of the publication in all its departments.

The STATE GAZETTE daily and weekly newspaper is only a part of the great printing establishment from which it is issued. The resources of The John L. Murphy Publishing Company are superior to those of any other establishment in New Jersey in excellence, variety and cheapness. This establishment challenges comparison with any in the large cities. It does not allow itself to be outdone in either quality or price. It has the best modern machinery and equipments of all sorts, the best craftsmen and as capable and accomplished foremen as the country can produce. In short, everything in the printing line that is done anywhere, is done here in the best possible manner, and at bottom prices.

STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

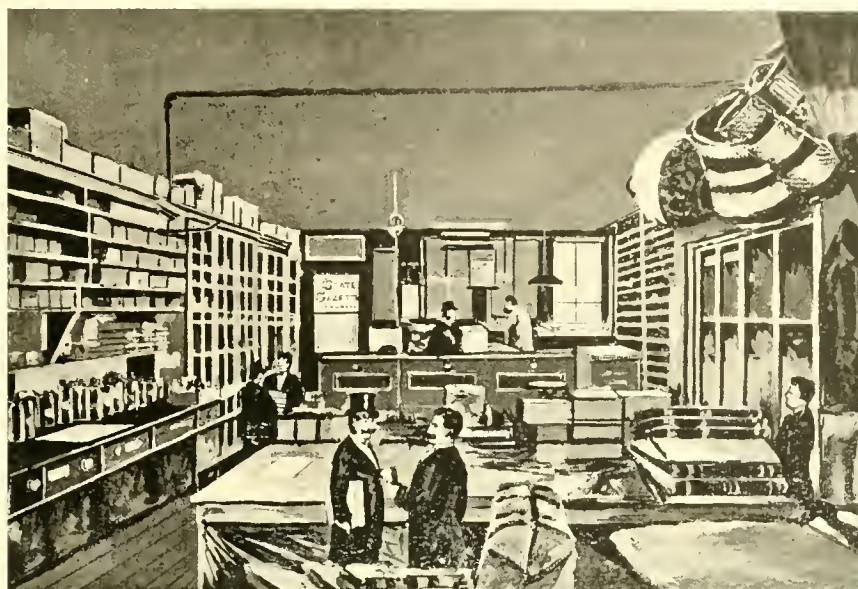
This, one of the largest and most important branches of the business, is located on the second floor of the building, fronting on both State and Broad streets. As the views show, the department is very commodious, as indeed it must needs be to contain the immense stock which it is necessary



COU NTING-ROOM AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.
(South view.)

to constantly carry. The goods embrace a large and complete variety of stationery, blank-books, legal blanks and general office fixtures. On the shelves are note, letter, legal cap and foolscap papers of various grades and styles; envelopes in endless variety, from the finest imported to the cheap manilla; pens, ink and mucilage of all the best manufactures; gold pens and holders; pocket cutlery; Faber's, Eagle and Dixon's lead pencils; automatic and pocket pencils; crayons and slate pencils; Faber's and Davidson's velvet rubber erasers; steel erasers; Faber's rubber bands; rubber, celluloid, wood and cork pen holders; paper files and clips; letter files; iron and glass paper weights; letter copying presses; letter copying-books; moistening brushes and water wells and racks; red tape; pins; sealing wax; notarial wafers and seals, in all sizes and colors; gummed labels; McGill's fasteners; staple presses and staples; eyelets; letter scales, all sizes, in brass, nickel and bronze; post-office and package boxes; manilla wrapping papers; bill head, envelope, letter and postal card boxes, in japanned tin; toilet papers; sheet or small cards, all colors, weights and qualities; visiting, wedding and mourning cards; ball cards and programmes; show cards; tourists' and shipping cards and tags, and one of the largest and finest stocks of office and library supplies in the city, comprising brass, nickel, walnut and ebony-base ink stands and sponge cups; cut-glass ink stands, mucilage cups, sponge cups and paper weights, white and colored; porcelain

and brush pen wipers, plain and decorated ; celluloid, ivory and pearl paper folders and cutters ; cedar, rubber and ebony rulers ; office or waste baskets, imported and domestic ; fountain pens, of all the latest improved patents ; safety pocket annexes for pens and pencils ; stamps, seals and presses for societies.



COUNTING-ROOM AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.
(North view.)

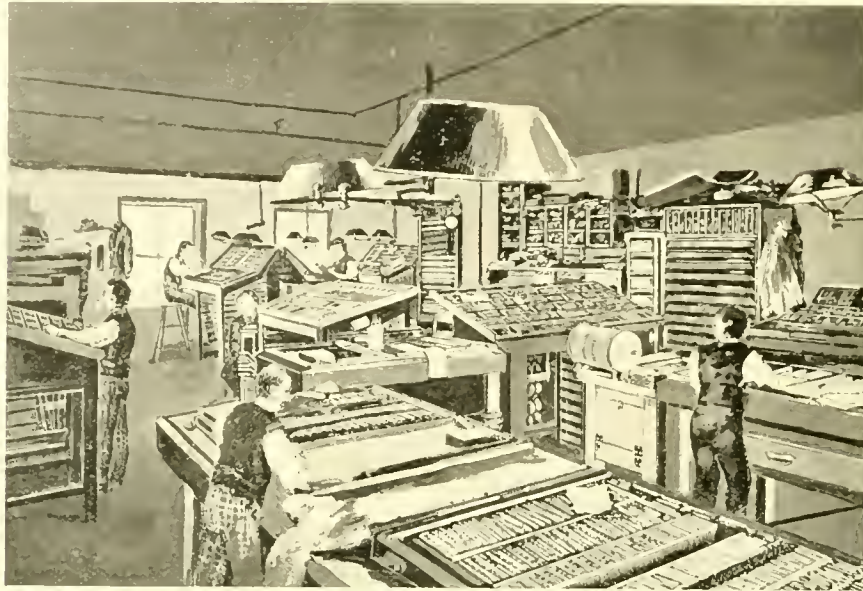
The stock of legal blanks consists of bonds, mortgages, deeds ; chancery, police justice and justice of the peace blanks ; landlords' blanks ; notes, drafts and checks, loose or in book form. The blank-books consist of day-books, ledgers, cash-books, journals, invoice-books, bill-books,



PAPER STOCK AND PACKING DEPARTMENT.

order-books, time-books, milk-books, minute-books, butchers' and grocers' books, receipt-books and copy-books, in all sizes and styles of binding, pass-books in manilla, press-board and leather covers. Any kind of book which cannot be found on the shelves will be furnished in the shortest possible time from the bindery connected with the establishment.

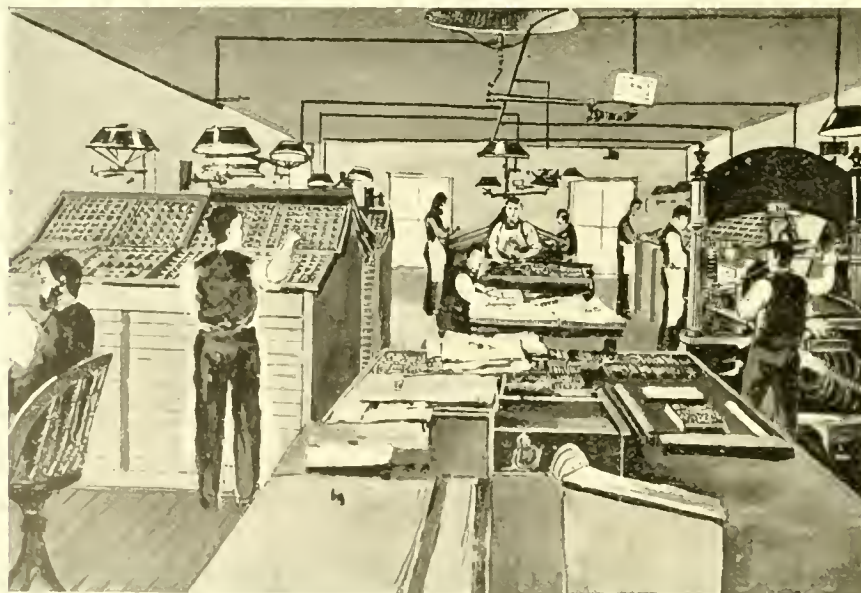
The business office is located in this department, where all orders are received and immediately dispatched to the various departments by means of elevators, speaking-tubes or messengers. Particular care is taken in packing all goods to prevent injury in transportation; when deemed necessary they are boxed and delivered in any part of the city, or to express or railroad companies, free of cost.



NEWSPAPER COMPOSING DEPARTMENT.

JOB COMPOSING DEPARTMENT.

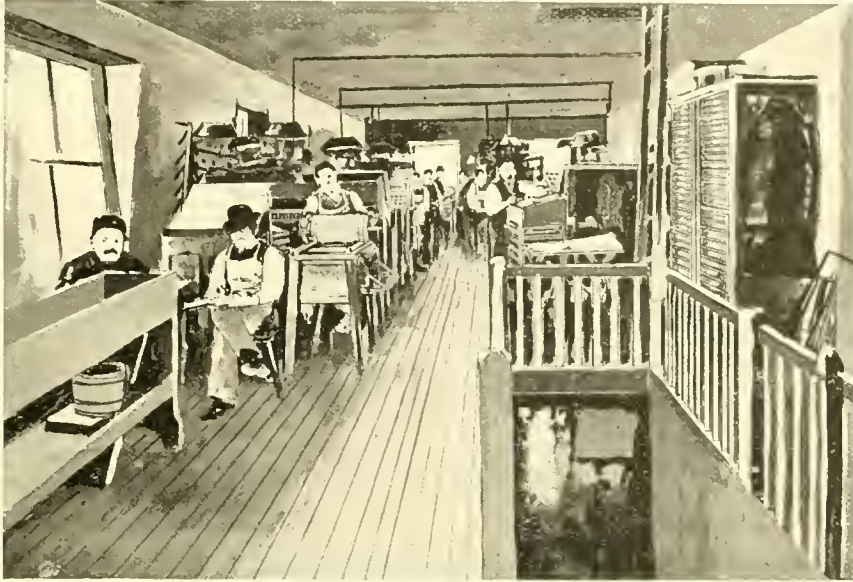
The job composing department is especially designed with a view to turn out, in a rapid and economical manner, all classes of commercial, bank, insurance, society and legal work, and to this



JOB COMPOSING DEPARTMENT.

end is brought the aid of those labor-saving appliances so essential in these days. The type is new, and includes not only those clear-cut and delicate faces which the law of good taste requires for the lighter kinds of work, but the bold, well-defined and odd shapes which appeal to the fancy of that

class of customers who want striking effects. The fonts of type are arranged in series, neatly labeled, classified, and enclosed in black walnut dust-proof cabinets. Borders, card ornaments, cuts, stereotype and electrotype plates, metal and wood furniture are centrally located and convenient. Speaking-tubes connect with the office and press-room, an elevator lowers and raises type-forms to and from the press-room, and a smaller elevator is in use for packages, proofs and copy.



BOOK COMPOSING DEPARTMENT, No. 1.

BOOK COMPOSING DEPARTMENT.

The book composing department comprises the entire upper floor, and has a capacity of two hundred octavo pages a day. The labor in setting, proving, reading, correcting, making-up and



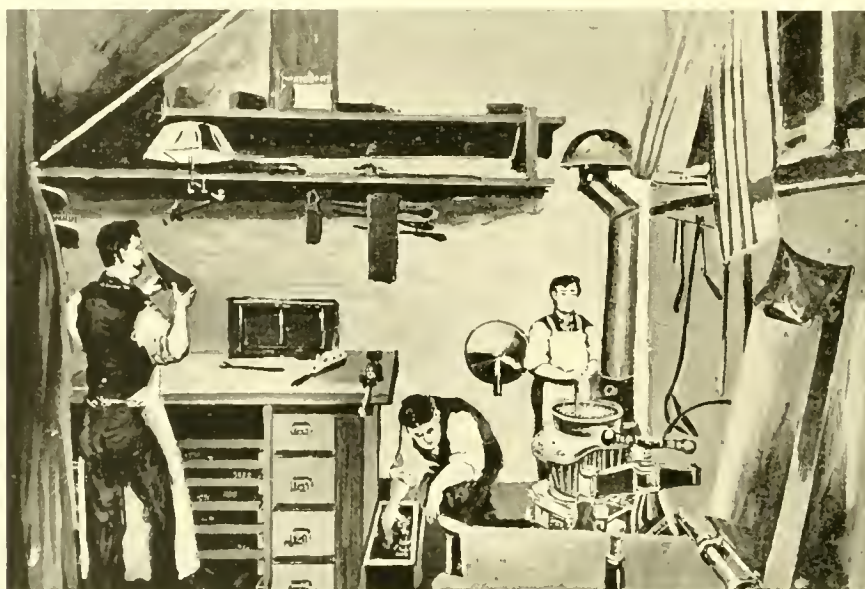
BOOK COMPOSING DEPARTMENT, No. 2.

revising this amount of type is simply enormous. When we consider that in the composition of two hundred octavo pages very nearly three-quarters of a million of separate characters are handled by the compositors, and over three-quarters of a ton of metal put into position, we get some idea of

the work performed : but when we think that each type can be placed eight different ways, seven of which are wrong and only one right, we marvel at the skill, accuracy and patience necessary in a system which enables any one office to finish, day after day, such a vast amount of work with scarcely an error. This standard, however, is quite necessary, when authors and publishers are so critical that the non-alignment of a single letter, even if but a hundredth part of an inch, is considered a serious fault and unsparingly condemned.

In this department is a complete assortment of the plain faces, both old style and Roman, together with the series of head-letters for title pages, headings of chapters, &c., for letter-press, stereotype and electrotype work ; also, fonts of Greek, and algebraical, mathematical and medical signs for scientific work. The type has been selected with care, and meets the wants of the various classes of work requiring large quantities of special letters or characters.

The GAZETTE book establishment has deservedly a high reputation for superior work, a reputation built up by close application, careful management, a searching attention to detail, and thorough knowledge. Good work can only be performed with perfect materials and regular methods, and in this respect the excellence of the GAZETTE office is well known.



STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

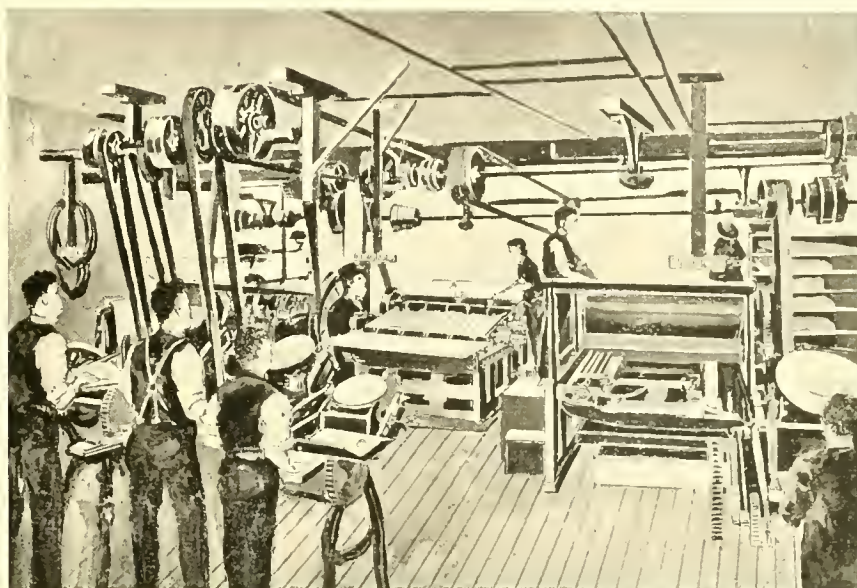
In former years a printer's trade was incomplete unless the journeyman was not only a master of both type and presses, but had, in addition, a smattering of half a dozen other trades, and a superficial knowledge of the dead languages. To-day, however, when the productions of the press-room reach into the realms of high art, and the artistic work of the compositor is really marvelous in its execution, the apprentice term is insufficient to admit of his becoming skillful in more than one department, and the separating of the two branches is a necessity. The press-room and type-composing rooms of the GAZETTE are arranged according to this system, and the results are entirely satisfactory.

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

A stereotype foundry is a necessary adjunct to the modern printing office, and in numerous ways adds much to its effectiveness and economy. The multiplication of plates considerably reduces the expense in working large orders—the advantage inuring alike to the producer and consumer. The process in use is simple, admits of great rapidity in making the matrix and casting the plates, and works up what is otherwise the waste material of an office.

PRESS-ROOM.

The press-room is in keeping with the other well-arranged and convenient departments of the building, and possesses every advantage necessary for the quick, efficient and orderly advancement of the work in its particular sphere. Nine power presses, with the modern improvements in



BOOK AND JOB PRESS DEPARTMENT.

receiving, delivering, counting, cutting, folding and pasting the sheets, meet the constantly-varying demands of an extensive and intricate business. Dust and vermin-proof roller boxes and ink cabinets, racks for drying printed sheets, elevators running to the job and book composing-rooms, speaking-tubes connecting with the business and the various departments where necessary, and



NEWSPAPER PRESS-ROOM.

other conveniences, make the press-room one of the best in the State. In fact, the equipment of the press-room is as complete as time and money can make it.

In addition to the regular work of the press-room, the business of roller-making for the trade is a prominent feature, and receives the attention its importance demands.

THE BINDING DEPARTMENT.

The bindery occupies the third floor of the building and is divided into three departments, which are thoroughly equipped with the latest machinery necessary for economical and expeditious work. Among the improvements are three steam cutters, greatly surpassing the hand machine in



BOOK SEWING AND STITCHING DEPARTMENT.

every particular for cutting, besides saving a great deal of laborious work. A valuable acquisition to this department is the folding machine, which enables a skillful operator to do the work of several hand folders; and when the guides are nicely adjusted it will fold much more neatly and in



BOOK FOLDING AND SEWING DEPARTMENT.

better style than can be accomplished manually. After the sheets are folded they are packed up in bundles, placed between boards, subjected to hard pressure in patent presses especially designed for the purpose, and labeled and stored away until needed. There is ample room in the department to store fifteen tons of folded sheets, as was recently proved. After the last sheet of a book that is in press is received from the press-room, the bundles are untied and arranged *seriatim*, the sheets

gathered and collated, and then stitched on the machine, or sewed, according to the requirements of the work. In this part of the business the greatest care needs to be exercised, as frequently a dozen or more different books are under way at the same time. The stitching machine is essential if economy and rapidity are to be studied. It employs wire and does its work quickly and substantially, the result being stronger and neater binding than if thread was used. The capacity of this stitcher is certainly wonderful. With an expert operator, a great deal of work can be done in a very short time. It is by far the best labor-saving machine in the bindery. Two standing presses are required to press the different kinds of work, and two paging machines are used, one of which numbers from 0 to one less than a million. They are needed for paging blank-books and for numbering check-books, certificates, or any class of work that requires numbering. There is, also, in this department a steam sawing machine, which does its work very neatly and rapidly. It is almost indispensable in a well-appointed bindery. To keep up with the ever-increasing work of the office, it was found necessary to introduce the machines referred to. With their help work can be done much cheaper than otherwise, and, as a natural consequence, there is much more of it to be done than before their introduction. The bindery is in good shape to turn out work at very short notice, and the low prices charged cannot fail to command the attention of the public.

RULING-ROOM.

In this room all the ruling for blank-books, bill heads, letter and note heads, &c., is done on an improved steam ruling machine. A patent striker is attached to it, by which certain kinds of work may be done very expeditiously; also are stored here the different kinds of boards used in



BLANK BOOK RULING DEPARTMENT.

binding, such as tar, cloth, fuller's, straw, trunk, bonnet, &c. Patent table shears are used to cut the boards to the various sizes required.

The illustrations on these pages show the GAZERRI building in 1855, and subsequent years with the improvements made thereon at intervals up to the present time. When the last improvement was made, a few years ago, an addition of nearly forty per cent. in floor space was gained, which it was thought would accommodate the business for some time to come, but with the enlarged quarters and facilities for more rapidly executing orders, came increased demands, and now every foot of available space is in use.

At this time, too, the book and job printing department received especial attention, and many hundred fonts of worn-out and old-fashioned type were thrown away, and a new and much larger supply procured, which includes all the standard and new faces. An examination will convince the most skeptical of the truth of our claim, that a larger and finer collection does not exist in New Jersey, and is surpassed by few establishments in the Union.

CHAPTER XXXI.

PHASES OF CITY LIFE.

THE TRENTON MARKETS—THEIR HUMBLE BEGINNINGS AND PRESENT STATUS—A HISTORY OF SOME OF THE OLDER CITY STREETS—RIVER IMPROVEMENTS—ATTEMPTS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE TO IMPROVE THE DELAWARE—FAILURE OF ALL THESE PROJECTS—THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PROBLEM—JOHN FITCH AND HIS STEAMBOAT.



TRENTON, as a center for a large agricultural district and its patent advantages as a shipping point, via Durham boat and shallop, was early created a market town.

Under and by virtue of the pre-Revolutionary incorporation of the "Borough Town of Trenton," we find fairs erected in the village. This is probably the origin of the Trenton markets. An investigation fails to locate any market-house before the Revolution, although one probably existed. In fact, the first allusion to the subject is in the Town-Book, under date of March, 1785, whereby James Chapman agrees to pay thirty shillings per year for one of the "Stalls in the Market House." This edifice was under the care of the town magistrates and Overseers of the Poor. When this market was built no one has yet ascertained. That the building became antiquated at this time is beyond doubt. One of the evidences of this is to be found in the proceedings of Common Council in 1792 (December 29th), when Charles Axford reported he had sold the old market for £5 1s. 10d. This market-house stood in the middle of Warren street, fronting the junction of that thoroughfare at State street and extending north sixty feet. Here were located the town pump, stocks or pillory and whipping-post. Tradition has it that the whipping-post was stolen on a dark night.

On July 19th, 1793, Council decided to build a new market-house. This was upon State street, between Broad and Warren, "leaving a square from King [now Broad] to the market-house of fifty-eight feet." The committee of construction was composed of Charles Axford, James B. Machette and Aaron Howell. A house for truck and one for meat were erected, with a flag pavement between them. These were removed in 1845, and the ones on Greene (now Broad) street, were erected, the latter being enlarged in 1848. In 1870 they too were removed.

On Market street, on Mill Hill, fronting Broad, stood a market. Its origin is of a most misty character, but it is known that its second story, supported by eight strong brick columns, was used as a school-room. This was the Mill Hill Academy, a primary institution as compared with the Trenton Academy. A steeple, with belfry, crowned this edifice. The market itself, with only five stalls, could in no sense compete with the Trenton markets, and in 1837, the lower story was devoted to the Eagle Fire Company as an engine-house.

The incorporation of Mill Hill and South Trenton saw the demolition of this structure. The old market gave way to another building.

The matter having for a long time been agitated of building a market-house for the benefit of the lower wards of the city, and Council having passed an ordinance to that effect, it was erected in Market street, east of Broad street, in 1845, by private enterprise.

About the same time that the market was built on Mill Hill, one was erected in Bloomsbury, 1000, corner of Warren and Bridge streets, opposite the former store of Lewis Parker. This was a

frame building, and occupied the entire walk on the west side of the street. This market was longer than the one on Mill Hill, yet much narrower, and contained seven stalls. On the eastern side there was no footpath, as it covered the gutter and extended into the public road. On the west side there was sufficient room between the market-house and the fence for the passage of a single individual.

On the first of April, 1870, Taylor Market, built by the Hon. John Taylor, was thrown open to the public. The building, as projected, was fifty-one by one hundred and twenty feet, and contains fruit, meat, fish and vegetable stalls. The cost of the building was \$30,000. Shortly after the erection of Taylor Market, Samuel K. Wilson and Jacob R. Freese built a market on Chancery street, on the corner of an alley which was practically an eastern extension of Quarry alley.

A main building fronting on Chancery street is fifty by one hundred feet, and was provided with a large number of stalls. A large hall was at first used as a meeting-place for various societies, but the venture was never profitable. At present, Freese Market is the Central Police Station, the hall being the police gymnasium and the ante-rooms devoted to the purposes of the Police Commissioners.

The company comprising the Washington Market was formed December 15th, 1869, and the association was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, February 8th, 1870. The incorporators were George Fitzgeorge, Adam Exton, Joseph B. Yard, John Taylor, Henry N. Barton, Casper Martino, Imlah and Charles Moore, Joseph G. Brearley, David Naar, Henry B. Howell, David Manko and John F. Klein.

The original projectors of this market were Henry N. Barton, Joseph B. Yard and George Fitzgeorge. Their first organization was as above described, and the amount subscribed \$60,000. The real estate purchased cost \$69,000, and the building \$36,000, making in all \$105,000.

The market has large halls, and is well adapted for armory purposes.

On the Broad street front, about the middle of this market, is a handsome brownstone statue of Washington, by Thom, the great Scotch sculptor, made of stone taken from New Jersey quarries, and is an admirable likeness of the Father of his Country. This monument was unveiled on Monday, the 26th of December, 1870, the ninety-fifth anniversary of the ever-memorable capture of the Hessians. The address was delivered by C. C. Haven, Esquire, and the presentation of the building was made by Vice-Chancellor Alfred Reed, and the acceptance by the late Hon. David Naar, President of the association.

Another venture, called the Central Market, situated upon Stockton street, on the corner of Front, was unprofitable. The building was one story high, and cost \$12,000.

The markets of Trenton are well supplied. Fish and shell-fish from the sea; early fruits and vegetables from southern New Jersey, with peaches and apples from the upper Delaware hills, together with staples from the near-by farms, represent, in part, the State productions. The special freights, bringing to Philadelphia the varied luxuries of the South, give to Trenton in midwinter all the advantages of a metropolis. New York, the importing center of European and West Indian products, lands them in our city almost as soon as she has them in her own markets. With reasonable prices, Trenton has a market system of which she is rightfully proud.



THE OLD GREENE STREET MARKET.

A HISTORY OF SOME OF THE OLDER CITY STREETS.

Before and during the Revolution the main streets of the city of Trenton seem to have been Queen street (now Broad), King (now Warren), Front, Second (now State), Third (now Hanover) and Fourth (now Academy). Smaller connecting alleys were also named. Pennington pike, Princeton pike, the River road, Bloomsbury road (Warren street) are not yet forgotten.

From Chapter IX, City Ordinances, 1799, we learn that the various streets of Trenton were known as follows: Front street extended from Greene (Broad) to the State House yard; State street, called Second, ran from Hanlon's mills to Beatty's ferry; the street leading from the "Freemasons' Lodge," which was on the corner of Front and Willow, the old building still standing, to the Potts



BROAD STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM STATE STREET.

The House of Hanover, associated with the English throne, was also thus recognized before the Revolution. The street leading from the Methodist meeting-house, which stood on the corner of Broad and Academy, to Montgomery, had by this time been called Academy. This was due to the building of the Trenton Academy on the north side of the thoroughfare in the year 1781.

The streets of the city were at this time under the direction of three Street Commissioners, who were directed to "procure small boards, with the names of the streets painted thereon, to be put up and fastened on the houses at or near the corners of each street." These commissioners were to regulate the matter of obstructing the highways, and of grading and paying the sidewalks, of "finding the level" of the streets and of directing the building of houses "on grade."

By 1812 this list of streets had been considerably increased. "The street from Warren to Greene street by William Potts' to the road leading to Lehigh's mills by George Sherman's shall be called Perry street." This thoroughfare was laid out after the battle on Lake Erie and was named in honor of Commodore Perry. The street leading from Warren to Willow, by McNeely's tanyard, was called Union street. The street leading from

tanyard, was Willow. This was so called from the fact that this tree formerly shaded Petty's run. The street leading from the tanyard end of Willow street to the road running from Beatty's ferry to Pennington avenue, which road is now Calhoun street, was Quarry street. Warren street was called both King street and Market street, and was later named in honor of General Warren, of Revolutionary fame. Broad, earlier called Queen and later Greene, commemorating the patriot, General Greene, was mentioned in this list. Montgomery street extended from John Rickey's, by the Friends' meeting-house, where it joined Hanover street,



WARREN STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM STATE STREET.

Willow street toward Samuel Dickinson's, through the old Higbee estate, was to be called Spring. The street between Front and the Assanpink, extending from old Greene street to the southeast corner of the State House yard was known as Washington. Peace street led from the front of William Hancock's house on Front street toward the Assanpink creek. Delaware street had been dedicated by ex-Senator Wall, and Chauncey street, named in honor of the family of that name, extended from Warren to Willow.

In 1847, after the removal of the markets, Second street was changed to State street. All that portion east of Warren, formerly called East Second, became East State. The same rule applied to the western portion of the thoroughfare.

In August, 1847, the system of house-numbering was instituted. At this time began the scheme of continuous numbering, like that employed at the present time in New York City. The Philadelphia system, of even hundreds to each block, is a much later innovation.

In 1849-50, the main part of West Canal street was abandoned. The projectors of this thoroughfare had in mind the construction of a broad plaza on either side the canal, where large stores and mercantile establishments could be erected. It is needless to say that the plan proved abortive.



BROAD STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM PERRY STREET.



SOUTH SIDE OF STATE STREET, WEST FROM CLINTON AVENUE.

It was not until 1850 that the west side of Broad, between State and Front, was uniformly paved. In this year Henry McCall and Charlotte, his wife, dedicated land to widen Front street, between Montgomery and Stockton streets. In 1851, through land dedications made from May to October, 1850, Carroll, Ewing, Elizabeth, Ogden, Southard, Cross, Monmouth, Tucker, Ringgold, Barnes and Commerce streets became part of the thoroughfares of Trenton. In 1851, the Millham road, now called Clinton avenue, was extended to the Assanpink creek.

By 1851, the sidewalks leading through the center of the city were graded and

curbed, paved or graveled. In this year, in South Trenton, the main streets laid out for public use were Ferry, Bloomsbury, Union, Market, Bridge, Fall, Lamberton, Decatur and Centre, which was then called Second street. At this time there were two Union streets in the city, one in the Second ward and one in the Fourth ward.

In 1851, the town required sidewalks on Jackson, Mercer, Rose, Mill and Livingston streets. At this time the name of Bloomsbury road in the old borough of South Trenton merges into that of Warren street. The system of street extension continued with great rapidity. About this time the town development of Chambersburg led to the laying out of many new thoroughfares, whilst in

Millham the by-roads and alleys soon grew into the dignity of streets.

In 1869, Chancery court, upon which was located the old Chancery building, was extended to Bank street. The Chancery building was a large structure which faced State street and occupied the site of the Trust Company's building. The State Street House, which, during the early part of the present century, was the Executive residence, stood by its eastern side. Bank street was called after the old State Bank, which stood on Warren street, and is now used as a hardware and tin store.

In the early seventies, attempts were made to improve

the region known as the "Swamp," which is undoubtedly the true location of the original "Littleworth." Its main thoroughfare was Woodruff street, which had been dedicated by the heirs of James Johnson. It was located in 1817, the name being later changed to Allen street. Prospect street had been opened, Calhoun's lane had become Calhoun street. In 1863, East State street was extended through the Perdicaris property to the Assumpink creek, giving direct communication with all the territory lying east of the Assumpink. In 1873, West Hanover street became established as the name of Quarry street, and, in 1867, Princeton and Brunswick pikes became avenues.

The city system of paved streets was based upon that adopted by Philadelphia. The dirt roads gradually became covered with the river cobbles. This was the method employed on Broad and State streets, and, in fact, until the present year

(1895) the cobble pavement remained on West State street. In 1876 a Telford pavement was ordered laid on Clinton avenue, from State street to the Belvidere Delaware bridge, and Perry street was paved in like manner from Clinton avenue to Southard street. In 1881 the Clinton avenue pavement was continued to the city line, Belgian blocks being used. In 1876 Perry street was repaved with Belgian blocks from Southard street to Broad street.



BROAD STREET, LOOKING NORTH FROM FACTORY STREET



STATE STREET, LOOKING WEST FROM BROAD STREET.

The Nicolson wooden pavement craze, which practically ruined Elizabeth, New Jersey, caused Broad street to be thus paved in 1871. That section of Broad street between Market and Taylor was paved with Belgian blocks in 1872, which pavement was continued to the Assumpink in 1877. In 1876 and 1877 the portion from the creek to Perry street was laid in like manner.

The asphaltum block pavement on East State street was laid by ordinance of 1885, the granite pavement on the remaining portions of the street being laid in small sections at various times.

Within the last five years the vitrified brick pavements on Jackson street, Chestnut and Greenwood avenues, North Clinton avenue and West State street have been laid. Brunswick avenue has also been paved with asphaltum blocks. At present all the great arteries of travel in the congested portion of the city are paved, with the exception of West Hanover street, Pennington avenue, East State street beyond Clinton avenue, and Stockton street. Though lacking in uniformity, owing to the fact that no general system was observed, the pavements are well laid and usually well cleaned. With the extension of the "good road" movement and the building of crushed stone roads to the near-by townships there is every indication that Trenton will feel the effect of such action. The spirit of the town is toward conservatism in the matter of street paving, particularly after a review

of the bitter experiences of Elizabeth, Rahway and Jersey City and one or two other near-by towns.



SCENE ON NORTH CLINTON AVENUE.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

In colonial times little effort was made to improve the Delaware river. Certain it is, that a greater body of water passed by the town, and that the amount of silt and detritus was much less than at present. Furthermore, the shallops, sloops, yachts and Durham boats which came to the town were not of sufficient draught to necessitate the deepening of the channel. The subject of inland navigation, which pre-

ceded the agitation for the construction of railroads, led those having an interest in interstate commerce to advocate the improvement of the Delaware river. The flow of water was very slowly, but none the less surely, decreasing, and the vessels coming to Trenton were increasing in tonnage. Lambertown had been made a government port by act of Congress, and the "river trade" had thereby received an important stimulus.

One of the earliest movements looking toward the deepening of the Delaware is to be found in 1811, when inhabitants of Hunterdon and Burlington counties presented a petition relative to the removal of the sandbar on Perriwig island below Lambertown, which was referred to a committee of the House, who, on the seventh of February, reported that "from the information the committee had received, it was evident that the said sandbar is a considerable obstruction and injury to the navigation of the said river, and that its removal would be of great public advantage; that towards the accomplishment of this object legislative interference is solicited—first, in furnishing pecuniary aid to the undertaking; secondly, in affording liberty to enter upon and remove the obstructions, the river being considered a public highway under legislative control; that with respect to the first, the sum necessary to remove the obstructions is estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand dollars; that the Legislature can only furnish this in one of two ways—either by a grant from the treasury, which, as the funds therein are raised by taxes equally from every part of the State, they do not believe the Legislature would be willing to make to a purpose in which much the greatest part of

the State can have no immediate interest ; or by a lottery, which, from the opposition already manifested to this mode of raising money for local objects, the committee presume the House is not prepared to allow ; that with respect to the second point on which legislative interference is requested, the committee conceive it reasonable and right that the desire of the applicants should be granted, and therefore recommend that they have leave to present a bill giving the liberty of entering upon the said public highway and removing the said obstruction." An act for improving the navigation of the river Delaware passed upon the eighteenth of February of that year. Among the early plans, it may be noticed that upon November 29th, 1809, a bill was passed authorizing Samuel Wright, Jr., and George Dill to build a wing dam in the river Delaware for the purpose of conveying the waters thereof into the Assaupink creek above their oil mill.

November 11th of the same year, an act was passed to authorize the building of a lock in the river Delaware for the improvement of the navigation of the river.

January 24th, 1811, William L. Prall and Jacob Lambert were authorized by legislative enactment to erect a wing dam in the Delaware river.

On the fourth of February, 1815, Daniel W. Coxe, Samuel Wright, Jr., and Peter T. Smith were authorized to build a wing dam in the river Delaware opposite Market street, and to have a

lock in the same, where it crossed that part of the river on the east side of Yard's Island, of such size and dimension that Durham boats of the largest size and other craft may pass up and through the same with ease and safety ; the lock to be not less than twenty feet wide.

Although for the past fifty years charters have been granted, companies formed and stock subscriptions taken, nothing has yet been actually done to dam the river. Sufficient power daily passes the city to supply light and heat to private and public institutions, and to set in motion the wheels of our factories, yet the loss of energy is still charged



TRENTON FROM THE RIVER.

to municipal neglect. In fact, no material progress has been made in this matter since the construction of the Water Power, and Trenton is practically in the same position in the matter as she was during the Revolution.

The subject of river improvements suggests the attempts of the famous John Fitch in connection with the navigation of the Delaware by steam. In 1769, Fitch reached Trenton from Connecticut, and worked at various mechanical devices as an apprentice in Clum's brass button factory and in Wilson's silversmithy. Fitch's Yankee ingenuity gave him a money-making reputation, and at the outbreak of the Revolution his shop and its contents were estimated at \$3,000 when the British army entered the village of Trenton. The troops were attracted to it, because he had large contracts for the repair of American arms. They proceeded to burn the establishment, and destroy the tools and all his visible property.

He was a Lieutenant at Valley Forge, and "armourer" to the Committee of Safety. During the occupation of Trenton, Fitch was in Bucks county, and, having experienced an attack of rheumatism, his mind became bent on "gaining a force by steam" and relieving himself of the disadvantages of locomotion.

Stacy Potts was one of the company formed to assist Fitch in his experiments, and he and Isaac Smith, Robert Pearson, Jr., Samuel Tucker, Abraham Hunt, Rensselaer Williams, John and Charles Clum, and others of Trenton, gave their names to the application to the Legislature,

which obtained for him fourteen years' exclusive privilege on this side of the Delaware. (Act of March 18th, 1786.) His boat, "Perseverance," made several trips between Philadelphia and Trenton in that year.

It was probably of one of Fitch's experiments concerning which Benjamin Franklin wrote in 1788: "We have no philosophical news here [Philadelphia] at present, except that a boat, moved by a steam-engine, rows itself against tide in our river, and it is apprehended the construction may be so simplified and improved as to become generally useful."

There is a letter of Fitch to Stacy Potts, dated Philadelphia, July 28th, 1786, in which he



SCENES ALONG THE DELAWARE.

expresses the greatest satisfaction in his prospects: "We have now tried every part, and reduced it to as certain a thing as can be, that we shall not come short of ten miles per hour, if not twelve or fourteen. I will say fourteen in theory and ten in practice." Fitch's projects, however, were not altogether successful, and as a means of raising money he published a map of the "North-west Territory," which was printed on a cider press in Bucks county. This distinguished watch-maker and gunsmith of Trenton, the father of the American steamboat, died in Bardstown, Kentucky, in 1798. Although Robert Fulton is given the credit of having inaugurated the use of steam upon American waters, the credit should be given to Fitch, who, twenty years before Fulton's experiments, ran his boat upon the Delaware river.



CHAPTER XXXII.

TRENTON'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND BOARD OF TRADE.

THE ORIGIN OF TRENTON'S BANKS—THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK—THE TRENTON BANKING COMPANY—THE TRENTON SAVING FUND SOCIETY—THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK—THE BROAD STREET NATIONAL BANK—THE TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY—THE REAL ESTATE TITLE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY—NEW JERSEY BUILDING LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY—THE BOARD OF TRADE.



TRENTON has every reason to feel a just sense of pride in the character of her representative financial institutions. Throughout years of prosperity and adversity in the commercial world the banks of Trenton have sustained their reputation for integrity. Flurries and attempted "runs" within the past twenty years have been nothing more than summer clouds. Conservatism, yet progress, has marked the development of each institution. The depositors embrace all classes, and provision is made for the smallest as well as the largest sum. In the financial depression of the past three years the record of the local banks has won the praise of national and State authorities. The following is a history of the city's banks :

The State Bank, which in its day was a famous institution, had an eventful history. For the first year of its organization, its business was conducted in State street, on the north side, midway between Warren and Broad streets. In 1812 the banking-house on the corner of Bank and Warren streets was erected. The old bank building is now used as a stove store. The bank was created by the act passed January 28th, 1812, which established State banks at Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, Newark, Morristown and Camden.

Stacy Potts, Peter Gordon, Charles Rice, William Scott and John R. Smith were commissioners of the State Bank in this city. They, in connection with Ellett Tucker, Reuben D. Tucker, Lucius Horatio Stockton, Evan Evans, Edward Yard, William Wood, Philip F. Howell, James J. Wilson, and Abner Reeder, were appointed the first Directors.

They were not allowed to issue notes of a less denomination than \$3.

On the first of November, 1813, an act was passed allowing them to issue notes of a denomination not less than \$1.

On the twenty-seventh of March, 1845, an act was passed to extend the charter of the State Bank at Trenton, for the purpose of enabling them to close up and settle their affairs. Twelve years were given them from the twenty-eighth of January, 1842.

During the extension they were privileged to issue any bills of credit, bank bills, or other circulation of money, by loan or otherwise, in the form or style of banking business, in order to enable them to finally close up the concern.

The State Bank at Trenton had an honorable career, but the growing power of the Trenton Banking Company and the Mechanics National Bank forced the State concern to close its doors. Among other financial institutions which are now merely memories is the Merchants Bank, which

was chartered March 22d, 1860, and which went into the hands of a receiver two years later. In 1870 the Mercer County Bank was incorporated, and upon March 31st, 1869, the State Savings Bank came into existence. Even after a period of twenty years, the name of Jacob R. Freese tells the story of this institution.

THE MECHANICS NATIONAL BANK.

The Mechanics National Bank was chartered upon the nineteenth of February, 1831, under the name of the "Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank." The city of Trenton in thirty years had grown to a size sufficient to demand two financial institutions within its limits. Upon February 16th, 1843, an act was passed authorizing them to reduce their capital stock whenever they might think proper so to do, and on the nineteenth of March, 1857, they were authorized to gradually increase it.

The year 1837 saw the erection of their banking-house upon the corner of State and Warren streets. Until this time the Mechanics Bank occupied a property on North Warren street, which same property was used by the Trenton Banking Company whilst the latter's Warren street edifice was in course of erection.

In 1865, the Mechanics and Manufacturers Bank surrendered its State charter and became a national bank under its present title. The building so long in use by the bank, after various alterations and repairs, was finally demolished in 1891, preparatory to the erection of its present structure. The Mechanics Bank Building is a building worthy of more than passing notice. Occupying the site of the tavern in which Congress defeated the plan to make Trenton the capital of the United States, the superb structure is the most recent ornament to the architecture of Trenton.

The present Mechanics National Bank Building was completed in February, 1895. Whilst the structure was in the course of erection the bank business was conducted in the State street store building later occupied by S. P. Dunham & Co. The style of architecture is Italian renaissance. It is two stories high, with a frontage of seventy-two feet on West State street and forty-eight on South Warren. The outside height is forty-two feet and the height of the first story is eighteen feet.

The exterior is of rock-faced brick, brownstone trimming, and surmounted by a metal cornice and balustrade. Whilst the exterior of the building is a crowning ornament to city architecture, the interior is said to be unequalled in the State of New Jersey. The wainscoting is of a mottled colored marble from Africa, both odd and rare, and is trimmed with yellow Nubian marble. The division between the corridors and the bank proper is of the same material; the grill work above and all other metal work is of oxidized silver. The woodwork is entirely of mahogany. The four limestone arches capping the polished granite columns near the rear end of the bank are carved. The floor is of Mosaic. Three colors of marble are used—red antique, a French marble; Glens Falls, a black, and sienna, a light-colored. Across the entrance the name of the bank is shown in the floor, the letters being in the black marble. The President's room is on the lower Warren street corner, and adjoining it toward the west end the Cashier's room. The Directors' room is beyond it on the south side of the building and lighted from the skylight. At the far end of the State street corridor a railing divides an apartment for the use of the women customers of the bank.

White marble steps lead down to the basement, where is situated the safe deposit vault. It is said to be as nearly burglar-proof as can be made, and was constructed regardless of cost. It is considered one of the safest and handsomest in the country. It is fitted with coupon stalls for the convenience of customers. The bank already has in its custody three hundred safe deposit boxes, and will have room for several times that many.

The second floor of the building is in keeping with the banking department. A wide flight of steps leads to a handsome hallway, where are located eight offices in suites. They are occupied exclusively by members of the bar, these gentlemen being Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom, Hon. William M. Lanning, and Edwin Robert Walker, Francis B. Lee, Nelson L. Petty, Henry W. Green, Hervey C. Scudder, Esquires. These offices are decorated in blue, with quartered oak woodwork, electrically lighted, heated by hot water and perfect in all appointments. They are the finest offices of their type in the State.

The following are the officers of the Mechanics National Bank: President, Sering P. Dunham; Cashier, William W. Stelle; Paying Teller, Joseph R. Sweeny; Receiving Teller, Talcott Backus; Notary Public, J. Cad. Slack. Directors—S. Meredith Dickinson, John D. Rue, Joseph Rice,

Ferdinand W. Roebling, John Moses, Henry C. Kelsey, Siring P. Dunham, William S. Hancock, William M. Lanning.

Herewith is the report of the condition of the Mechanics National Bank at the close of business July 11th, 1895 :

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts,	\$1,271,738 23
Overdrafts, secured,	160 40
United States bonds to secure circulation,	50,000 00
Stocks, securities, &c.,	131,286 25
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures,	60,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned,	22,450 00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents),	84,582 61
Due from State banks and bankers,	13,130 83
Due from approved reserve agents,	296,701 77
Checks and other cash items,	3,121 75
Notes of other national banks,	13,217 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents,	2,040 08
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie,	\$92,372 00
Legal tender notes,	14,901 00
	<hr/> 107,273 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation),	2,250 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$2,358,257 92

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in,	\$500,000 00
Surplus fund,	250,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid,	95,674 96
National bank notes outstanding,	15,000 00
Due to other national banks,	175,423 95
Due to State banks and bankers,	5,426 91
Dividends unpaid,	21 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	\$1,285,233 10
Demand certificates of deposit,	900 00
Certified checks,	578 00
	<hr/> 1,286,711 10
Total,	\$2,358,257 92

THE TRENTON BANKING COMPANY.

The Trenton Banking Company, which was chartered on the third day of December, 1801, enjoys the distinction of being the second bank erected in the State of New Jersey. Its predecessor was the Newark Banking and Insurance Company, which received legislative sanction in the previous February. The charter when first granted was to continue in force for twenty years. The original act of the Legislature authorized a subscription to be opened for \$300,000, in shares of \$50 each, under the direction of James Ewing, Joshua Wright, George Abbott, Peter Hunt and Abner Becker. On the fourteenth of November, 1821, twentieth of February, 1838, and in 1855 and 1870 the Legislature extended the charter of the bank.

The banking-house stands upon historic property. Upon its site were the county buildings of Hunterdon, which it will be remembered faced west on Warren street, midway between State and Front streets. The freeholders of Hunterdon county deeded the land to the bank in 1805, when the banking-house was erected which remained until 1838. In the latter year the present structure was built, which was greatly improved in 1872.

Under the State banking system, the Trenton Banking Company issued notes which, in those days of fluctuating currency, passed at par in this and surrounding commonwealths. Upon the adoption of the national banking system, the Trenton Bank did not re-organize, but remained simply a bank of discount and deposit. Its entire issue of notes, emitted before the Rebellion, have been redeemed to the amount of \$100,000.

In not only municipal and State, but national affairs, the Trenton Bank has frequently come to the aid of the constituted authorities. Particularly during the war between the States, the Trenton Bank gave assistance in every hour of need. Around the history of this institution may be woven many of the financial operations of the beginnings of the Camden and Amboy railroad, and of its later development. Joseph Bonaparte, once King of Spain, and the *attachés* of the court which he transplanted from Madrid and Paris to Bordentown, were depositors in this old and honorable institution.

The banking-house is an imposing structure, built of white marble, with a facade modeled upon the classic outlines of an Hellenic temple. A vaulted ceiling with a balcony looks down upon the center, which is devoted to the business of the institution. On the east side of the bank are the rooms used by the Directors, Cashier and President, with the vaults, safes and strong boxes.

Throughout its eventful history, this company has been a tower of strength. The stress of financial storms has left the institution unharmed, and that its standing is most secure the following report will show. It was rendered at the close of business on the sixth day of April, 1895, to the State Commissioner of Banking and Insurance :

RESOURCES,	
Loans and discounts,	82,041,224 83
Overdrafts,	155 45
Due from other banks,	296,760 51
Cash on hand,	128,822 10
United States Government bonds,	50,000 00
Other stocks and bonds,	150,006 14
Real estate,	17,130 71
Current expenses paid,	1,983 92
Checks and other cash items,	6,111 01
	<hr/> 82,725,191 73
LIABILITIES,	
Capital stock paid in in cash,	8500,000 00
Surplus fund,	250,000 00
Undivided profits,	71,320 71
Dividends unpaid,	587 19
Due depositors,	1,825,084 17
Due other banks,	78,202 36
	<hr/> 82,725,191 73

The following are the officers of the Trenton Banking Company : President, Joseph H. Bruere ; Cashier, Austin Snider ; Paying Teller, John D. Cochran ; Receiving Teller, William A. Clark ; Notary Public, Cleveland Hilson, Sr. Directors, Joseph H. Bruere, William S. Stryker, Charles E. Green, Benjamin F. Lee, Abner R. Chambers, Elmer E. Green, Thomas S. Chambers, William H. Skirm and William L. Dayton.

THE TRENTON SAVING FUND SOCIETY.

The Trenton Saving Fund Society was incorporated upon the seventh of March, 1844, its incorporators being Peter D. Vroom, John C. Redman, John Read, Stacy G. Potts, George Dill, Xenophon J. Maynard, Richard J. Bond, Thomas J. Stryker, Jacob Kline, Jasper S. Scudder, Timothy Abbott, Charles Parker and Henry W. Green.

The first business operations of this excellent institution were conducted in the old Chancery building, on the site of the structure now occupied by the Trust and Title companies. This building, until practically torn down by the Trust Company, fell from its old and historic station, and at last was dubbed by the sobriquet "The Devil's Den." From the Chancery building the Saving Fund Society moved to South Broad street, a few doors below State, and in November, 1884, moved to its present building, 123 East State street, immediately adjoining the Young Men's Christian Association building.

In its financial history the Saving Fund Society has had a remarkable career. Thoroughly conservative, its influence has been the sole cause of the creation of many small and large fortunes. Among Trenton's large population dependent upon daily wages for daily bread, the society has encouraged habits of thrift and enterprise. Its deposits are the indication of the confidence imposed upon it by our citizens.

The officers of the society are: President, William S. Stryker; Vice President, Charles E. Green; Treasurer and Secretary, Lewis Parker; Paying Teller, William H. Yard; Receiving Teller, George N. Nutt. Managers, William S. Stryker, Charles Swan, Samuel K. Wilson, Edward H. Stokes, John S. Chambers, William L. Dayton, Charles E. Green, Charles Whitehead, John Moses, William L. Vannest, Elmer E. Green, Garret D. W. Vroom.

The following is the statement of the Trenton Saving Fund Society upon the thirty-first of December, 1894:

RESOURCES.	
Bonds and mortgages,	\$119,500 00
Stocks and bonds, market value,	4,937,233 70
Amount loaned on collaterals,	41,490 00
Banking-house and lot, cost \$22,000; estimated present value,	22,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies,	11,206 08
Other assets, viz., interest accrued,	19,122 86
	<hr/>
	\$2,186,552 64
LIABILITIES.	
Amount due depositors, viz.:	
Principal,	\$2,128,309 03
Interest credited for the twelve months ending with December 31st, 1894,	61,828 40
	<hr/>
	\$2,190,137 43
Surplus,	296,415 51
	<hr/>
	\$2,186,552 64
RECEIPTS.	
Cash on hand and in banks or trust companies January 1st, 1894, before transactions of the day,	\$81,880 31
From depositors, not including interest credited,	967,952 43
From interest on bonds and mortgages,	22,563 00
From interest and dividends on stocks and bonds, collateral loans, and from all other sources,	88,542 88
From rents from banking-house,	850 00
From mortgages paid or called in,	30,000 00
From loans on collaterals repaid,	2,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,493,788 62

DISBURSEMENTS.

To depositors, including interest paid to them,	8993, 418 44
For stocks and bonds purchased, par value, \$130,000—cost including premiums, commissions, &c.,	111,716 67
For current expenses, viz. :	
For salaries,	89,220 00
For taxes and repairs on banking-house,	551 65
For stationery, printing, fuel, lights, &c.,	513 79
	10,288 44
For taxes, except on banking-house or other real estate,	1,229 29
Cash on hand and in banks or trust companies, December 31st, 1894, after transactions of the day,	41,206 08
	<hr/> \$1,193,788 62

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of open accounts January 1st, 1895,	10,688
Number of accounts opened or re-opened during the year 1894,	2,332
Number of accounts closed during the year 1894,	2,036
Interest or dividends credited depositors <i>for</i> the year 1894,	\$61,828 40
Largest amount due any one depositor January 1st, 1895, <i>exclusive</i> of interest and of any deposit made by order of a court of record or of a Surrogate,	8,805 78
Average amount of each account, January 1st, 1895,	201 92
Rate per cent. of interest or dividends to depositors during the year 1894, 3 per cent.	

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The First National Bank grew out of the national banking system, a charter for this institution having been granted upon the twenty-eighth day of January, 1861. The original capital was \$400,000, which was later increased to \$500,000. For the first year of its career the First National Bank transacted its financial operations in the old Broad street room of the Trenton Saving Fund Society. In 1865, it removed to its present brownstone building on East State street, near Broad.

This structure is well adapted for banking purposes, and is centrally located. When erected, the bank building was the most noticeable object in that portion of the city, and although it has since been surrounded by buildings of a metropolitan type, the banking-house has suffered nothing by the comparison.

The First National Bank enjoys a large clientage, particularly among the many pottery and rubber concerns of this city.

The officers of the First National Bank are as follows : President, William L. Vannest ; Vice-President, John H. Scudder ; Cashier, Charles Whitehead ; Paying Teller, William S. Middleton ; Receiving Teller, Arthur H. Wood ; Notary Public and Attorney, Woolbury D. Holt. Directors—George M. Comfort, Richard A. Donnelly, Mahlon Hutchinson, Jonathan H. Blackwell, John H. Scudder, William L. Vannest, Joseph B. Richardson, William H. Brokaw, Henry C. Case.

Upon the eleventh of July, 1895, the following was the condition of this bank :

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	\$1,007,707 47
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,	391 61
United States bonds to secure circulation,	50,000 00
United States bonds to secure United States deposits,	50,000 00
Stocks, securities, &c.,	102,573 72
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures,	37,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned,	36,875 00

THE CITY OF TRENTON.

Due from national banks (not reserve agents),	839,211 27
Due from State banks and bankers,	5,221 44
Due from approved reserve agents,	95,876 50
Checks and other cash items,	11,210 76
Notes of other national banks,	1,133 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents,	570 23
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie,	833,000 00
Legal-tender notes,	12,131 00
	<hr/>
	45,131 00
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (five per cent. of circulation),	2,250 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$1,488,431 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	\$500,000 00
Surplus fund,	250,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid,	46,614 70
National bank notes outstanding,	45,000 00
Due to other national banks,	29,866 03
Due to State banks and bankers,	21,689 97
Dividends unpaid,	3,632 00
Individual deposits subject to check,	\$530,650 55
Certified checks,	3,772 63
Cashier's checks outstanding,	12,266 32
United States deposits,	21,077 60
Deposits of United States disbursing officers,	23,861 90
	<hr/>
	591,629 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$1,488,431 70

THE BROAD STREET NATIONAL BANK.

Youngest of Trenton's mercantile banks, and a record-breaker (measuring capital and age with results), is the Broad Street National Bank. Organized on May 19th, 1887, it commenced business in the small store No. 188 South Broad street, on June 1st of the same year, and is thus just about eight years old.

Its unparalleled growth proved the need of its existence. The very first day the doors were opened the deposits rolled up to \$22,090.02. The capital stock, originally \$100,000, was found inadequate for the bank's growing business, and was increased to \$250,000 in August, 1889. The footings of its first statement (August 1st, 1887) were \$214,717.02—which, on May 7th, 1895, had grown to be \$957,680.19.

Perhaps because of its reputation for liberality in the treatment of its patrons, together with a wise conservatism in its management, the Broad Street National Bank has been uniformly a money-maker for its shareholders. It has paid out in earned dividends since its incorporation \$91,250, besides leaving untouched a surplus of \$50,000, and has for future disposition a comfortable nest-egg of undivided profits amounting to \$20,000.

The members of the present Board of Directors who were in the original board are Israel Howell, B. M. Phillips, Richard P. Wilson, Thomas S. Stevens, Joseph Y. Lanning, Oliver O. Bowman, William G. Howell and Francis C. Lowthorp. In January, 1888, George R. Whittaker, brick manufacturer and real estate dealer, was added to the number. Frederick Walter, the grocer, became a Director in January, 1890. Frank O. Briggs, Assistant Treasurer of John A. Roebling's Sons Company, was chosen in April, 1891.

Joseph Y. Lanning was elected President of the bank early in 1888, succeeding Lewis Parker, who resigned on account of ill health. Oliver O. Bowman became Vice President at the same time. Joseph G. Brearley was the bank's first Cashier, and Robert J. Brace the first Teller. Both continued in their respective positions until April, 1892, when, Mr. Brearley's health having given

way, the office of Assistant Cashier was created and Mr. Brace was elected to assist him, until some time later, when Mr. Brearley finding his health unimproved, resigned. Mr. Brace was thereupon elected Cashier. He holds the position to-day, and has by his tact and modesty of demeanor done much to help Mr. Lanning and the Board of Directors to place the bank in the high rank the institution holds in the estimation of thoughtful and conservative business men. He is ably assisted by Edwin M. Thorn, Teller, who has been connected with the bank since October, 1887, and William S. Case, Receiving Teller, whose service dates from December, 1888.

In 1887, the bank purchased the handsome lots 201 and 203 South Broad street, some thirty by one hundred and twenty feet in size, on which they erected their handsome banking-house. The front is handsomely designed in the Romanesque style, and is built of Berea stone with marble and granite trimmings. The building is twenty-seven by eighty-five feet in size, affording ample facilities for the big business the institution is bound to possess in the very near future.

The lot on which the bank stands was the site of A. W. Yard's soap factory, which our older citizens and many of the younger business men will remember as one of Trenton's Revolutionary landmarks.

This is the report of the condition of the Broad Street National Bank, at the close of business July 11th, 1895 :

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts,	\$601,453 68
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured,	311 76
United States bonds to secure circulation,	50,000 00
United States bonds on hand,	20,000 00
Premiums on United States bonds,	7,500 00
Stocks, securities, &c.,	11,917 79
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures,	30,385 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned,	15,115 00
Due from national banks (not reserve agents),	20,642 17
Due from State banks and bankers,	6,059 73
Due from approved reserve agents,	37,326 38
Checks and other cash items,	2,665 95
Notes of other national banks,	3,020 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents,	2,123 72
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz. :	
Specie,	\$43,190 25
Legal-tender notes,	11,700 00
	<hr/>
	54,890 25
Redemption fund with United States Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation),	2,250 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$865,724 43

LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in,	\$250,000 00
Surplus fund,	50,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid,	11,379 11
National bank notes outstanding,	45,000 00
Due to other national banks,	10,662 41
Due to State banks and bankers,	1 693 41
Individual deposits subject to check,	\$129,201 29
Certified checks,	753 00
Cashier's checks outstanding,	1,535 45
	<hr/>
	631,189 74
Notes and bills rediscounted,	17,500 00
Bills payable,	15,000 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$865,724 43

The following are the officers of the bank: President, Joseph Y. Lanning; Secretary, Francis C. Lowthorp; Recording Teller, W. S. Case; Paying Teller, E. M. Thorn. Directors, Joseph Y. Lanning, Israel Howell, William G. Howell, B. M. Phillips, Thomas S. Stevens, Frank O. Briggs, Richard P. Wilson, George R. Whittaker, Francis C. Lowthorp, O. O. Bowman, Frederick Walter.

THE TRENTON TRUST AND SAFE-DEPOSIT COMPANY.

Trust and safe-deposit companies have for a number of years been very popular and successful in the large cities of the United States, particularly Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Companies of this kind are now in successful operation in nearly all of the wealthier sections of the United States.

In May, 1888, this company began business under the name of The Real Estate, Safe-Deposit, Trust and Investment Company of New Jersey. Its first President was Judge Edward T. Green. This company has grown to large proportions. In its finance department it has deposits of over half a million dollars, on which it allows interest at from two to three per centum per annum, and against which the depositor may draw checks at sight. In an ordinary banking establishment the stockholders receive the earnings, and the depositor gets nothing for the use of his money. In trust companies the depositor is first considered and first paid out of earnings. Last year over \$12,000 was paid to the depositors of this company as interest on their deposits.

The safe-deposit department has facilities second to none as regards convenience and location. It has two large vaults. Beneath the safe-deposit vault is a large storage vault, absolutely fire-proof; both of them well ventilated. This corporation acts in a fiduciary capacity, and has a trust department. It acts as executor, trustee, &c.

The special advantages which a corporation constituted like this has over an individual for the execution of trusts are continuity of service, efficiency, safety, convenience and economy. It has also a surety department, which has become most valuable and convenient to the community as well as to the courts.

The authorized capital stock of the company is \$200,000, of which \$100,000 has been paid in. Some of the strongest men in Trenton are identified with the company. Its President is Hugh H. Hamill; Vice-Presidents, Col. Washington A. Roebling and Hon. Henry S. Little. Its counsel for a number of years was Hon. Barker Gummere, and it has a large, strong Board of Management.

The following was the condition of the Trenton Trust and Safe-Deposit Company upon December 31st, 1894:

RESOURCES.				
Bonds and mortgages,				\$204,662 98
Stocks and bonds, viz.:				
	Cost.	Par value.	Market value.	
Republican Club, Trenton, bond,	\$100 00	\$100 00	\$100 00	
School District No. 20 bonds,	1,250 00	1,250 00	1,250 00	
Middlesex Banking Company Debenture bond,	500 00	500 00	500 00	
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad bonds,	17,225 00	20,000 00	12,825 00	
United States Cordage Company bonds,	3,200 00	3,200 00		
United States Cordage Company guaranteed stock,	500 00	500 00	2,820 00	
National Cordage Trust Liquidation Certificate,	718 33	718 33		
	\$26,493 33	\$29,268 33	\$20,495 00	20,495 00
Loans secured by collaterals,				155,324 00
Loans on personal security, including bills purchased,				107,290 00
Real estate, cost and present estimated value,				68,687 05
Cash and deposit in banks or trust companies,				12,527 41
Cash on hand,				22,966 57
Commissions,				435 05

Other assets, viz.:

Interest accrued,	\$2,292.50
Interest due and not collected,	1,970.78
Furniture and fixtures,	3,281.81
Rents accrued,	100.00
Suretyship and vault rent,	501.00
	<hr/> \$11,119.12
	<hr/> \$633,831.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash,	\$100,000.00
Undivided profits, net amount,	1,553.92
Demand deposits,	215,618.87
Time deposits,	311,661.39
Other liabilities, viz., interest accrued on deposits, estimated,	5,000.00
	<hr/> \$633,831.18

MISCELLANEOUS.

Total profits of every kind received during the year 1891,	\$30,273.93
Amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during the year,	\$11,090.57
Total expenses of the corporation during the year,	\$11,121.89
Number of depositors at the date of this report,	1,351
Number of deposits on which interest is allowed at this date,	1,118
Total amount thereof,	\$171,683.22
Rate of interest on same, 2 and 3 per cent.,	

THE REAL ESTATE TITLE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

This company was organized in 1888. Edward H. Murphy was its first President, and was largely instrumental in organizing and establishing this company. Its objects are to insure the title to real estate, and to insure against adverse conveyances, mortgages, decedents' debts, and all liens of record, and make searches, &c.

This company has become of immense value to dealers in real estate, to the bar of the county, and to the community at large. The employes of the company are experts in their line, and are under the skillful supervision of Mr. Auguste Weidel, the head of the department.

Its Directors are Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, Hon. William M. Lanning, James Buchanan, Esquire, Hugh H. Hamill, Esquire, Hon. Barton B. Hutchinson and Samuel Walker, Jr., Esquire, all of them lawyers of high standing, of which Hugh H. Hamill, Esquire, is President, and James Buchanan, Esquire, is Vice President.

NEW JERSEY BUILDING LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

This company was incorporated July 17th, 1891. It is a mutual institution, taking small deposits monthly from its members, loaning these deposits to others, and extending them an opportunity to build a house for themselves and their families, and to pay off their indebtedness in small monthly payments. The company brings the lender and the borrower together. The money of the members is kept in circulation in the proper channels, and the earnings are divided among the members, thus securing to them its use and increase.

This company have extended their business throughout the State, and for the convenience of local branches in every city and town, they are in the best position to equalize the money interests as they find investors in one locality, and use their money to supply the borrowers that are located in other parts of the State, and in this way accommodate the members in the different localities.

The authorized capital of this company is \$10,000,000, and shares are issued at \$100 each, payable in small monthly payments. These deposits are loaned to the borrower, and a system of rapid compounding and reloading enables them to realize the largest returns to divide among the stockholders. A careful examination of the system and the nature of the securities will convince the most skeptical of the safety and security offered to an investor in the shares of this company.

The management are careful and conservative, and at all times looking after the welfare of the members. The officers of this company are Hugh H. Hamill, President; John H. Scudder, Vice President; John V. Boyd, Secretary; William G. Moore, Treasurer; Hon. Barton B. Hutchinson, Counsel. Directors—Hugh H. Hamill, John H. Scudder, William G. Moore, John V. Boyd, Owen H. Locke, Barker Gummere, James H. Durand, Charles J. Parker, James C. Beebe. All known to be practical business men, who will guard well the money intrusted to their care.

BOARD OF TRADE.

On the twenty-fifth of January, 1868, a public meeting of citizens was called to meet at the Assembly Room of Taylor Hall, to consider the advisability of organizing a Board of Trade. Many of the prominent business men of our city attended the meeting, and Mr. E. J. C. Atterbury was chosen Chairman and Mr. Charles Hewitt selected as Secretary.

At this meeting a committee of twenty was selected to report on a constitution and by-laws for the organization, which committee, on the sixth of February, reported, and an organization of the Board of Trade of the city of Trenton was effected, and the following officers were elected:

President, John A. Roebling; First Vice President, John Taylor; Second Vice President, Daniel B. Bodine; Treasurer, Thomas J. Stryker; Secretary, James P. Stephens, together with the following Executive Committee: Charles Hewitt, John S. Noble, Samuel K. Wilson, William Dolton, J. F. Houdayer, H. G. Scudder, Elias Cook, James P. Stephens, Imalah Moore, Charles Carr, Edward W. Scudder and George James.

The objects of the organization were more particularly set forth in the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, The city of Trenton, possessing peculiar advantages of location for trade and manufactories, is rapidly advancing in all the leading interests that combine in building up a first-class inland city, and, having united the representatives of capital, trade and manufactures in an association known as the Board of Trade of the City of Trenton, it is proper that the objects of this organization should be clearly understood and set forth; therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That the purposes of this Board are to secure a community of all interests vitally important to the growth and prosperity of the city; to further and protect our manufacturing interests; to secure and utilize the local and natural advantages at our command; to attract and divert capital into the channels of industry; to urge public and private improvements; to collect and preserve valuable statistical information; to conduce to progress and success, to the end that foreign capital may see in the city of Trenton an inviting field."

Thus the objects of the organization were distinctly set forth, and for the furtherance of these objects the Board of Trade has ever given its best efforts, counsel and influence.

Upon the fourteenth of March, 1871, the Board of Trade was incorporated. It was the first organization of its kind in the State of New Jersey to avail itself of such advantage.

During the years of its existence some of our most prominent, prosperous and influential citizens have been connected with the Board, many of whom have presided over its deliberations as President. We might name here some of the prominent men who have been President of the Board. John A. Roebling, who died July, 1869, and whose successors were as follows: Charles Hewitt, 1869; Alfred S. Livingston, 1870; Jacob R. Freese, 1871; Ogden W. Blackfan, 1872; George S. Green, 1873; D. P. Forst, 1874; John Moses, 1875; William Dolton, 1876; D. B. Coleman, 1877; John S. Noble, 1878; James Buchanan, 1879; Adam Exton, 1880; W. W. L. Phillips, 1881; B. Gill, 1882-83; Charles Scott, 1885; A. J. Rider, 1886-87-88; Dr. C. Shephard, 1889; B. B. Hutchinson, 1890; Lewis Parker, 1891-92; E. C. Hill, 1893-94; Dr. H. C. Norton, 1895.

Mr. W. W. Stelle was elected Secretary of the Board in 1873, and has been annually re-elected ever since, thus serving the Board for twenty-two consecutive years.

During all these years of the Board's organization many matters of the utmost importance have come before the Board for consideration and action, pertaining to the city's welfare, the prosperity of the community, and the advancement of the general business interests of the city and the improvements incident to a growing municipality. The gentlemen who have been associated with the Board have given their wise counsel and energetic influence to many and, we might say, *all* matters that have had for their aim the public weal.

The present officers are : Dr. H. G. Norton, President ; Ira W. Wood, First Vice President ; Hugh H. Hamill, Second Vice President ; W. W. Stelle, Secretary ; Edmund Wood, Treasurer, together with the following Trustees : Lewis Parker, S. E. Kaufman, Adam Exton, E. M. Colfield and Edmund Wood.



CHAPTER XXXIII.

THE CITY OF TO-DAY.

TRENTON'S DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTIC—A PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATISM—THIS APPEARS IN EVERY PHASE OF CITY LIFE—STATISTICS OF POPULATION AND MANUFACTURES, 1890 TO 1895—THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF TRENTON.



ALTHOUGH Trenton of to-day has for her watchword "Progress," it is set in proper metes and bounds by a wise conservatism. In vain do we examine the pages of Trenton's history for any records of municipal extravagance. Our city has met conditions as she has found them, has grown steadily and surely, but has never sought to create such conditions. Wisdom has pre-eminently distinguished her course. The boroughs, townships and portions of townships which have become a part of her existence have, as it were, glided into their new relations. No force, no persuasion, no specious promises were used—merely an inevitable absorption which could only make the body corporate more strong and permanently enduring.

This being true of these more patent phases of her development, the same spirit is found actuating her business and social life. Trenton has been too remote from either Philadelphia or New York to become the storehouse for the surplus of metropolitan life. The characteristics of the present East and West Jersey towns lying contiguous to the great cities are wanting in Trenton. That vast tide of humanity which ebbs and flows across the Hudson and the Delaware, making near-by towns miniature reproductions of the metropolis, scarce touches this city. Trenton is highly individualized. It is a city where the home is in constant touch with the financial and social powers which create that home. Trenton's history, in short, is unique, and whatever she is to-day is very largely the result of her own actions and of the energies of the men and women who dwell within her borders. This, however, is not provincialism. It is not a lack of sympathy with humanity which dwells in the greater cities. Upon the other hand, Trenton's name has reached the most remote districts of every European country. The foreign population of Trenton is very large and constantly increasing. But it is not a "drifting" class; its permanency is proverbial. Were the city "provincial," would this be true? Did other cities offer greater inducements, would the foreign-born residents, who have no associations with our older hearthstones, remain within our limits?

In her philanthropic and ecclesiastical life Trenton supports a half hundred churches, three hospitals and a number of missions and homes. Church societies, such as the Epworth League, King's Daughters, Christian Endeavor *et similibus*, are of great strength, and are doing a noble work in every portion of the city. The charities of Trenton are not ostentatious but are none the less potent. In city government the spirit of conservatism prevails. Trenton has never saddled herself with a large municipal debt and then gone into bankruptcy and quasi-repudiation. Although slow to adopt the systems of sewers, paved streets and electric lighting, these have been adopted as occasion has required, and at present Trenton enjoys the reputation of being one of the best-lighted cities in the

Union. The reputations of the police and fire departments are sustained by the simple mention of their names.

Trenton as a commercial center is known the country over. The traveling men of the potteries and iron companies usually make their headquarters in the city, and start from the city on "trips" which reach to Mexico, Vancouver, Quebec or Havana. This leads directly to a fact concerning Trenton; it is that no other city in the State is so well equipped in the matter of hotels. This is owing not so much to the daily travel as to the fact that Trenton is the capital of the State, where are held the annual sessions of the Legislature. State conventions of all the political parties and the most important meetings of the secret societies are held in Trenton, because of the railroad and hotel accommodations. The following are the names of the larger hotels, with their capacities: American, 200; Barlow's, 100; State Street, 125; Trenton, 250; United States, 75; Windsor, 300.

In the "Trenton House" is the State-famed room "One Hundred," where the political fortunes of many men of prominence in State politics have been made or wrecked.



VIEW FROM SAINT MARY'S CATHEDRAL SPIRE, LOOKING SOUTH.

In the life of that portion of the city which is strictly fashionable, the characteristics of society are modeled largely upon Philadelphia lines. Many if not all the qualities which distinguish that city are applicable to Trenton. In this respect Trenton is strictly conservative, and has never adopted the wider range of New York and her more cosmopolitan ideas. This precludes in Trenton, any local *Bohemia*; nor is there in the city an artistic, a musical or a literary *clique*, *per se*. Club life, consequently, is not a very distinctive feature, although the historico-patriotic orders, such as the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution, and Colonial Dames, are very influential social factors.

The advantages of the city of Trenton have been so well described by the Board of Trade, that to do aught more than repeat them would be superfluous. They are thus stated:

"The city of Trenton is beautifully and healthfully located at the head of tide-water, on the River Delaware, and is the capital of the State of New Jersey and of Mercer county. It was settled about 1679 by Mahlon Stacy, was the battle-ground of two important battles during the Revolutionary war, and in 1784 was the seat of the National Government. It has a population of sixty-

five thousand inhabitants. It has unsurpassed railroad communications, being on the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad, and is connected by a four-mile branch with the Baltimore and Ohio, the Central, and the Reading railroad systems. It is connected via Bordentown with the Camden and Amboy railroad, and has short and direct connection by the Belvidere Delaware route with the coal and iron regions of Pennsylvania. It has forty daily trains to New York and fifty-one to Philadelphia, and the fares are low. It has good canal facilities, with cheap transportation rates. It has daily steamboat connection with Philadelphia, via the River Delaware. It has low freights and frequent mails. It is the central point of distribution between New York and Philadelphia. It is within two hours of Long Branch and the seashore. It has telegraph connections with all points, and long-distance telephone



SCENE ON GREENWOOD AVENUE.

connection with all points east of Chicago. It is the seat of the State Legislature, of the United States Circuit and District Courts, of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, Court of Chancery, Supreme Court, Court of Pardons, and of the Mercer county courts. There are located in and near Trenton the State Capitol, United States Court House, State Law Library, State Normal and Model Schools, State Deaf-Mute School, State Insane Asylum, State Industrial School for Girls, State Prison and State Arsenal.

It is the center of the pottery trade, and manufactures half the china and crockery produced in the United States. It sends out two hundred drummers. Its corporate limits have recently been extended. It is well governed, has a small debt and low taxes. It is a healthy city, has excellent surface drainage and an admirable system of sewers. It has an abundance of water. It is well lighted by both electricity and gas. It has an efficient police force of seventy-seven men. It maintains a well-managed paid fire department, with all modern appliances. It has splendid schools—a Normal School for



SCENE ON EAST HANOVER STREET.

training teachers, a Model School maintained by the State, a free High School, and twenty-one grammar schools, besides three business colleges and several private art and music schools.

It has thirty miles of streets, many of which are well paved. It has a Park of one hundred acres that is a perfect gem; a public square, and many large open spaces about the public buildings.

It is soon to begin the construction of a boulevard or river drive, which will extend five miles along the River Delaware. It has completed the erection of a \$75,000 monument to commemorate the battle of Trenton. It has churches of almost every denomination, and a live Young Men's Christian Association. It has eight hotels of the larger kind, with a capacity of twelve hundred guests. It has superior markets, supplied with the best meats, vegetables, fruits and produce, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays being the farmers' market days. It has a low death-rate. It has three national banks, a safe deposit and trust company, and a strong, well-managed savings bank. It has three daily newspapers, a Sunday paper, six weeklies and a bi-weekly. It has a telephone system with a large *clientele* of local subscribers. It has electric cars running to every part of the city and suburbs. It has a beautiful Opera House and a Masonic Temple, and numerous small halls. It has a Public Library of ten thousand volumes, besides the State Library of forty thousand volumes. It has three free hospitals, a free dispensary, a Children's Home, a Florence Mission, a Widows' and Single Women's Home, a Day Nursery and a Society for Organizing Charity. It has progressive building and loan associations. It offers numerous attractions of a sporting nature. It has a fleet of yachts and sail-boats on the river, a Riding Academy, a Driving Park, the Mercer County Wheelmen Bicycle Club and a gymnasium. It has the Inter-State Fair for an annual exhibition.

"It has potteries, pork-packing establishments, rolling and wire mills, rubber works, woolen mills, oilcloth works, watch factories, flint mills, lumber mills, spice mills, terra-cotta works and foundries. It manufactures carriages and wagons, boots and shoes, agricultural implements, steam engines, tools and anvils, hardware, bows and felloes, bricks and fire-bricks, brushes, carpets, cigars, chains, saddlery, barrels, fertilizers, paper boxes, organs and pianos, pumps, saws and saw teeth, soaps and watches. Its people are intelligent, liberal and hospitable, and they cordially welcome new residents."

As to the industrial life of Trenton the statistics compiled from the census of 1890, show a marked gain over the preceding decade. The following tabulated statements presented herewith include only establishments which reported a product of \$500 or more in value during the census year, and, so far as practicable, only those establishments operating works located within the corporate limits of the city :

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTALS UNDER GENERAL HEADS OF INQUIRY: 1880 AND 1890.

INDUSTRIES.		Number industries reported.	Number establishments reporting.	Capital.*	Hands employed.	Wages paid.	Cost of materials used.
All industries,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1880 \\ 1890 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 73 \\ 85 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 404 \\ 777 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \$6,966,830 \\ 14,919,417 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 8,902 \\ 12,284 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \$3,150,119 \\ 6,487,300 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \$7,421,389 \\ 8,740,888 \end{array} \right.$

INDUSTRIES.		Miscellaneous expenses,†	Value of product.	MUNICIPAL DATA.		
				Population.	Assessed valuation.	Municipal debt.‡
All industries.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1880 \\ 1890 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \\ \$938,413 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \$12,712,762 \\ 19,597,601 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 29,910 \\ 57,458 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \$15,670,017 \\ 28,013,248 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \$664,501 \\ 953,528 \end{array} \right.$

* The value of hired property is not included for 1890, because it was not reported in 1880.

† No inquiry in 1880 relating to "Miscellaneous expenses."

‡ The amount stated represents the "net debt," or the total amount of municipal debt less sinking fund.

A striking feature of these returns is the satisfactory increase in the number of establishments reported. Still more gratifying is the increase during the decade in the number of hands employed and the amount of wages paid; the wages have increased not only actually but relatively, the average wages per hand increasing from \$354 in 1880 to \$536 in 1890, or 51.14 per cent.

Part of this increase is undoubtedly due to the fact that in many industries relatively more men were employed in 1890 and less children, and also to the fact that in ten years many branches of industry have improved the grades of their products, and for this reason require more skilled and higher-paid employees. After making all possible allowance for these changes, for the more thorough enumeration of 1890, and for the advance in quantity of manufactured product, we have a decided relative increase in the amount paid in wages between 1880 and 1890.

The following table briefly shows a detailed statement for 1890 by important industries.

CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIES.	ESTABLISHMENTS.									
	Leather and horse-rubbing establishments.	Carriages and wagons.	China, chinaware, establishments.	Clay and pottery products.	Confectionery, (ice establishments).	Flouring and grist mill products, establishments.	Foundry and machine shop products, establishments.	Lamps and reflectors, establishments.	Printing and publishing establishments.	Woolen goods, 3 establishments.
Capital employed—Aggregate	\$1,283,574	\$152,078	\$194,042	\$4,756,172	\$145,766	\$167,160	\$1,455,370	\$234,491	\$402,483	\$1,115,561
Hired property.....		23,015	35,280	28,165	80,320	33,460	29,955	9,340	64,060	
Plant—Total.....	550,920	56,990	33,301	2,628,913	40,207	80,000	810,950	100,000	333,813	710,000
Land.....	130,500	20,700	6,000	624,112	6,800	20,000	240,630	41,540	91,700	270,000
Buildings.....	117,058	28,500	15,000	1,324,353	19,800	24,000	216,250	36,000	47,800	200,000
Machinery, tools and implements.....	294,362	7,700	12,301	884,247	13,607	58,000	354,070	22,500	194,313	210,000
Live assets—Total.....	732,654	72,163	125,461	2,097,094	25,230	53,700	704,435	123,131	61,610	405,561
Raw materials.....	169,266	16,820	23,069	299,579	4,919	26,000	59,391	33,927	18,510	62,286
Stock in process and finished product.....	106,234	43,193	49,066	1,035,519	7,345	6,700	422,933	16,220	16,220	125,275
Cash, bills and accounts receivable, and all sundries not elsewhere reported.....	267,154	12,150	53,326	829,096	12,975	21,000	222,111	15,841	29,850	218,000
Wages paid—Aggregate	\$103,053	\$80,829	\$71,234	\$2,270,701	\$37,000	\$22,568	\$576,612	\$85,886	\$108,949	\$320,004
Average number of hands employed during the year.....	343	86	140	3,948	80	35	1,111	190	178	1,664
Males above 16 years.....	313	86	72	2,335	38	35	1,104	113	153	560
Females above 16 years.....	19		63	568	18		3	53	12	1,104
Children.....	3			83				3	5	
Piece-workers.....	8		5	752	3		4	21	8	
Materials used—Aggregate cost,	\$766,215	\$55,322	\$179,841	\$1,185,090	\$51,631	\$365,556	\$385,792	\$284,202	\$52,670	\$393,220
Principal materials.....	768,694	53,108	174,867	878,357	50,126	551,680	603,774	272,502	19,831	656,100
Fuel.....	14,339	2,014	3,330	243,600	1,127	2,426	81,474	4,100	1,809	10,720
Mill supplies.....	3,162		750	5,006		6,950	32,264			
All other materials.....		200	894	58,037	378	5,500	28,280	7,600	1,030	26,100
Miscellaneous expenses—Aggregate	\$67,235	\$3,275	8,990	\$430,254	\$6,873	\$11,925	\$73,827	\$12,694	\$25,111	\$18,835
Amount paid for contract work.....										
Power and heat.....		1,860	2,320	1,900	5,208	2,500	2,560	670	4,501	
Taxes.....	2,229	441	1,306	9,071	37	678	6,041	109	1,091	1,355
Insurance.....	6,851	434	1,306	17,070	48	1,147	4,855	866	1,254	2,650
Insurance company of buildings and machinery.....				47,971	406	6,700	8,490	1,600	2,130	14,000
Interest on cash used in the business.....	32,180	480	1,570	74,013	50	600	48,551	2,667	3,401	3,900
All sundries not elsewhere reported.....	22,016		2,781	262,681	274	300	2,650	6,000	12,025	27,800
Goods manufactured—Aggregate value.....	\$1,162,709	\$142,479	\$321,072	\$4,531,202	\$130,305	\$675,800	\$1,618,571	\$482,300	\$210,585	\$1,342,100
Principal product.....										
All other products, including receipts from custom work and repairing.....	1,162,709	107,779	321,072	4,531,202	130,305	652,000	1,502,843	482,300	206,886	1,342,400
		34,709				23,800	116,031		3,700	

* To avoid disclosure of operations of individual establishments, only such industries as have 3 or more establishments engaged therein are included.
 † Includes several branches of this industry.

As to the latest returns for details of population, the bulletins of the Census Office are of interest. In 1890, the latest available national figures, the total population of the city was 57,458, of which 14,048 were foreign born. Of the 14,018, Canada and Newfoundland furnished 148, South America 7 and Cuba and the West Indies 16. There were 3,635 Irish, 3,882 English (this very large percentage due to the pottery men and women), 127 Scotch, 48 Welsh. Of the Teutons, we find 3,974 Germans, 80 Austrians, 23 Hollanders, 37 Swiss. The Scandinavians were represented by 7 Norwegians, 83 Swedes and 43 Danes. Of the Slavonic peoples, there were 244 Russians, 537 Hungarians, 1 Bohemian and 246 Poles, largely ironworkers. The Græco-Latins furnished 59 French, 511 Italians, 1 Spaniard, 1 Greek. There were also 33 Chinese, 1 Japanese, 68 Africans, 4 from Atlantic islands, 1 civilized Indian, 7 Australians and 2 Turks. The number of males reported in 1890 was 29,146, and the number of females 28,312, with a total white population of 55,726. The number of persons of African descent was 1,697. The population of Trenton under the State census of 1895 is as follows, showing the population by wards, with the increase or decrease of each :

Wards.	1895.	1880.	Increase.	Decrease.
First,	4,738	5,076	. . . .	338
Second,	3,458	3,063	395	. . . .
Third,	7,036	7,331	. . . .	295
Fourth,	5,020	5,032	. . . .	12
Fifth,	5,490	5,585	. . . .	95
Sixth,	2,955	2,791	164	. . . .
Seventh,	9,832	9,383	449	. . . .
Eighth,	4,630	3,802	828	. . . .
Ninth,	6,646	6,428	218	. . . .
Tenth,	5,963	3,949	2,014	. . . .
Eleventh,	6,800	5,318	1,482	. . . .
Totals,	62,568	57,458	5,850	740

This is the population actually within the city limits. Trenton rightfully can claim as part of her people those residents directly on her border, which includes the following :

Borough of Wilbur, population,	1,500
Cadwalader Place,	200
Part of Hillerest and vicinity,	200
Part of Ewing,	500
Part of Lawrence,	250
Homedell tract,	150
Broad Street Park borough and vicinity,	200
Total,	3,000

This would make the population of the city 65,568. This outlying territory is in fact a part of the city.

The figures show that the three Chambersburg wards have a population of 49,409, nearly one-third the entire population of the city, while south of the creek 34,420 of the people live.

The following is the complete school census, by wards, for the city of Trenton :

Wards	1895.	1891.
First,	932	1,040
Second,	737	658
Third,	1,325	1,498
Fourth,	1,249	1,483
Fifth,	1,129	1,247
Sixth,	762	828
Seventh,	2,708	2,379
Eighth,	4,397	4,235

Wards	1893.	1894.
Ninth,	1,502	1,391
Tenth,	1,356	1,283
Eleventh,	1,576	1,573
Totals,	11,673	11,321

In the statistics for manufactures Trenton reported in 1890, 885 establishments, with \$1,969,662 of hired property in the capital invested. The aggregate capital was \$19,278,011. The total value of all the plants was divided into \$2,980,838 for land, \$3,469,552 for buildings, and \$3,898,859 for machinery, tools and implements. The live assets were \$1,497,351 for raw materials, \$3,689,931 for stock in process and finished products on hand, and \$3,741,507 for cash, bills and accounts receivable and sundries.

In rent paid for tenancy we find \$158,211; taxes, including internal revenue, \$107,618; insurance, \$73,189, and repairs on buildings and machinery, \$264,608, and interest paid on cash in the business, \$250,816.

The average number of employes in Trenton in 1890 was 11,984, with a total wage account of \$7,968,894. Of the officers, firm members and clerks above sixteen years of age there were 1,004, with wages aggregating \$1,034,016. The following statistics show the present number of establishments in each of the industries mentioned. The figures vary somewhat from those reported by the census of 1890, and are accurate in so far as the present status of the city is concerned:

Agricultural implement works, 2; auctioneers, 5; bakers, 50; barbers, 88; bicycle agents, 8; blacksmiths, 21; bookbinders, 6; boot and shoe dealers, 37; boot and shoe makers, 59; brick manufacturers, 12; butchers, 76; candy manufacturers, 5; carpenters and builders, 37; carriage builders, 9; cigar manufacturers, 119; coal and wood merchants, 34; confectionery dealers, 59; contractors, 79; cracker manufacturers, 4; dressmakers, 80; dry goods, 16; dyeing establishments, 5; expresses, local, 22; fertilizer dealers and manufacturers, 4; fire-brick manufacturer, 1; flint mills, 2; florists, 7; flour and feed merchants, 48; flour mills, 5; foundries, 5; grocers, retail, 262; grocers, wholesale, 6; hardware merchants, 13; harness manufacturers, 13; ice dealers, 10; insurance company, 1; iron companies, 5; iron foundries, 7; jeweler, manufacturing, 1; kiln-builders, 3; lamp manufacturers, 2; Chinese laundries, 23; steam laundries, 3; wholesale liquor dealers, 11; livery stables, 22; lumber dealers, 9; machinists, 13; marble yards, 5; merchant tailors, 49; milk dealers, 34; millinery, 21; modelers, 3; newsdealers, 19; oilcloth company, 1; opticians, 5; painters, house and sign, 35; paper bag manufacturers, 5; paper box manufacturer, 1; photographers, 14; piano manufacturer, 1; piano tuners, 6; planing mills, 8; plumbers, 22; pork packers, 1; potteries, 29; potters' supplies, 2; book and job printers, 10; produce dealers, 34; registers, cash, 2; rubber manufacturers, 9; roofers, 7; sausage manufacturers, 4; saw factory, 1; shipwright, 1; soap works, 1; spice mills, 2; spring mattress company, 1; stair-builder, 1; starch, 1; stone dealers, 6; storage warehouses, 3; taxidermists, 2; tile works, 2; tinsmiths, 15; umbrella-makers, 2; undertakers, 10; upholsterers, 4; veterinarians, 11; wall-paper dealers, 17; watchmakers and jewelers, 20; well-diggers, 2; wheelwrights, 4; wire cloth manufacturer, 1; wire fence manufacturer, 1; wire mills, 2; woolen mills, 2.

Boarding-houses, 29; hotels and saloons, 360; restaurants, 38.

Architects, 13; artists, 16; bankers and brokers, 3; civil engineers and surveyors, 16; dentists, 23; draughtsmen, 4; druggists, 36; electrical engineers, 1; engravers, 3; insurance and real estate agents, 10; lawyers, 106; music teachers, 47; nurses, 16; physicians, 82.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF TRENTON.

The following is an abstract of the report of the City Treasurer of Trenton for the fiscal year ending February 28th, 1895:

<i>Dr.</i>	
To balance on hand March 1st, 1894,	\$20,419 61
Receiver of Taxes—	
Tax of 1893,	\$208,102 11
" 1894,	308,131 56
	<hr/>
	516,236 67

Delinquent taxes and assessments,	822,711 68
State appropriation to schools, 1894,	81,236 52
State tax on corporations,	3,833 77
License,	98,498 60
Police Court fines,	3,622 36
District Court costs,	1,359 81
Street permits,	331 50
Building permits,	232 50
Rents,	725 00
Old material,	124 51
Premium on bonds,	347 50
Accrued interest on bonds,	31 03
Surplus Street Commissioner's appropriation,	33 80
Sale of city lot,	25 00
Rebate on Police Commission warrant,	7 60
Mercer county election expenses, November, 1894,	731 40
Lamps on railroad crossings,	178 80
Trenton Passenger Railway Company, for street work,	64 45
Temporary loans,	20,000 00
Redemption of Martin Act sales,	314 79
Bonds issued during the fiscal year,	213,900 00
Temporary improvement certificates issued,	108,700 00
To street assessments,	55,794 44
	<hr/>
	84,152,794 07

Cr.

By Commissioner of the Sinking Fund—

Appropriation to loans, 1893,	\$48,366 53
“ “ “ 1894,	44,775 44
Street assessment collections, 1893,	7,316 89
“ “ “ 1894,	31,421 44
	<hr/>
	8431,880 00
Interest on bonds—	
Interest on coupon bonds,	\$45,693 50
“ “ registered bonds,	7,980 00
	<hr/>
	53,673 50
Interest on temporary loans,	5,788 38
“ “ “ improvement certificates,	28,352 50
State school tax, 1894,	77,105 12
Fire Commission,	60,839 65
Police Commission,	64,934 27
Park Commission,	16,185 29
Public Schools—	
City appropriation, 1893,	\$20,000 00
“ “ 1894,	8,865 43
State “ 1893,	62,426 35
“ “ 1894,	68,100 00
	<hr/>
	159,391 48
Lamps,	28,334 05
Streets—	
Streets,	\$28,384 08
Sewer maintenance,	1,070 79
	<hr/>
	29,454 87
Salaries,	32,985 39
Alms-house,	6,837 42
Poor,	6,471 86

THE CITY OF TRENTON.

289

School building loans—act of June 3d, 1890,	\$93,000 00
Park improvement loans—act of March 14th, 1883,	431,000 00
Police Department loan—limit, \$20,000,	18,000 00
General loans—limit, \$50,000,	46,100 00
Paid Fire Department loan,	15,000 00
Chambersburg bonds,	51,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$814,600 00
Volunteer bonds, due January 1st, 1895, not presented for payment, on which interest has ceased,	2,500 00
Deficiency loan bond, due May 1st, 1894, not presented for pay- ment, on which interest has ceased,	500 00
	<hr/>
Total bonded debt to be met by taxation,	\$814,600 00

Cr.

By amount in the Sinking Fund to the credit of the above loans as reported by the Commissioner,	238,425 55
	<hr/>
Net bonded debt to be met by taxation,	\$576,174 45

STREET IMPROVEMENT LOANS.

Assessed upon the city,	\$25,828 46
Assessed upon property benefited,	170,771 84
	<hr/>
	\$196,600 00

Cr.

By amount in the Sinking Fund to the credit of the above loans as reported by the Commissioner,	141,055 06
	<hr/>
Net bonded debt to be met by collections from assessments,	\$52,544 94

Water Department loans,	\$283,500 00
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Cr.

By amount in the Sinking Fund to the credit of the above loans as reported by the Commissioner,	183,195 78
	<hr/>
Net bonded debt to be met by earnings from the water works,	\$100,304 22

TEMPORARY SEWER CERTIFICATES.

Statement showing the total amount of certificates issued for the construction of sewers in the city of Trenton. The principal on these certificates is raised by assessments on the property benefited,	\$824,500 00
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REFUNDING LOANS.

Issued to refund temporary improvement certificates,	\$425,400 00
Amount of certificates not refunded,	406,100 00
	<hr/>
	\$821,500 00

THE CITY OF TRENTON.

RECAPITULATION OF THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY.

	Total amount.	Amount to credit in Sinking Fund.	Net indebtedness.
Bonds to be met by taxation,	\$811,600 00	8238,125 55	8576,174 15
Bonds for street improvements,	196,600 00	114,055 06	52,511 94
Cost of sewers and drains,	821,500 00	. . . . .	821,500 00
Bonds of Water Department,	283,500 00	183,195 78	100,304 22
	<hr/> 82,116,200 00	<hr/> 8565,676 39	<hr/> \$1,550,523 61
Total unfunded indebtedness,			8395,896 17

TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS UNPAID AND DUE THE CITY AND CASH IN BANK.

Cash in bank, general account,	835,697 15
Amount due and available for taxes, 1891,	261,751 09
Taxes to be collected from Commissioners of Adjustment,	25,000 00
Deficiency,	70,147 63
	<hr/> 8395,896 17

VALUE OF CITY PROPERTY.

The following statement will show the approximate value of properties belonging to the city :

City Hall property,	875,000 00
Police stations,	47,000 00
Alms-house,	35,000 00
School-houses,	168,000 00
Engine-houses,	75,000 00
Public parks,	180,000 00
Water works,	1,500,000 00
	<hr/> 82,380,000 00

Herewith is shown an abstract of the report of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund for the fiscal year ending February 28th, 1895 :

The amount of the fund at the date of last report, March 1st, 1891, was	8592,562 81
There have been received during the year the appropriations for 1891,	41,775 14
From assessments on street improvements,	31,424 11
From surplus rents of the water works,	5,000 00
Interest on securities of the fund,	20,917 00
	<hr/> 8694,706 39
Redemption of bonds,	129,030 00
	<hr/> Leaving the present amount of the fund,
Of which there is invested in securities,	8565,676 39
And there is cash in bank,	105,500 00
	<hr/> 160,176 39

The changes in the securities of the fund since the last annual report are the following :

Bonds matured and canceled—	
Volunteer bonds,	81,500 00
Trenton Institute bonds,	7,500 00
Deficiency bonds of 1871,	30,000 00
Temporary certificates redeemed by City Treasurer,	63,300 00
	<hr/> \$102,300 00

Bonds bought for investment—

Temporary certificates of 1894, \$8,200 00

The bonds redeemed and canceled amount to \$129,000 00

The loans chargeable upon the fund which will become due within the year prior to March 1st, 1896, are :

May 1st, 1895. Water loan of 1875, \$160,000 00

January 1st, 1896. Volunteer bond installment, 15,000 00

\$175,000 00



CHAPTER XXXIV.

BOOKS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF TRENTON.

GENERAL HISTORIES—SPECIAL MONOGRAPHS—THE SCIENTIFIC STUDIES OF DR. CHARLES C. ABBOTT—THE PRINTED CHARTERS AND FIRST ORDINANCES.



REGARDING the history of this city, those books appertaining directly thereto are "History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J., from the First Settlement of the Town," by John Hall, D.D. (1839). Of the many church histories which have been printed throughout the United States, this is one of the best. Accuracy and scholarly treatment of the subject have left this book one of the noblest monuments to the life of this distinguished man.

"History of the City of Trenton, New Jersey, Embracing a Period of Nearly Two Hundred Years," by John O. Raum (1871). Mr. Raum's history is the only one of a general nature treating of the city. The work is especially noteworthy in the completeness of its records of the churches and of the fire department.

There is also a useful illustrated "History of Burlington and Mercer Counties," by Major E. M. Woodward and John F. Hageman. It was issued at Philadelphia by Everts & Peck, in 1883, from the press of J. B. Lippincott & Company. The history of Trenton is practically embraced in that portion of the book from page 661 to page 756, inclusive.

The attention of the student of local history is especially called to the "History of State Street Methodist Episcopal Church," a pamphlet of great value, issued June 14th, 1886, by a committee consisting of the Rev. J. L. Sooy, Gen. James F. Rusling, George W. Macpherson and Ira W. Wood, Esquires. The "History of the Trenton Academy," by the Hon. William L. Dayton, is of much interest. This was issued in 1881. "The Genealogy of Early Settlers in Trenton and Ewing," Trenton, William S. Sharp Printing Company, 1883, the original notes being collected by the Rev. Doctor Eli F. Cooley, author of the article on Mercer county in Barber & Howe's "Historical Collections," 1844. These notes were later edited by Prof. William S. Cooley, of Philadelphia, and Miss Hannah Cooley, of Ewing, N. J. Three of Adjutant-General William S. Stryker's able monographs deal directly with Trenton. "The Old Barracks" (1885); "Washington's Reception by the People of New Jersey in 1789" (1882), and "Trenton One Hundred Years ago" (1878).

The histories of the Trenton Banking Company and the Saving Fund Society have also been printed. Other reference books are the publications of the Board of Trade, the short sketches of the town in encyclopedias, such as the "Britannica," Johnson's and Appleton's "Lossing's Field-Book of the American Revolution," and like sources of information. In the "New Jersey Archives," the "Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society," the "Pennsylvania Magazine," printed by the Historical Society of that State, and the general histories of the State of New Jersey, such as Smith, Mulford, Barber & Howe, Raum, &c., may be found, under proper indices, many allusions to the city of Trenton. The pamphlets published by the Hon. Charles C. Haven relative to Trenton are of the highest value. The one best known is "Thirty Days in New Jersey Ninety Years Ago," which is usually printed with the "Annals of Trenton." The poems of "Clementine" contain allusions to patriotic incidents in this city.

DR. ABBOTT'S BOOKS.

Although not published in Trenton, the works of Dr. Charles C. Abbott throw much light upon the paleontology, archaeology, flora and fauna of Trenton and its vicinity. The following titles of his books show the elaborate scope of his work. Charmingly written, with passing allusions to colonial and Revolutionary history, Dr. Abbott's volumes have given the author and Trenton an international reputation. Beside nearly one hundred uncollected articles of a strictly technical character, published in American and English scientific serials, he has published as separate volumes :

"The Stone Age in New Jersey," in annual report of Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., 1875; "Primitive Industry, or Illustrations of the Handiwork in Stone, Bone and Clay of the Native Races of the Northern Atlantic Seaboard of America," Salem, Mass., George A. Bates, 1881; "A Naturalist's Rambles About Home," New York, D. Appleton & Company, 1, 3 and 5 Bond street, 1884; "Upland and Meadow, a Peactquissing's Chronicle," New York, Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square, 1886; "Waste-Land Wanderings," New York, Harper & Brothers, Franklin Square; London, 30 Fleet street, 1887; "Days Out of Doors," New York, D. Appleton & Company, 1889; "Outings at Odd Times," New York, D. Appleton & Company, 1890; "Recent Archaeological Explorations in the Valley of the Delaware," University of Pennsylvania Archaeological and Philological Monographs, Ginn & Company, Boston, Mass., 1892; "Recent Rambles, or In Touch with Nature," Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Company, 1892; "Travels in a Tree-Top," Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Company, 715, 717 Market street, 1894; "The Birds About Us," Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Company, 715, 717 Market street, 1894; "A Colonial Wooing," Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Company, 715, 717 Market street, 1895.

THE PRINTED CHARTERS AND FIRST ORDINANCES.

Regarding the city charters and early ordinances, it may be said that on November 13th, 1792, there was passed "An act to incorporate a part of the township of Trenton, in the county of Hunterdon." The charter, acts and ordinances later in force were printed by Sherman, Mershon & Thomas, printers to the city, 1799, by order of Common Council. In 1811, the acts and ordinances of the city of Trenton, to which were prefixed the acts of the Legislature of the city, were published by order of Common Council. On March 7th, 1837, there was passed "An act to incorporate the city of Trenton," repealing the act of 1792. This charter and the ordinances of Common Council and acts of the Legislature relative to the city were revised by James Ewing, Esquire. They were printed by Phillips & Boswell, Trenton, 1842. In 1847, the ordinances of Common Council, passed since 1842, and the acts of the Legislature relative to the city, passed since 1840, were printed by Phillips & Boswell. In 1856, Phillips & Boswell published the ordinances of Common Council, passed since May 25th, 1847, and the acts of the Legislature relative to the city subsequent to the same period. March 15th, 1866, "An act to revise and amend the charter of the city of Trenton" repealed the charter of 1837. This later charter was printed by the "True American" in 1866.

On March 19th, 1871, the present city charter, under the legislative title "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the city of Trenton," was passed. In 1875, this charter and the supplements thereto and the ordinances then in force were ordered printed by Common Council. Upon the first of January, 1889, the Hon. Garret D. W. Vroom and ex-Judge William M. Lanning prepared a well-edited volume under direction of Common Council. It contains, beside valuable historical matter, the charter of 1871 and its supplements, the revised and consolidated "Ordinance concerning the general municipal officers of the city of Trenton" (October 16th, 1888), special ordinances, laws and ordinances relating to water works, laws and ordinances relating to schools, the ordinance establishing the local Board of Health, the sanitary code and the acts and ordinances relating to the excise department. Since 1889, the ordinances of the city have not been compiled in book form.

CHAPTER XXXV.

INTRODUCTION TO GENERAL BIOGRAPHIES.

SHORT SKETCHES OF THE MEN WHO HAVE BEEN PROMINENTLY IDENTIFIED WITH THE COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL GROWTH AND PROGRESS OF TRENTON.



F A TRAVELER, standing upon a great height, overlooks the central valley of the Delaware and sees a great city pulsating with activity, his first sensation would be that of profound wonder—amazed that from so humble a beginning Trenton should have grown so great and opulent. Yet, all this marvelous development is not by chance; no race of giants, in a single night, created so pleasing a prospect. This centralization of effort—our municipality—a capital of economic and social as well as of political creation, is the sole result of individual effort. Each citizen, however humble or however prominent, has a share in this upbuilding process. Without the individual the city could not have existed.

With particularity, we have discussed the details of the vast structure of the municipality; let us now consider the architects and those who have built this fair edifice. Here, then, are autobiographical mentionings of men of Trenton. Here are the records of the individual, his education and its results, the story of the fulfillment of aims and ambitions. Mayhap, there are allusions to the stock whence he came, so that the student of the science of man can trace in the story of successes of individuals the elements of prenatal influence and environment. Most fittingly this story of the concrete completes the record of the abstract, and gives the touch of human nature to those material, yet inanimate, evidences of Trenton's progress.

EMORY N. YARD, present Mayor of Trenton, is a native of this city. His father, Joseph B. Yard, built the first two brick houses erected on Perry street east of Montgomery street, and it was



EMORY N. YARD.

in one of these that Mayor Yard was born on May 18th, 1847. He was educated at the public schools and at the Trenton Academy. Leaving school at the age of seventeen, he went to Denver, Colorado, where he was for two years connected with the tobacco firm of H. J. Brendlinger & Company. The next three years of Mr. Yard's life were spent on the plains, between Texas and California, driving cattle for Wolfskil & MacGeary, a California firm of drovers. Mayor Yard traveled that wild country nine times in the saddle, necessarily suffering much privation and hardship. Tiring of frontier life, he returned to Trenton, but after a short stay returned West. He located in Chicago, and secured a position with the Chicago Lumbering Company. For two years he was in the lumber region of northwestern Michigan. Since then he has resided continuously in Trenton, and has been active in its commercial and political life. In politics, Mr. Yard has always been a staunch Republican. He

has served on the City Executive Committee and also on the Mercer County Executive Committee. He was five years on the city police force and afterward traveled for the New Jersey Pottery Company. In 1881, he was appointed Deputy Warden of Mercer county, serving in this capacity three years. He then became associated with his father in the manufacture of iron railings until April 11th, 1889, when he was appointed Deputy United States Marshal by Hon. W. Budd Deacon. In 1893, Mr. Yard was re-appointed by the present Democratic Marshal, Hon. George Pfeiffer, Jr. In 1895, Mr. Yard was nominated as the Republican Mayoralty candidate, and was elected by the handsome majority of two thousand two hundred and fifty-four votes. His wide and varied experience eminently fits him for the responsible position, and the citizens of Trenton are to be congratulated that their municipal affairs are directed by such an able, conservative and reliable man. Mr. Yard was a member of the Common Council of the borough of Chambersburg for two years, having a seat in that body when the borough was annexed to the city of Trenton. At the next election he was elected to represent his ward (Ninth) in the city Common Council, and served for three years, declining a re-election. On account of his practical experience in the police department, he was given the Chairmanship of the Police Committee of the Council. This committee caused the new Police Station to be built, thus removing the department from the City Hall; they also succeeded in having the police department taken out of politics. Mr. Yard was married December 18th, 1872, to Rebecca A., daughter of Otis Chaffin, of this city. They have had three daughters, all of whom are living—Mary E., wife of Frederick B. Biles; Elyonta R. and Mabel A.

WILLIAM S. YARD was born in Trenton, November 2d, 1823. He was sent to the common schools of the city until he was fourteen years of age, when he entered the grocery store of Evan Evans. After serving as clerk in this store for three years he became apprenticed to the blacksmithing trade, and served four years. For twelve years he carried on the blacksmithing, carriage-making and iron-railing business in connection with his brother, Joseph B. Yard, who is now the sole proprietor of the business. In 1857 he was elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of the city, and served as Trustee and Superintendent for seventeen years. He was elected to the lower branch of the State Legislature in 1860 on the Democratic ticket, from the Second district. He was again a member of the Legislature in 1877. In 1865 he was made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer County, and held the position five years. He was again appointed Judge by Governor McClellan in 1878, and has been continued in that position until the present. Judge Yard has been active in many movement that looked to the advancement of his native city. His name is prominently connected with many benevolent and charitable institutions which have been started here within the last forty years. He was one of the incorporators of the Riverview Cemetery Association, and is the only survivor. He was also one



WILLIAM S. YARD.

of the incorporators of the Ocean Beach Association, and has held the office of President since 1872. He is a charter member of the Trenton Battle Monument Association, charter dated May 7th, 1884, and also a member of Mercer Hospital Association. When a young man he joined the Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Trenton. At that time it was the only Methodist church in the city. He soon connected himself with the Sunday-school, and has continued his connection as teacher, Treasurer, Superintendent and Superintendent of Bible class department to the present time. He was appointed class leader in 1847, and is still continued in that office. He has also been one of the Trustees of Pennington Seminary for over twenty years. On March 27th, 1845, he married Mary M., daughter of Samuel Hamilton, of Lancaster, Pa. They have five children—Mary E., Caroline N., William H., Jane E. and George B. Judge Yard resides at No. 132 East Hanover street, where he has lived for many years. He is very much interested in the early history of Trenton, and has done much to preserve the records of its settlement and development.

GEORGE T. CRAMMER was born at Barnegat, Ocean county, New Jersey, December 6th, 1818, and is the son of Captain George and Charlotte S. (Collins) Crammer. His family is of English origin and settled at Little Egg Harbor in the early part of the year 1700. Captain Crammer dying at the age of twenty-six, the responsibility of George T. Crammer's training fell to his mother, who devoted all her efforts toward securing for him the advantages of a good education. After availing himself of the facilities afforded in his native village, he entered Pennington Seminary in his fourteenth year and remained there until his sixteenth. He then entered the counting-room of a large mercantile establishment at Eatontown, New Jersey, where he remained about five years. He resided in Trenton from 1871 to 1876, and then returned to his native village. In 1878 Mr. Crammer was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly from Ocean county, but was defeated by ex-United States Senator Rufus Blodgett. In September, 1879, he was appointed by President Hayes, Collector of Customs for the District of Little Egg Harbor, which office he resigned July 1st, 1880. In 1882 he was elected a member of the Assembly. He was, in 1883, unanimously nominated for Senator, and after an exciting contest, was elected. He was re-elected Senator in 1886 and again in 1889. Senator Crammer was prominent in the proceedings of the Upper House, serving upon the most important committees of that body. For four years he was Chairman of the Senate Republican caucus and of the joint Republican caucus. In the session of 1889, he was unanimously nominated by the Republican caucus for President of the Senate. His term expired in January, 1893, after a continuous service of one year in the House of Assembly and nine years in the Senate. He was an Alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888, and also to the Minneapolis Convention in 1892. Having a taste for military affairs, he became a member of Company A, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. J., at Trenton, March 17th, 1873, and on August 9th, 1875, was appointed Quartermaster of the regiment, which position he still holds. He has been a prominent member of the Order of the Knights of Pythias, and served as Grand Chancellor of the State for the year ending in February, 1895. He was appointed Clerk of the United States District Court in January, 1893, to succeed Linsly Rowe, Esquire, resigned. He was married April 6th, 1893, to Tacie Margaret Conrad, daughter of Wilkinson C. and Martha C. Conrad, of Barnegat, New Jersey.

WILLIAM S. STRYKER, New Jersey's historian of the American Revolution, was born in Trenton, June 6th, 1838. His early education was obtained at the Trenton Academy. The Stryker family



WILLIAM S. STRYKER

left Holland in 1652, and settled in New Amsterdam, where, in the colonial affairs of early New York, the name became prominent. General Stryker graduated from the College of New Jersey in the Class of '58. He immediately commenced the study of law, entering the office of the late Barker Gummere, at Trenton. In response to the first call for troops, William S. Stryker enlisted as a private, April 16th, 1861. He assisted in organizing the Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. In February, 1863, he was ordered to Hilton Head, South Carolina, and made Major and Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Gillmore, then in command of the Tenth Army Corps. He participated in the capture of Morris Island and the bloody night attack on Fort Wagner. Subsequently he was transferred to the North, on account of illness, and placed in charge of the pay department, United States army, at Parole Camp, Columbus, Ohio. In 1866 General Stryker was made counselor-at-law of the State of Ohio. He was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for meritorious services during the war, and resigned in June, 1866. Soon there-

after he returned to New Jersey and was placed on the military staff of the Governor. Since April 12th, 1867, he has been Adjutant-General of New Jersey. In February, 1874, he was brevetted Major General by the State of New Jersey. In the financial life of Trenton General Stryker has acted as President of the Saving Fund Society, and of the Trenton Banking Company. To him New Jersey is indebted for some of the most comprehensive monographs which have yet been issued in this country. From information drawn from his library, rich in Americana, and from the State



HON. GEORGE T. CRANMER.

archives, General Stryker has compiled a "Register of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolution" (Trenton, 1872), the initial work of its kind in America, and a "Record of Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Civil War" (1876), as well as the following historical studies: "The Read Controversy," "Trenton One Hundred Years Ago," "New Jersey Continental Line in the Virginia Campaign of 1781," "The Princeton Surprise," "Washington's Reception by the People of New Jersey in 1789," "The Capture of the Block House at Toms River, New Jersey," "New Jersey Continental Line in the Indian Campaign of 1779," "Old Barracks at Trenton, New Jersey," "The New Jersey Volunteers—Loyalists." General Stryker has now in the press a notable work, dealing with the battle of Trenton, which will be the most complete work of its kind in this country.

JOHN TAYLOR was born in Hamilton Square, New Jersey, on October 6th, 1836. His father died when Mr. Taylor was fourteen years old, leaving only a legacy of struggle for the family. Until he was seventeen Mr. Taylor remained in a brickyard, when he secured a position as clerk in a retail grocery. Two years later he was given an interest in the business. Mr. Taylor continued this connection for a year, when he associated himself with Mr. James Roman in the retail grocery business. This partnership lasted two years, when Mr. Taylor purchased Mr. Roman's interest. In 1860 he allied himself with the late D. P. Forst. The firm continued prosperously until 1872, when Mr. Taylor sold out to engage in the pork-packing and cattle business on an extensive scale. This he conducted with varying success for fifteen years. He is now at the head of the Taylor Provision Company. In all public enterprises he has been a leading factor. Associated with D. P. Forst and Ferdinand W. Roebbling he built the City Market. In 1866 Mr. Taylor organized the Trenton Hall and Building Association, for the erection of an opera-house and assembly-rooms. Mr. Taylor has ever since been President of the association. He organized, on the stage of the theater, Trenton's Board of Trade, and was elected its first Vice President. Company A, Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, also owes its existence to his efforts. In June, 1888, a meeting of well-known business men was called by Mr. Taylor at the State Street House, and he laid before them a proposition to organize an inter-state fair association. Within two weeks afterward a capital of \$50,000 was subscribed for the object. Mr. Taylor, as a Republican, has served several terms in the City Council, where for three years he was Chairman of the Finance Committee. After a year of opposition he secured the removal of the market from the center of Broad street. He was elected to the State Senate from Mercer county in 1880, served three years and declined a renomination. In 1883 he was urged by his party leaders to become a candidate for Governor, but on the eve of the gubernatorial nominating convention he concluded not to allow his name to come before the convention, though supported by the Mercer county delegation. Without any agency of his own, Mr. Taylor was made the Chairman of the convention. At the State Republican Convention in 1881, to form an electoral ticket in the Blaine campaign, Mr. Taylor was honored by being made a Senatorial Elector, or Elector-at-Large. He is one of the members of the Trenton Battle Monument Association. At one time he had the controlling interest in the Union Pottery Company, and was a Director of the First National Bank and of the People's Electric Light Company. In 1860 he married Catherine Rowley, of Trenton, New Jersey. He has two sons, Harry C. and William T., both of whom are associated with him in business. Harry C. Taylor is also the Manager of Taylor Opera House.



JOHN TAYLOR.

THOMAS S. CHAMBERS was born in Lawrence township in 1852. He is the youngest son of John S. Chambers and Emma Maria Fish. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, having come from the county of Antrim, and settled in Trenton in the year 1729. His maternal ancestors were of English origin, of the county of Kent. In the year 1637 they landed at Lynn, Massachusetts. Thence, in 1639, they removed to Newtown, Long Island, where they were prominent in its settlement. They then emigrated to New Jersey, where they purchased land in Trenton township.

now Ewing township, in 1740, under Mr. George S. Grosvenor.



THOMAS S. CHAMBERS.

Colonel Chambers was educated at the Trenton Academy. Upon leaving that institution he entered the employ of the Trenton Gas Light Company, in January, 1870. He is to-day Secretary of the company. He is a Republican, and has always been prominent in party deliberations. He is a member of the Mercer County Republican Executive Committee, and has for several years filled the position of Secretary. He was one of the organizers of the Republican Club, and, succeeding Colonel Skirm as its President, held that office for three years. In the year 1889 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and took an active part in its session. In 1882 he was appointed by Mayor Vroom a member of the City Board of Health, and has been several times re-appointed upon the expiration of his term. He is now the senior member of the board. Having a taste for military affairs, he enlisted in Company A, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, March 17th, 1873, and served as a private until March 28th, 1878, when he was elected Second Lieutenant. On February 18th, 1880, General Sewell appointed him an Aide-de-Camp on his staff, with the rank of Captain, and on June 30th, 1881, promoted him to Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General of the Second Brigade, which position he now holds.

Colonel Chambers is one of the Directors of the Trenton Banking Company, where his business experience has been of much value to that reliable institution. He is a member of the Trenton Battle Monument Association, having served on the Building Committee. He was Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements on the laying of the corner-stone, and also was a member of the Dedication Committee. He was one of the committee to secure appropriations from the original thirteen States, and as such secured financial aid from the Legislatures of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. He has been Treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church for the past ten years, a position which his great-great-grandfather Chambers held for a period of thirty years.

BENJAMIN FISH, who died June 22d, 1880, was for many years one of Trenton's most noted citizens. Strong morally and physically, there are few lives about which more of local reminiscence clings or which were longer or more closely identified with the history and prosperity of Trenton. His paternal ancestor came from England and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1637. The Fish family are believed to be a branch of the old Saxon family of Fisch. The grandfather of our subject, who also bore the name Benjamin, settled in Trenton township (now Ewing), New Jersey, about 1745. Benjamin Fish, the subject of this sketch, was born November 15th, 1785, in Ewing township, about five miles from the city of Trenton. His education was obtained at the district school in that neighborhood. He came to Trenton in 1808, when the city contained only thirteen hundred inhabitants. For a time he was engaged in the hotel and livery stable business. At the commencement of the War of 1812 he established a line of vessels between Bloomsbury (now South Trenton) and Philadelphia. These were designed for the transportation of general merchandise for the public. When the British held possession of Sandy Hook, thereby blockading the entrance to New York harbor, Mr. Fish rendered most valuable assistance to the United States Government in transporting commissary and ordnance stores by the New Jersey overland route. He employed forty huge Conestoga wagons, each drawn by four horses, in conveying heavy cannon and other material from his boat landing to New Brunswick, where they were again loaded on boats and shipped via the Raritan and Hudson rivers to the United States troops in northern New York. At the close of the war he became interested with the late George S. Green in the lumber business, continuing this interest until three years before his death. In 1825 Mr. Fish became partner and one of the managers of the Union Line Stage and Steamboat Company, the other partners being John, Robert L. and Edwin A. Stevens. This line carried all the mail, passengers and merchan-



BENJAMIN FISH.

dise that were transported between Philadelphia and New York until the Camden and Amboy railroad was built. Mr. Fish was a Director of the latter company from its organization in 1830 until the time of his decease. He was one of the original stockholders in the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, a Manager of the Trenton Saving Fund Society from June 14th, 1817, a Director of the Trenton Banking Company, organizer and Director of the Philadelphia Ferry Company, President of the Merchants Transportation Company, projector and President of the Trenton Delaware Bridge Company, besides holding prominent offices in many other large State corporations. He attended the First Presbyterian Church, where he was an active Trustee for fifty-five years, serving about twenty-five consecutive years as President of the board. Mr. Fish died suddenly in Trenton, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. One child only survived him, a daughter, Emma Maria, wife of John S. Chambers, Esquire, General Manager of the Trenton Gas Light Company.

JAMES W. LANNING was born in Trenton, New Jersey, June 23d, 1853, and has ever since lived in Trenton or in this immediate vicinity. His early advantages were meager. While yet young he was forced to leave school and apprentice himself to E. P. Herron, learning the carpenter trade. In 1885 he associated himself with William Hunt, under the firm name of Hunt & Lanning, contractors and builders. After about two years this firm was dissolved, and since then Mr. Lanning has been carrying on the business alone. In 1880 and 1881 he served as a member of the School Board of this city, and later was a member of the Excise Board. He also served a term of two years as member of the New Jersey Legislature, in 1892 and 1893. While a member of the New Jersey Legislature Mr. Lanning became the father of several important bills, among them being the act constituting the Board of Works, a statute reducing the number of Freeholders and an act reducing the number of members of Common Council, and had the satisfaction of seeing every bill which he offered pass both Houses, receive the Governor's signature, and thus become law. Mr. Lanning was a member of the Legislature during the famous race-track fight, and when requested to do so by some of the leading citizens of Trenton he promptly changed his vote and became opposed to all race-track legislation. Mr. Lanning did not make many speeches on the floor of the House, as he is a man of deeds rather than words. His record in the Legislature was highly



JAMES W. LANNING.

creditable to himself and pleasing to his constituents. October 31st, 1877, he married Sophie, daughter of Michael Staiger, of Trenton. As to his ability and experience as a contractor, the New Jersey State Hospital, the Mount Holly Presbyterian Church, the New Jersey Assembly Chamber, the New Jersey State Building at the Chicago Exposition, an addition to the State Normal School Boarding Hall, the gymnasium in connection with the State Schools, the Electrical Building and the addition to the Scientific Building at Princeton, speak his praise.

BENJAMIN FISH CHAMBERS, son of John S. and Emma M. Chambers, was born in Trenton, New Jersey, August 15th, 1850. He was prepared for college at the Trenton Academy under the instruction of Mr. George S. Grosvenor, and entered the Sophomore Class at Princeton and graduated in 1872. He studied law in the office of Mr. James S. Atkin and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1875, and as counselor-at-law in 1878. In 1881 he was elected on the Republican ticket

to the House of Assembly from the Second district of Mercer county. During the session he served as Chairman of the Committee on Militia and member of the Committees on Revision of the Laws and the School for Deaf-Mutes. He was an active member of the National Guard for several years, enlisting as a private in Company A, Seventh Regiment, March 17th, 1873; was promoted Captain and Judge Advocate of the Seventh Regiment August 10th, 1877; elected Major March 25th, 1879, and Lieutenant-Colonel April 7th, 1880. On April 24th, 1882, Major-General Mott appointed him Assistant Adjutant-General of the Division, with the rank of Colonel, which he resigned shortly after the death of General Mott. He was Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church for nine years, which position he held at the time of his death, August 22d, 1885.

MICHAEL J. SOLAN was born in England March 19th, 1855. He came to the United States in 1862, and located at Pennington, New Jersey, but after living there one year, removed to Trenton.



MICHAEL J. SOLAN.

His early education was obtained in England and Pennington. Later he attended the evening sessions of St. John's Parochial School, in Trenton. While working at his trade of chain-making he managed to secure a further course at Rider's Business College. He continued at chain-making for seven years, when he became warehouseman for Joseph H. Moore's pottery. After associating himself with the American Crockery Company and as foreman of the kiln-yard at Willets' pottery, he successfully engaged for two years in the local express business. In 1887 and 1888 he was made Tax Collector and Overseer of the Poor for Millham township, after which time the township was annexed to the city of Trenton. In 1891 he was elected Police Justice for a term of three years, but was legislated out of office. He was appointed Clerk to the newly-elected Justice, and later was made Clerk to the Board of Police Commissioners, having held the latter position two years. He is in the real estate business, having an office at 12 East State street. He is an ex-Master Workman of the Knights of Labor. In 1880 he married Eliza Corbitt, of Trenton. Mr. Solan has read law for two years. He first entered the office of the late A. J. Smith, and was afterward regis-

tered with the present City Solicitor, John Rellstab. His administration of the office of Police Justice gave general satisfaction. While filling the office of Clerk of the Police Court and also Clerk for the Board of Police Commissioners, he was highly complimented by the board for the concise and correct manner in which he kept the records of the police department.

WILLIAM H. MUTCHELER was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, June 21st, 1840. When he was only ten years of age he came to Trenton, and has made this his home ever since. He was educated at the public schools of this city, and early in life went with the Trenton Agricultural Works to learn to be a machinist. He learned his trade there, and worked in the same shop thirty-two years, most of that time being foreman of the machine shop. Mr. Mutchler is a thorough mechanic, and is master of his trade from beginning to end. In May, 1892, he was made Overseer of the Poor, and discharged the duties of his office with remarkable fidelity. Mr. Mutchler belongs to Concordia Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In 1863, he was married to Phoebe Watson, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania.



SAMUEL HEATH.

SAMUEL HEATH was born and spent his early life on a farm in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. In 1859, he moved to Trenton and engaged in the milk business, serving, for one year, milk from the Atterbury farm. He then opened a grocery store on North Warren street, and was there for eight years. During this time Mr. Heath became associated with Peter Fell in the manufacture of bricks. For several years he was engaged in the lumber business. In 1862, the firm of Richardson & Heath was formed, composed of Joseph B. Richardson and Samuel Heath. After two or three years this firm was dissolved, and since then Mr. Heath has been conducting business alone at Nos. 334 and 336 Perry street. He deals in lumber, lime, coal, cement and builders' materials, and enjoys a large trade. About two years ago the Trenton Match Company was started, with Mr. Heath as President and Treasurer, positions which he still holds. The match factory is located on Esher street, and is in successful operation. He was a member of Common Council for two years, serving as Chairman of the Poor Committee and also of the License Committee. Through his efforts were secured better treatment and fare for the women who were unfortunate enough to be inmates of the Almshouse, and the men, who were able, made to work on the poor-farm. He also fixed the license fee in the city at \$200, but lacked support, and finding that he was unable to carry out his ideas, Mr. Heath declined to stand for a second term. More than thirty years ago he married Mary E. Robinson, of this city. Their eldest son, Frank, is a member of the firm of Fell & Heath, brick manufacturers. Their second son, Charles, is connected with the Trenton Match Company. Their third son, Howard, is in his father's office.

ISRAEL HOWELL was born in Trenton, April 20th, 1820. His schooling was very limited, being a student in the old Eight-Square School House. Until he was fifteen years of age he spent most of his time on a farm. At that age he was apprenticed to Mr. Wooleston Redmond, a shoemaker, with whom he served five years. In 1841 he commenced the shoe business for himself, and until 1865 his store was on the northeast corner of Perry and Warren streets. In that year he moved to No. 105 East State street, where he conducted the shoe business until 1871, when he was appointed Postmaster of the city. After his term expired he opened a real estate and insurance office on the second floor of No. 105 East State street, and has since been actively engaged in this business. He has been connected with most of the land associations which have been started here during the past ten years, and has acted as President of the following: The Economy Land Association, Linden Park Land Association, Union Land Association, Hamilton Avenue Land Association, Greenwood Avenue and East State Street Land Association, and the Broad Street Land Association. In 1882 he bought the marble-yard of Mr. John D. Payran, and shortly after the death of Mr. Luther Ward, Mr. Howell purchased Mr. Ward's marble-yard. These two yards have been consolidated and are still the property of Mr. Howell. He has also been a Director in the Broad Street Bank since its organization. Mr. Howell has also been connected with the building and loan associations, having been the President of the East Trenton Land and Building Association. Among his political positions have been that of Tax Collector for the First ward two years, member of Common Council for two terms, Coroner for three years from 1852, and Justice of the Peace for about fifteen years before he was appointed Postmaster, and again ever since he retired from the Postmastership. On February 11th, 1839, Mr. Howell joined the old Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and was instrumental in forming the Clinton Avenue Church. Since August 1st, 1843, Mr. Howell has been a member of Trenton Lodge, No. 3, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has passed through all the chairs and is now Past Grand. Mr. Howell was married in 1841 to Sarah Carter, of Trenton, who died in 1851. June 26th, 1860, Mr. Howell was married to Susan Earlin, of Pemberton, New Jersey.



ISRAEL HOWELL.

JOHN H. WHITTAKER was born in Trenton in the year 1836. He was educated at the Trenton Academy and the Philadelphia School of Drawing. After graduating as a surveyor and architect he located in Trenton, and has since followed these professions. For eight years he was official surveyor for the borough of Chambersburg, and for five years held a like position for the borough of Wilbur. While in these positions he made the borough atlas and all the maps for both boroughs, and is now engaged on important atlas and map work for Wilbur. He has done a great deal of national and State work. For eight years he was engaged on the celebrated Ocean Beach law case. As an architect he has made a reputation. Many of the prominent public and private buildings of this city and throughout the State were erected according to plans submitted by him. Among these are Chambersburg Borough Hall, Hamilton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Hopewell Catholic Church, Centennial Public School building and Edward H. Stokes' "Woodlawn" buildings. In 1861 he married Miss Wyckoff, of Cranbury, New Jersey. His father, John Whittaker, was at one time the owner of the greater part of what is now known as the Third ward.

GEORGE FITZGEORGE was born in England, in 1826. In 1845, he came to America, locating in the city of Paterson, where he worked at the trade of shoemaking. He came to Trenton in 1853,



GEORGE FITZGEORGE.

selling the daily papers of New York and Philadelphia, as well as the dailies and weeklies of Trenton. He opened a store on Broad street where is now located the Washington Market. The business proved so prosperous that he opened a store in the old post-office, which he occupied for fifteen years. When the Washington Market was built, Mr. Fitzgeorge was compelled to relinquish the store which stood on the site. He has been Superintendent of Washington Market for a number of years, transacting all the business of the Washington Market Association. He was a Director of the City Railway Company prior to its consolidation, and was instrumental in the introduction of many improvements in its transportation service. In 1876, Mr. Fitzgeorge disposed of his large paper business. In 1850, Mr. Fitzgeorge married Anne Elizabeth Booth, of Philadelphia. Of his children, there are Edwin, a book and job printer; George T., a druggist; Mrs. Harry Crook, Mrs. Albert West, and Frank Fitzgeorge, who is engaged in the plumbing trade. He is a member of Mercer Lodge, No. 50, F. and A. M., has been its

Treasurer for eighteen successive years, and at the recent election was re-elected to the office unanimously. He was a member of the Board of Trustees of the old Union Street M. E. Church when it was in existence, and afterward united with the Central M. E. Church when it was organized. He was one of the principals in the organization, was a member of its first Board of Trustees, has continued to be a member until the present day, and is the only one of the original board left.

JOSEPH A. SOUTHWICK, manager of the Southwick Combination Stores, was born in Trenton in 1837. He entered the dry goods business before he was fifteen years of age. When Henderson G. Scudder opened his dry goods store in Trenton, in 1852, Mr. Southwick was engaged as the first clerk. In 1854 Mr. Southwick went to Philadelphia, and was in Blye's store, at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets. After six years with Mr. Blye, he opened a store of his own, on South Eighth street, and continued in the dry goods business there until 1875, when he removed to Eleventh and Chestnut streets, and occupied that large store for several years. In 1883 he came to Trenton and opened the Southwick Combination Stores, 37 East State street. The business was very successful, and in 1892 Mr. Southwick secured the double communicating stores in the Y. M. C. A. Building, which was not then finished. They were fitted up under his personal supervision, with necessary conveniences. In October, 1892, he moved into the new stores. Mr. Southwick has been identified with Masonic bodies for many years, has filled many of the prominent posi-



JOSEPH A. SOUTHWICK.

tions in the different branches of the order and still continues his membership with his old Philadelphia lodges, in preference to being dimitted to the lodges of his present home. He married Ellen Matthias in 1863. Mr. Southwick comes from one of the oldest families in Trenton. His grandmother, Sarah Moore, was the last survivor of the committee of thirteen young ladies who received General George Washington upon his triumphal march through Trenton. She died at the extreme age of ninety-six years, and is buried in the First Presbyterian churchyard. At the time of the Revolutionary war the Southwick family resided on Warren street, next to the now Trenton House. Captain Moore, a brother of Mr. Southwick's grandmother, was killed in the battle of Princeton.

JOHN B. FELL was born in Trenton, August 26th, 1836. At ten years of age he started in to learn brickmaking, which he worked at eleven years. He next engaged in the grocery business, following that line several years. In 1866 he was appointed Marshal in the State Prison, serving under Peter P. Robinson, until a change in politics caused his removal. He and Mr. Roberts bought the interest of Peter Fell in the brickyard on Princeton avenue, where he is still doing business under the firm name of Fell & Roberts. Mr. Fell was made Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly in 1876, and his popularity led to his re-election to that position four consecutive years. He served on the Excise Board six years from 1883, and is now a member of the Battle Monument Commission, having taken the place of the late Dr. John Woolverton. He was Assistant Engineer in the old volunteer fire department, under John A. Weart, and is a member of the Exempt Firemen's Association. On October 21st, 1857, he was married to Mary C. Blew, of Princeton, New Jersey, and four children have been born to them, two of whom are living.



JOHN B. FELL.

ECKFORD MOORE was born in Trenton, New Jersey, October 29th, 1818. He was educated at the State Model School and Trenton Academy, afterward taking a full course at the Polytechnic College, Philadelphia, to fit him for the profession of a mining engineer. He never followed this vocation, however, but came to Trenton and engaged in the business of wholesale notions with the firm of Howell, Richards & Co., with whom he stayed four years. Mr. Moore has always been prominent in politics, and is a Democrat of the progressive type. His first exertions for political honors were made in 1877, when he was nominated for Assemblyman, and won the election after a hard fight. He was re-elected in 1878, but met defeat in 1880, when he ran for Senator, the county of Mercer being overwhelmingly Republican. In the year 1881, he was again elected to the Assembly. He was appointed to fill the unexpired term of City Clerk Earley, who resigned, and at the expiration of that time was elected to the same position for a full term. In 1886, he was the appointee of President Cleveland for Postmaster, and he filled this office with credit to himself and benefit to the people. He has been a member of the Trenton Battle Monument Association since its organization, and is now its Secretary. He was appointed Colonel and Aide-



ECKFORD MOORE.

de-Camp on the staff of Governor Ludlow April 19th, 1881, and Colonel and Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Governor Abbett April 29th, 1881. His father was Mr. Charles Moore, one of the original proprietors of the Moore Flour Mills, situated on South Warren street. In 1871, Colonel Moore was married to Anna S. Temple, of Trenton. They reside at 111 East State street, where Colonel Moore has lived since 1850.

CHARLES B. CASE was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1860, where he was educated. In 1878 he was graduated from the Centenary Collegiate Institute, of Hackettstown, New Jersey, and spent three years in Yale University. In 1881 he came to Trenton and studied law with Judge Buchanan. Mr. Case abandoned the idea of entering upon the practice of law, and in 1884 became interested in real estate operations, forming a partnership with Samuel Walker, Jr. In 1886 this partnership was dissolved and Mr. Case entered into partnership with Mr. Gardner H. Cain, under the firm name of Case & Cain. This young and progressive firm have handled a great deal of property and have done a very extensive business in real estate during the past eight years. Mr. Case holds the position of Assistant Superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the State Street M. E. Church. In 1890 he was married to Florence N., daughter of Mr. Henry C. Case.



ROBERT B. BONNEY.

ROBERT B. BONNEY was born at New Brunswick in 1815. After a complete course at the public and grammar schools of his native city, he matriculated at Rutgers College. He then entered one of the dry goods stores of New Brunswick as clerk. In 1872, he was appointed to a clerkship in the New Jersey State Prison and at once moved to Trenton. He continued in his position until 1890. Since then he has been in the general cartage and street-sprinkling business, and has had charge of the main office of the Sanitary Potters' Association. His office is in the Masonic Temple building, corner State and Warren streets. For nearly two terms Mr. Bonney served as a member of the Common Council of the borough of Chambersburg, and during that time he was Chairman of the Finance Committee

and Superintendent of the borough water system. For four years he was one of the city Water Commissioners and is now a member of the board for the second time. He has always taken a great interest in the water-supply and the extension of the service. He is Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church, and for fifteen years has been Superintendent of the Sunday-school. In 1867, he married Katharine L. Sedam. They have one daughter, Mrs. Joseph D. Arrison, of New York City.

WILLIAM H. WHITE was born about three miles above Trenton, August 18th, 1832. His education was such as his energetic spirit could secure during leisure hours. He came to Trenton when eighteen years of age and worked for the firm of Upton & Miller, tin-smiths. At the age of twenty-two he started for himself, occupying the corner of State and Warren streets. After three years James Wylie was admitted as a partner. In the year 1858 the business was removed to its present location, 118 North Broad street. The space then occupied, however, was a room only ten by twenty feet. For four years George Burling was a partner. He withdrew about 1872. Then Mr. White's brother, John W., became his partner until the spring of 1876, when he resigned. Mr. White carried on the business alone until 1890, when his two sons, Howard and William J., were admitted. This



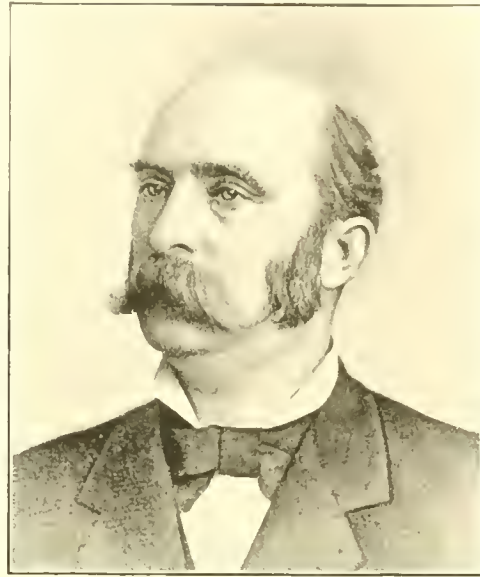
WILLIAM H. WHITE.

firm was again changed after one year had elapsed, Howard White having assumed the management of the White Cycle Company. At present it is William H. White & Son, the latter being William J. Through changes the business has seen no alteration except continued prosperity. The objects of the firm are trading in stoves, and a specialty is made of plumbing, tin-roofing and sheet-iron work.



CHARLES B. CASE.

ALEXANDER H. RICKEY is a native of Trenton, having been born here August 6th, 1847. His education was received in the public schools of this city. Later he attended the Eastman Business College, of Poughkeepsie, New York. He determined to study law, entering the office of Judge Alfred Reed. May 23d, 1864, he was tendered a clerkship in the Governor's office, and since 1866 he has been connected with the office of the Secretary of State. For many years he held the position of Chief Clerk, and since January 1st, 1890, he has been Assistant Secretary of State, invested by law with the same powers and to perform all the duties which are imposed by law upon the Secretary of State in his absence. He also occupied the very responsible position of Examiner of Banking and Insurance Companies under the Commissioner of Banks. Mr. Rickey has held a number of important positions in his native city. From 1871 to 1875 he was a member of Common Council from the Third ward, and during that time was Chairman of the Fire Committee and the City Hall Committee and was a member of the Finance Committee. Mr. Rickey is a member of Trenton Lodge, No. 5, F. and A. M., and Three-Times-Three Chapter. He was married in 1873 to Miss Augusta Barkholtz, of this city. A son—



ALEXANDER H. RICKEY.

Carlton Hamilton Rickey—is a student at Princeton College. Mr. Rickey is one of the most faithful and valuable officials that the State has ever had, and whilst not anxious for political honors, is very conscientious in the discharge of the duties of his office.



FRANK M. WELLER.

FRANK M. WELLER was born in Trenton, October 29th, 1863. His education was obtained in the public schools and in the business college of Bryant & Stratton. He entered the United States service, as seaman apprentice, on board the flagship of the European Squadron, the "Lancaster." Mr. Weller was with this squadron three years, visiting all the principal parts of the world. In 1881 the firm of Hiram Weller's Sons was established, of which Frank M. Weller became a member. They engaged in an extensive business on Brunswick avenue, in river sand, hauling, as shipwrights, and also dealing in coal. He is the director of the financial affairs of this successful firm. For ten years he has been an active Republican in the Seventh ward, evincing a lively interest in all that concerns the party. In the spring of 1891 he was honored by an election to Common Council. As a member of the Council he serves the city on the Park Committee, of which he is Chairman, and has a place on the Street, Railroad and Bridge, City Hall, Lamp, and Poor

Committees. Mr. Weller is thoroughly gratified if his efforts procure for his constituents and the city any degree of profit and improvement. He married, in 1885, Florence Beulah, daughter of Hugo Francis, of New York City. Two children grace the home of Mr. Weller—Chester Francis and Olive Moore.

JOHN Q. GINNODO was born in Philadelphia, August 27th, 1819. For a few years he attended the public schools of his native city and then worked for the Bush Hill Iron Company, of Philadelphia, learning the trade of roll-turning and general machinist. When the Rebellion commenced he

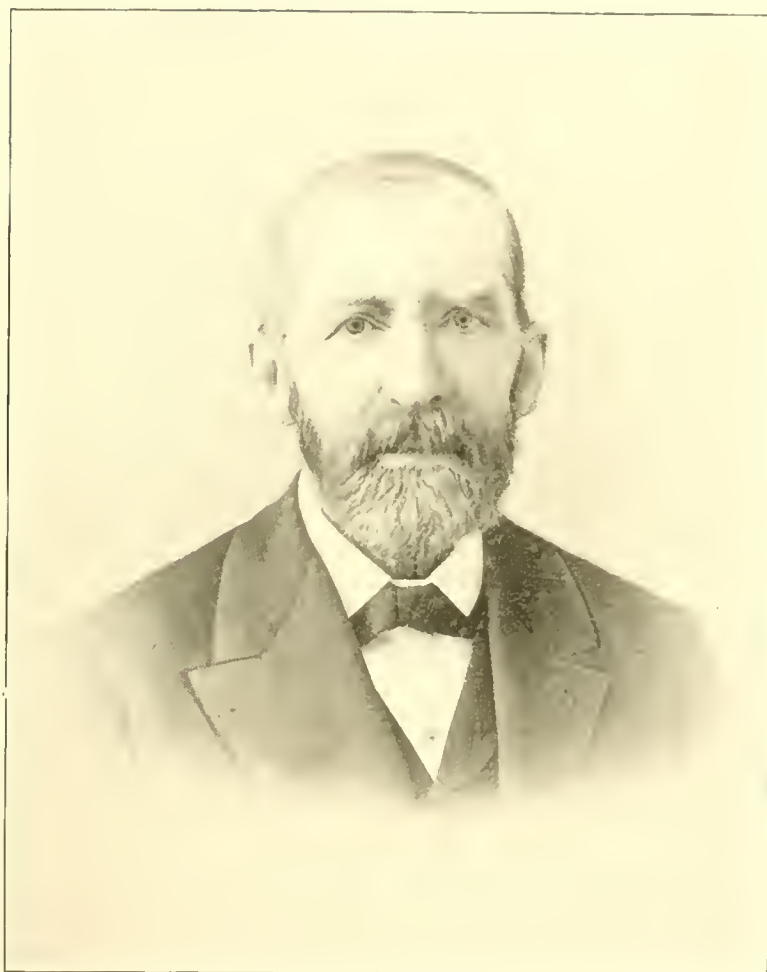


JOHN Q. GINNODO.

enlisted in Company A, Eighty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served one year. He then enlisted in the United States navy and served over two years. He was stationed in the navy yards of Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Washington and Pensacola, most of the time being at the latter place. Having a very severe attack of the yellow fever he was offered a discharge on account of physical disability incurred in the service; refusing this he accepted a discharge as a minor. He was unable to work in the iron mills, therefore learned paperhanging and worked at this trade for about six years. He then took a position with the Edgemoor Iron Company, near Wilmington. In 1877 he came to Trenton. For three years he was employed by the Phoenix Iron Company, and during two years was in Cleveland, Ohio, working for the Otis Steel and Iron Company. Returning to Trenton he entered the employ of David Shaw, the paperhanger, of South Warren street, and was engaged at his trade for three years or more. He then went back to roll-turning in the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company's works and was employed there over three years. Mr. Ginnodo has taken

a great interest in politics ever since he went to the war. In the spring of 1894 he was elected to Common Council. He is a member of the Poor and Street Committees, and is Chairman of the Police Committee. Mr. Ginnodo is Past Commander of Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23, G. A. R. July 13th, 1871, he was married to Harriet Massey, of Phoenixville, Pennsylvania.

JOHN S. CHAMBERS was born in Trenton in 1823, and has always lived in the city. His early education was obtained at the Trenton Academy. Upon leaving the Academy, he for ten years devoted himself to farming. In the year 1856, on the 23d of June, he was elected Treasurer of the Trenton Gas Light Company. This was the first company formed in Trenton for the purpose of lighting the city. On June 8th, 1857, he was made a Director and General Manager, which offices he has held ever since. Following these years, Mr. Chambers' life was one of continued usefulness, occupying many positions of trust and responsibility. In early life he took a great interest in military affairs, and in 1843 became Corporal of Captain Samuel R. Hamilton's troop of cavalry. He was also an officer in Captain Samuel Dickinson's company of infantry, National Guard, in 1846. In those times the members of the company paid their own expenses. In 1861 Mr. Chambers joined Company A, Seventh Regiment, and was appointed Second Sergeant thereof. The company was then commanded by Captain William R. Murphy. In the affairs of the fire department, Mr. Chambers was also interested. He was elected a member of the Union Fire Company in 1841. His popularity led to his election as Secretary of the company in 1846, and finally President in 1860. In 1859 he was elected a Trustee of the Trenton Academy, at the same time being made the Secretary, and in 1872 was made Treasurer. These several offices he held until December 11th, 1889, when the association was dissolved by the Court of Chancery, pursuant to petition of the proprietors. Mr. Chambers has also been connected with the Trenton Saving Fund Society since January 15th, 1859, when he was elected a Manager of the same. He resigned the office in March, 1866, and the same day, the 13th, was appointed Secretary and Treasurer. These offices he resigned August 28th, 1869. On the fourth of the following month, he was again elected to fill the position of Manager, but resigned on January 24th, 1871. For a third time, he was elected a Manager October 21st, 1884, and he has served in that capacity ever since. Recognizing his worth, the management of the Mechanics National Bank elected him a Director in January, 1879. He was elected Vice President in 1888, but declined to permit a re-election to either office in January, 1889. He was appointed



JOHN S. CHAMBERS.

July 11th, 1865, to the office of Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of Trenton, and still fills the office. February 5th, 1883, saw him connected with the Merchants Transportation Company as Director. The office of President was given him December 10th, 1884. Both offices are at the present time held by Mr. Chambers. Early joining the First Presbyterian Church, he was actively engaged in the religious work of that venerable organization in 1856, when he was a teacher in the mission school connected therewith, which school was situated on Princeton avenue. He was a teacher for thirteen years. In 1857 he was elected Clerk of the Board of Trustees of the church, holding the position until 1871. He was a Trustee from January, 1865, to 1871, and an Elder from 1866 to 1874. Upon resigning all the offices he became interested in the movement to organize the Fifth Presbyterian Church, on Princeton avenue, in which he took a prominent part. The first meeting of the Trustees was held at the home of Mr. Chambers. Four years later he withdrew from the Fifth Church, and afterward rejoined the First, of which church he is now a communicant. Surely such a career is one to be proud of, and one upon which any man may look over with a large degree of satisfaction. Few men have devoted their time and talents to the upbuilding of the city in so many ways as has Mr. Chambers, and his name will be handed down to future generations as being among the most patriotic men of the early days of Trenton's prosperity. In 1846 Mr. Chambers married Emma M. Fish, daughter of the late Benjamin Fish. Four children resulted from the union, two of whom are still living. They are John S., Jr., a civil engineer, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Thomas Stryker, who is the Secretary of the Trenton Gas Light Company. Mr. Chambers resides at No. 193 Brunswick avenue, upon ground owned by his family for more than one hundred years.

FREDERICK F. C. WOODWARD, D.D.S., was born in Monmouth county, New Jersey, in 1866, where he received his early education. He attended the Bordentown Military Institute to prepare for West Point. He finished his preparation at a military school at Croton-on-the-Hudson. In 1881 he entered Wilson's drug store. Passing the State Board examination, he matriculated at the Philadelphia Dental College and the Medico-Chirurgical College. At these institutions he took a complete course in dentistry and a partial course in medicine and surgery. Dr. Woodward as a Republican has always taken an active interest in politics. He has several times been a delegate to Congressional conventions and is now a member of Trenton Common Council, having been elected in the spring of 1894. He is Chairman of the Committees on Board of Trade and Shows and Exhibitions. Among other organizations of a secret and social character he was one of the originators of the Park Island Canoeing Association, and is now serving as Bugler and one of the Trustees. On September 1st, 1883, Dr. Woodward enlisted as private in Company B, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. J., and June 1st, 1886, he was appointed Sergeant and Bugler on General Donnelly's staff. He was in continual service in the National Guard from the time of his enlistment until transferred to the Naval Reserve. On account of his military education Dr. Woodward was a prime mover in the Naval Reserve Corps. Upon May 21st, 1895, he was commissioned Senior Lieutenant of the First Division, Battalion of the West. On August 16th, 1893, he married Lillian Bloodgood, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. They reside at No. 234 East State street, where he has his dental offices.



FREDERICK F. C. WOODWARD.

EDMUND C. HILL was born May 11th, 1855; he is a son of the late Thomas C. Hill. For a hundred years his paternal ancestors have been Trentonians; he is descended on his mother's side from the Dutch and Huguenot settlers of East New Jersey. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Trenton, supplemented by attendance at the State Model School, and later at the Trenton Academy, where he prepared for college, and was graduated, with high honors, in 1873. On account of poor eyesight Mr. Hill thought it inexpedient to continue his studies, and temporarily engaged in his father's bakery. He has, however, remained in that occupation for twenty-two years. The bakery business was instituted in the year 1860 by Thomas C. Hill, who, from its inception, endeavored to place his establishment among the foremost in the State. Edmund C. Hill remained in the employ of his father for a decade, applying himself to the details of his occupation. In 1883 he became a partner with his father, and in 1891, upon the death of Thomas C. Hill, the entire business came into the hands of Edmund C. In 1895 a stock association, known as "The Thomas C. Hill & Son Company," was incorporated. In this Mr. Hill owns a majority of the stock. The establishment is thoroughly equipped with all modern machinery and appliances, and the work produced is of a high grade. On the 10th of September, 1881, he was married to Jennie C., daughter of Captain Richard J. Richards, Company H, Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers, of Lawrenceville, New Jersey. From 1887 to 1890 Mr. Hill represented the First ward in the Trenton Common Council. During those years he was Chairman of the Ordinance Committee, and to his credit it may be said that none of the ordinances which passed through his hands were ever reversed by the Supreme Court. This was a critical period in the history of Trenton, the three years being devoted to municipal consolidation and the absorption of suburbs, adoption of the sewerage system, development of the park idea, the codification of city ordinances and the general remodeling of municipal departments. He was also Vice Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and prominent in all legislation bearing on the sewerage of Trenton. Mr. Hill was largely instrumental in securing for Trenton the sewerage system, the ground for the first sewer being broken by Dr. W. W. L. Phillips (now of Fortress Monroe) and Mr. Hill. The latter now has in his possession the identical shovel used. The Trenton park system had its origin in Mr. Hill's efforts. Upon entering Common Council he mapped out the plan as now adopted. He selected the site of Cadwalader Park, which, now so successful, met at the time with the opposition of press and public. After a tedious contest he succeeded in passing the ordinance providing for the purchase of Cadwalader Park and a large tract of land to be used in the future as a river drive. Mr. Hill was first Chairman of the Park Commission and practically organized the park department. The organization of this department was a work of no small moment, and the lines laid down regarding policing and general management have been practically followed ever since. During 1893 and 1894 Mr. Hill was President of the Board of Trade. He is deeply interested in the contemplated ship canal, an inland coastwise waterway, which it is proposed to extend from Boston to New Orleans. In this connection he represents New Jersey in the Philadelphia Canal Commission. He has three times been a delegate from Trenton to the National Board of Trade at Washington, D. C. In his capacity as President of the Board of Trade he was largely instrumental in settling the disastrous strike in the Trenton potteries in 1894, both manufacturers and employes agreeing in advance to accept his mediation. In 1893 he was a delegate to the International Congress held at Chicago. While Chairman of the Park Committee of Council Mr. Hill suggested to the executors of the Cadwalader estate that they specially improve their tract of land adjacent to the park. He was at once offered the agency thereof, if he would accept it, with *carte blanche* to spend any amount of money he thought best. He accepted the position, and \$80,000 was spent in improvements. In consequence, "Cadwalader Place" has become one of the best suburbs in the State, and it has acted as a stimulus to town-growth in many ways. In politics, Mr. Hill is a Republican, being a prominent member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Trenton. He has been Treasurer of the State Republican League since its organization in 1887. He is President of the Republic Building and Loan Association, President of the Children's Home Society, a Director in the Trenton Safe Deposit and Trust Company and is Vice President of the State Mutual Building and Loan Association. He is connected with nearly all of the benevolent and fraternal organizations of Trenton, particularly with the Masonic order. Among other organizations, Mr. Hill is a member of the Trenton Natural History Society, the New Jersey Historical Society, the



EDMUND C. HILL.

Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, and the Twilight Club of New York. He is a member and Trustee of the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church. Some years ago Mr. Hill offered a silver cup for competition among the canoeists on the Delaware, which was the origin of the annual canoe regattas that take place each September, and are held above the "Falls." During his administration as President of the Park Island Canoeing Association the club-house on Park Island was built. The Algonquin Canoe Club was started by Mr. Hill, who was the first Commodore and drew the plans for the club-house.

BARKER GUMMERE, JR., was born in Trenton, New Jersey, June 5th, 1856. In the fall of 1876 he accepted a position as corresponding clerk for the Trenton Banking Company. He tendered his resignation to this company in 1878, to accept a more lucrative position with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, where he had charge of the freight accounts on the Long Branch Division for six months. He was then made Private Secretary to Judge Lathrop, President of the company. In 1884 he purchased an interest in the firm of Hopkins, Russell & Company, extensive oil dealers of New York City, but at the expiration of one year he sold out and returned to Trenton, where he has remained ever since. In 1885 he bought an interest in his father's law firm, and as he was not a member of the bar he attended to the office business of the concern. In 1888 he was elected to the Common Council, and while a member of that body he served one year as Chairman of the Ordinance Committee, and two years as Chairman of the Finance Committee. In 1892 he was elected Clerk of Mercer county, for a term of five years. He is a member of the Governing Board of the Mercer County Republican Club and a member of the Mercer County Republican Executive Committee. He is a Director and Treasurer of the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company.



BARKER GUMMERE, JR.

CHARLES H. BAKER was born in Trenton in August, 1862, and received his early education at the State Model School and the Trenton Academy. In 1879, he entered the employ of Randall



CHARLES H. BAKER.

Rickey, at the same time attending lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, whence he was graduated in 1882. For six years he held a position at the head of his profession. For two years he conducted a local express business. With Claude E. Fell, under the firm name of Fell & Baker, he engaged in the manufacture of bricks. This firm has, for seven years, been in existence, and gives employment to seventy men. Mr. Baker has been President of the Egyptian Pottery Company since its organization. This corporation was organized in 1891, for the manufacture of sanitary ware, and has been successfully conducted since that time. He is also connected with the Crescent Brass Company, being its Treasurer. In political life, he is a Republican, and has been prominent as a candidate for elective honors. He was appointed by Mayor Joseph B. Shaw, a Democrat, as one of the Republican members of the Fire Commission in charge of the paid fire department. He showed a marked interest while connected with that important branch of municipal affairs. April 9th, 1895, he was elected Receiver of

Taxes by a majority of 2,380, in which position he is at present serving the city in a most praiseworthy manner. For several years Mr. Baker was a member of the old Trenton Hose Company, and served with honor as its President.

HITCHINSON LEIGH was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and moved to Ewing township, New Jersey, when he was about thirteen years of age. He was a farmer's boy, receiving only a limited education. After serving for nine months in Company H, Twenty-first Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, he came to Trenton in 1865 and opened a grocery store at the corner of Broad and Hanover streets. Israel Hendrickson was associated with Mr. Leigh in this business. This firm was continued until 1872, when the business was sold to the Stapler Brothers. The firm of Hendrickson & Leigh next turned their attention to the match industry, which was then almost wholly unknown in Trenton. They built a factory on South Stockton street and commenced the manufacture of matches. Two years thereafter this firm was dissolved and Mr. Leigh carried on the enterprise by himself until 1886, when he quit the business. About 1880 Mr. Leigh inaugurated another industry in Trenton, the making of paper boxes. This was a new business in Trenton and it soon became most profitable. He is also the proprietor of one of the largest private boarding stables in Trenton, situated on South Stockton street, about a square above the box factory. Mr. Leigh was married in 1866 to Sarah M. Hart, of Ewing township.



HITCHINSON LEIGH.

MOSES GOLDING was born in England, on July 14th, 1819. He came to America on October 2d, 1850, and located in Trenton. He received in England a thorough common-school education, supplemented by an extensive course in mechanical drawing. His first position in this country was with the Fairmount Rolling Mill, in Pennsylvania. He next went to Cincinnati, but returned and secured a position with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, which he left to accept a position with the Trenton Iron Company. In 1855 he commenced for himself the running of a general machine business, in which he continued until the close of the late war. Mr. Golding was married on December 24th, 1839, to Elizabeth Cook, of England. He was a member of the Common Council of Chambersburg. In 1865 he opened the first flint and spar works of Trenton, and has since conducted his business with success. He first conducted it entirely after English methods. Later he conceived ideas of improvements on the Alsing cylinder grinding machine. His ideas were transformed into models and are now valuable patents. Another of Mr. Golding's patents is a shaft for clay beds, which, like the cylinder improvements, is in practical use, and a source of large income to the patentee. In 1881, his sons associating themselves with him, a company was formed under the name of The Golding & Sons Company. The company runs three mills. One is in Trenton, another in East Liverpool, Ohio, and the third in Hockessin, Delaware. The Hockessin mills prepare only china clay, which, together with the Goldings' flint and spar, is shipped to all pottery points. The company is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The Trenton and East Liverpool mills alone prepare flint and spar, grinding the quarried rocks into a very fine powder. The material is obtained chiefly from France, England, Pennsylvania, New York and Maine. The Trenton mill is a large brick structure, with extensive grounds for storage of immense piles of the raw material, located between the Water Power and the Delaware river, in the rear of Thompson's flour mills. Mr. Golding's sons associated with him are William, who is the Superintendent of the Trenton mills; Edwin, of the Hockessin mills, and Moses, Jr., of the East Liverpool mills.



MOSES GOLDING

CHETWOOD BIRD.—The late Chetwood Bird was born in Union county, New Jersey, in November, 1839. His education was acquired at the district school at Woodbridge, where he learned the carpenter trade. He later conducted the lumber business at Elizabeth. Coming to Trenton about thirteen years ago, he projected a carpet-cleaning establishment, using for this purpose a building on Factory street. As a novel venture, the success of the enterprise, with its carefully-designed machinery, was assured. Mr. Bird died February 22d, 1893, since which time Mrs. Bird has carried on the business with the assistance of Mr. E. C. Hancock, the manager. Mr. Bird served and fought in Company B, Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers, seeing service for one year. He attended the First Presbyterian Church. He married, June 28th, 1865, Rachel S. Luster, of Elizabeth, New Jersey.

THOMAS M. TERRADELL was born in Yardleyville, Pennsylvania, in the year 1852. Residing there for four years, he came to Trenton. His life is checkered and interesting, starting as a boot-black and newsboy. During the early part of the late war his face was familiar to the soldiers of Camp Perrine, where he spent much of his time as a Jack-of-all-trades. He then entered a pottery. During the earlier portion of his career he formed a strong attachment for Dan Rice, the veteran clown, and many a "turn" the two men did at the circus. Returning to the more serious walks of life he moved to Lambertville and entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as fireman, in which capacity he served on the celebrated locomotive "Belmont," one of the first in America, and the mate to the "Johnny Bull." He afterward became the engineer of the same engine. Altogether he was an engineer seventeen years, during which period he handled coal, freight and passenger trains. When he left the railroad he embarked in the wood-selling trade. In those days the potteries burned wood, which they procured from the wagons of the farmers in the vicinity. Mr. Terradell conceived the idea of serving the various potteries with this product, and his venture was a complete success. Later he built the Terradell Temperance House, at Hopewell, refuting the idea that such a house would not pay. He also owns the Terradell Flats and the Terradell Storage Warehouse, grain elevator and wood mill, and was President of the Pennsylvania Relief Department for two terms at the time of its organization, and has just been elected again to that office for the third time. He married Emma Loretta Leigh, of Hopewell, New Jersey.



THOMAS M. TERRADELL.

EDWIN H. GINNELLEY was born in Trenton in 1861. He was educated in Virginia and was graduated from the Dental Department of the National University of Washington, D. C., in 1886. The following year he came to Trenton and associated himself with Dr. Hellyer, with whom he continued until December 1st, 1892. At that time he opened an office for himself at No. 23 East State street, second floor, where he has a very large, comfortable waiting-room and a thoroughly-equipped operating-room. During the two years that he has been alone he has built up a very large and lucrative practice, and has great reason to congratulate himself upon his success. On the twenty-eighth of August, 1894, he was married to Mabella L. Painter, of this city. Dr. Ginnelley is a young man of a great deal of promise. He is genial and pleasant in his manner, always gentlemanly and considerate in his treatment, thoroughly skilled in all branches of his profession, and very popular among the best class of people in the city. He is rapidly achieving the success which all who know him felt sure would be his.

WILLIAM W. STELLE was born in Philadelphia upon the 18th of October, 1836. His early education was obtained in the public schools of that city. When a very young man he removed to Princeton, New Jersey, where he was a clerk in a stationery store. Soon thereafter Baltimore became his residence, where he acted in the same capacity, returning to Princeton after having been away two years. In the year 1865 he entered Princeton Bank, holding a position as Teller. In 1869 Trenton saw him a resident, and here he secured a situation in the Mechanics National Bank. His devotion to the interests of the bank brought him the good will of its officials, who steadily promoted him. The positions of Receiving Teller, Paying Teller and Assistant Cashier have all been filled by Mr. Stelle, and culminated in his appointment to the responsible office of Cashier, which position he has held since 1883 with great credit to himself and profit to the bank. In this respect, Mr. Stelle has been connected with the bank for more than a quarter of a century. No sooner was Mr. Stelle a resident of Trenton than he took an active interest in its welfare. He joined the Board of Trade and worked for the city's growth and prosperity with commendable zeal and earnest purpose. For over twenty years he has been the Secretary of the board, which fact alone proves the esteem with which his services and personality are held by his fellow-members. He is a thorough Jerseyman, and his line of ancestors on the paternal side dates back to 1682, when Pontius Stelle came to this country from France, securing lands in what is now Piscataway township, in Middlesex county, New Jersey. A large part of these lands is still in possession of the Stelle family. Mr. Stelle married in 1859, and had three children—two daughters and a son, Frederick—all of whom are living. The latter recently passed a successful course of study at Princeton College, studied law in New York and lately has been admitted to the bar in that city.



C. EDWARD MURRAY.

C. EDWARD MURRAY was born in Lambertville, New Jersey, July 17th, 1863, but came to Trenton before he was two years old. He was educated in the New Jersey State Model School and the Trenton Business College, and early in life engaged in manufacturing. In 1882 his father, J. Howard Murray, started a rubber mill in this city. In 1884 C. Edward Murray was admitted to the firm, under the name of J. Howard Murray & Son, remaining until 1887, when, by the admission of Mr. Richard R. Whitehead, the name of the firm was changed to Murray, Whitehead & Murray. For six years it was so continued. In 1893 Charles E. Murray bought the interests of the other members of the firm, and has since conducted the establishment under the old name, but is himself the sole proprietor. The business is confined chiefly to the reclaiming of old rubber. Mr. Murray is also interested in the Crescent Insulated Wire and Cable Company, which was organized in 1891, and of which he is one of the heaviest stockholders. As a young man, he

is extremely active and progressive. Mr. Murray has served on the School Board, filling the unexpired term of Horace Biddle. Last spring he was appointed City Clerk by the Republican Council. He has always taken an active interest in politics. In 1888 he was married to Floy, daughter of Surrogate John W. Cornell.

THE TAYLOR PROVISION COMPANY, which is regarded as one of the most important of Trenton's commercial interests, was organized in 1888, with ex-Senator John Taylor, one of the best-known citizens of the State, as President, and his son, William T. Taylor, as Secretary. The company makes a specialty of provisions, fertilizer and live stock. In the manufacture of fertilizer, the company buys the raw material and prepares it for the market. The trade of the company extends throughout New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The business increases yearly; last year the sales aggregating \$200,000. Their plant is located on Perrine avenue, and is connected with the Pennsylvania railroad by a private siding. The two main departments are the fertilizer and the provision buildings, the dimensions of the former being thirty-four by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and of the latter, thirty-five by one hundred and ten feet.

JACOB L. KAFES was born in Trenton in the year 1871. After graduating from the public schools, he entered the Trenton High School, where his English education was creditably completed. He took a course of instruction in Stewart & Hammond's Business College, and upon leaving the latter, he entered the employ of his father, who was engaged in a large wholesale and retail trade in prepared ham, sausage, &c., on Princeton avenue, corner of Rose street. Here the knowledge he had obtained was put to a very practical test, to the end that October 1st, 1891, his father retired from active work and left the young man, not yet more than twenty-three years old, the entire business. Mr. Kafes has an extensive trade in salt and fresh meats, poultry and kindred edibles. His father, Jacob Kafes, came to Trenton from Germany in 1846. He learned the butcher business, and in 1864 opened a store on the site now occupied by his son. He is now engaged in raising thoroughbred horses, having purchased a stock farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Hamilton township for that purpose. He was a member of Common Council for seven years and has served ten years on the Board of Chosen Freeholders.



HUGH M. SWAYZE.

HUGH M. SWAYZE was born in Morris county, New Jersey, July 21st, 1849. After obtaining a good education in the schools of his neighborhood, he learned marble-cutting at Hackettstown, New Jersey. In 1872, he came to Trenton and worked at his trade. In 1884, he opened a marble-yard at Nos. 26 and 28 South Stockton street, where he is at present located. After thirty years' practical experience as a marble-worker, Mr. Swayze is conspicuous for his skill in execution and good taste in designing. In politics, Mr. Swayze is a Republican and a member of the City Republican Executive Committee. He is now serving a second term on the Board of Chosen Freeholders.



ANTHONY A. SKIRM.

ANTHONY A. SKIRM was born in Trenton, October 13th, 1811. He was educated in a private school and also in the public schools and the Rutgers Grammar School, of New Brunswick. He later entered Fish & Green's saw mill, where he remained until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Third New Jersey. As a Republican, Mr. Skirm has held several public positions. He was Assessor for the Second ward from 1867 to 1871. In 1876 he was elected to Common Council for three years, and was re-elected for a similar term in 1879. Again, in 1887, he was a member of Council. He was chairman of the special committee appointed to establish a system of fire alarms for Trenton, and was deeply interested in the electric light and city railway systems. Trenton owes much of its improved condition to Mr. Skirm. In 1889 he was elected Mayor,

serving for two years, and in April, 1892, he was appointed by Mayor Bechtel as a member of the Board of Public Works. On December 23d, 1861, he married Rachel Myers, of New Brunswick.

THOMAS EICHLIN RAUB was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, in 1850. He was educated in the public schools of Easton and afterward at the Eastman Business College, in Poughkeepsie, New York. For several years he was telegraph operator and ticket agent at Phillipsburg and Stockton. In 1885, he was transferred by the company to the Warren street station, Trenton. For six years he was the faithful representative of the company. Tiring of railroad life, he resigned, and in March, 1891, he formed a partnership with Asher Wilson under the firm name of Wilson & Raub. This firm handled coal and bundle kindling-wood, and was successful. Later, they dissolved partnership, when Mr. Raub removed the business to the old stand, 326 Perry street, where he is still located. Mr. Raub is a Republican, but not an active partisan. He is Past Master of Ashlar Lodge, No. 76, F. and A. M., and is also Past Regent of the Capital City Council, No. 392, Royal Arcanum. He is a member of the Third Presbyterian Church, and an active worker in the church and Young People's Society. In 1871, he married Helen Datesman, of Easton, Pennsylvania. They have four children, Maurice D., Anna Elizabeth, J. Stanley and Helen.

JOHN HAWTHORN was born in England in November, 1832. He located in Trenton in 1868, when American potting was making its first substantial steps. For twenty years, in England, Mr.



JOHN HAWTHORN

Hawthorn had been building pottery kilns. His life study has been that trade which has been followed by his family for two and a half centuries. In fact, he is the oldest English kiln-builder in this country. All the American kiln-builders here served under him as apprentices. Prominently identified with kiln-building in America, he has the distinction of having built all the older kilns in Trenton. In England, in 1860, Mr. Hawthorn invented a hot-air combustion kiln, for which he made a reputation. His most notable work is the invention of the hydro-carbon kiln, patented in England and America in 1894. Twelve of these remarkable kilns are in operation. Mr. Hawthorn studied hydrogen as one of the most important inflammable substances, yet one the least used. He was impressed with the scientific fact that a large percentage of heat from fuel uselessly escapes. The combined action of steam and air supplied in the kiln is calculated to effect a great saving of fuel. The hydrogen, combined with the carbon of the coal, produces a heat designed to thoroughly bake pottery, largely reducing

the losses from cracked ware, preserving the color and eliminating crazing. Mr. Hawthorn has his residence and office at 551 Perry street.

MARTIN KEEGAN, SR., was born in Ireland in 1835, and came to America in 1852. He located in Trenton, and worked fifteen years as a machinist for Cooper, Hewitt & Company. For three years following, he was with Upton & Miller, hardware dealers, who were located in the store now occupied by F. S. Katzenbach & Company. Cooper, Hewitt & Company also employed him to travel in their interest. In 1870, he started in the coal business, which he successfully operated for six years. Entering upon the calling of contractor for street paving, he laid some of the first Telford pavement in the city of Trenton. When the old City Railway Company was in operation, Mr. Keegan was made the Assistant Superintendent and held the situation several years. He is a Democrat in politics and takes an active interest in his party. In the years 1868-71, he was a member of the Common Council, during which time he was Chairman of the Law and Ordinance Committee. In 1871, he was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders. He was appointed Street Commissioner in 1874 and held the position two years. For five years he acted as Justice of the Peace, and since 1889 has served on the City Board of Assessors. He is connected with the Mercer County Democracy, and served on the City and County Democratic Executive Committees.



THOMAS E. RAUB.

LOUIS COUTIER was born in Germany, March 17th, 1817. His parents removed to this country when he was only six years of age, and located in Philadelphia, where he attended the public schools for several years. When the Civil war broke out he enlisted for three years as drummer boy in Company I, Seventy-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, but his parents objected so strongly on account of his age—fourteen years—that he was honorably discharged after serving about fifteen months. Prior to his enlistment, he was learning the barber trade, and after his discharge from the army he went to New York City and again took up that trade. He worked as journeyman several years, and then opened a shop in New York City, which he conducted about four years. In 1871, he came to Trenton and opened the "Trenton House Barber Shop," where he is still located. Mr. Coutier has figured prominently in political circles. He was Excise License Inspector four years, Police Justice 1886-87, Coroner of Mercer county in 1890, and re-elected Police Justice in 1891, which position he is at present filling. He was made an active member of the old Trenton Hose Company in 1872, and later was elected its Foreman and Assistant Chief of Fire Department, 1876-77. Mr. Coutier is a popular and leading



LOUIS COUTIER.



JACOB C. MAPLE.

member of the numerous German societies and organizations of this city. He is President of the Social Turn-Verein, Treasurer of the Liedertafel Singing Society, a member of the Liederkrantz and United German Singing Societies, the Sangerbund, East Trenton Männerchor and the Schwabischer Volksfest Verein. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, Volunteer Fire Association, honorary member of the New Jersey State Fire Association, member of the Trenton Benevolent Society of Secret Orders, and the Mercer County Democratic Club. In March, 1865, he was married to Eliza Bernhart, of Matawan, New Jersey. Four sons and one daughter have been born to them.

JACOB C. MAPLE was born at Prospect Plains, New Jersey, March 23d, 1825, and soon removed to Princeton, where his boyhood and youth were spent. He received his education at a private school in Princeton. He early developed a liking for mechanical work, and, through his ability and skill in handling tools, he became expert in working in wood. At one time he thought seriously of learning the jewelry trade, for which he showed considerable aptitude. Abandoning this project, he came to Trenton and studied dentistry. In 1842 he became apprenticed

to Dr. Matthew S. Foster. After serving Dr. Foster for four years, he was continued in the office and laboratory as operator and workman for another four years. In 1849 he started an office for himself, in State street, nearly opposite the present Post Office building. In 1860 he removed to his recent location, No. 7 West State street, and now resides at No. 105 West State street. For many years Dr. Maple was one of the leading dentists in Trenton. About five years ago he gave up the practice of operative dentistry. He has made several improvements in the methods of dentistry, but, as he is a generous and liberal man, he has freely given the profession the benefit of his discoveries. Dr. Maple is the oldest original member living, except one, of the Third Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM H. LEE was born in the county of Mercer, New Jersey, in the year 1842. He was educated in a country school, and worked on a farm until he was seventeen years of age. Then he



WILLIAM H. LEE.

came to Trenton and learned the carpenter trade with Charles Nutt, with whom he served two years. Soon after the Rebellion commenced Mr. Lee enlisted as private in Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. The Fourteenth served three years, through the bloodiest engagements, and was in about thirty battles and skirmishes. Of the 950 men mustered, all that returned were but 230. Mr. Lee conducted himself with noticeable courage and bravery, and won honorable promotion, coming home as Sergeant. After the close of the war Mr. Lee returned to his trade, working for Titus & Conrad, and, later, becoming foreman for William Quick, which position he occupied for sixteen years. Six years ago he started in business for himself, but, two years since, took a partner—Mr. Peirson—doing a trade as carpenters and builders and general contractors under the firm name of Peirson & Lee. In May, 1894, Mr. Lee was appointed Building Inspector for the city of Trenton. His practical knowledge of the building trade makes him a most excellent official. In 1867, he married Esther L. Lawrence, of Lawrenceville.

EDWARD HARRIS STOKES came to Trenton in 1840 from Moorestown, Burlington county, New Jersey, where he was born. For a number of years he was one of the leading photographers and picture dealers of this city. He also served the city as a member of the School Board for a long time and was President of that body for five years. For a long term he was a member of the Board of Water Commissioners. Mr. Stokes is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in this city, having joined Trenton Lodge, No. 3, about fifty years ago. He has since transferred his membership to Fred. D. Stuart Lodge, No. 154. Some time after coming to Trenton Mr. Stokes married Pernelia S., daughter of ex-Mayor Joseph Wood, of Trenton. Since 1860, Mr. and Mrs. Stokes have resided in that historic mansion on South Warren street known as "Woodlawn." Here six children have been born to them, only three of whom are now living. Their only daughter, Marion H., is now the wife of Charles Swan, of Philadelphia. Their two sons, Edward Ansley and John Woolverton Stokes, are prominent young men in this city, the former a member of the legal fraternity and the latter a real estate broker. "Woodlawn" has been the home of very many prominent people, among whom may be mentioned the family of Trents, John Cox, a descendant of Governor Cox; Governors Morris, Dickerson and Price, Mr. James M. Redmond, Mr. Joseph Wood, ex-Mayor of this city, and the present owner. Nearly all of the celebrated men of this country, from 1720 to the present, have been entertained in this hospitable home. The house was rebuilt as early as 1720, the brick used in its construction being imported. In those days the property formed quite an estate, comprising over two hundred acres, and was called Kingsbury, a name which was later changed to Bloomsbury. Gradually it has been reduced to its present proportions, which are still ample. The name "Woodlawn" is, indeed, very appropriate, for the beautiful lawn is thickly covered with noble trees, many of them planted nearly two centuries ago.

JOHN WOOLVERTON STOKES, youngest son of Edward H. Stokes, Esquire, of "Woodlawn," was born in that historic Trent mansion in 1869. He was educated at the Trenton High School and later took a thorough course at Rider's Business College. In 1888 he opened a real estate and insurance office in the Trenton Saving Fund Society building, where he is at present located.



EDWARD H. STOKES.

In connection with real estate and insurance matters, he represents his father in the latter's extensive local property interests. In collecting rents, insuring properties, negotiating loans, investing money and buying and selling stocks, Mr. Stokes has a large clientage. He is a Director of the Standard Fire Insurance Company. He is fond of horses and has a thoroughly-equipped stable. In social life Mr. Stokes is well known not only in Trenton but in New York and Philadelphia, in the latter city being a member of the Germantown Cricket Club. In musical circles he enjoys a reputation as a vocalist, and has organized an amateur company of talented Trentonians, who give evening entertainments in the vicinity of the capital. He is also the possessor of much histrionic ability.

JACOB BLAUTH was born in Germany, April 6th, 1849, and came to the United States on April 19th, 1855, settling in Trenton. Centre Street Public School furnished him his education. In 1862, desiring to acquire a trade, he entered the shop of a Hanover street barber. In March, 1872, he opened a shop of his own at No. 15 Centre street, which he has since successfully conducted. He resides at 555 South Broad street. Politically Mr. Blauth is a Democrat. He was elected a member of Common Council in 1883, serving until 1886. The first year of his official life he served on the Poor Committee, was on the Printing Committee the second, and the third was placed on the City Hall Committee, discharging his duties creditably. He was again honored in 1893 by his election on the Excise Board, and is now its presiding officer.



JACOB BLAUTH

HENRY J. BURTIS was born in Wrightstown, New Jersey, in 1855. Early developing a talent for music he was given a few lessons on the organ. Afterward he walked to Bordentown, a distance of six miles or more, to take lessons from a music-teacher there. When a young man of nineteen he took the agency for an organ and traveled through Burlington county, giving lessons and selling organs. At the same time he was organist in the Jacobstown Baptist Church. In 1880 he opened a music store in Mount Holly and is still the proprietor of a large business there. Soon after this he opened a branch store at Asbury Park and that store is still under his control. In 1889 he came to Trenton and opened a music store here. On account of its great popularity as a musical resort his store has come to be known as the "Palace of Music." Quite recently he has removed to the large and elegant store No. 130 East State street. He is not only a musician of the highest order but he is also a singer of recognized ability. For some time he has been the bass soloist of the choir in the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church and Musical Director in the Sunday-school of that church. His services are in demand as leader of singing at conventions and other public meetings. He is a member of the Mendelssohn Choral Union, and a member and Steward of the State



HENRY J. BURTIS

Street Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1878 Mr. Burtis married Carrie C. Jones, of Pointville, New Jersey. They have had eight children, six of whom are living.

JOHN W. CORNELL was born in Ewing township, Mercer county, New Jersey, in 1841. He received his early education at country schools and was afterward a student at Wilbraham, Massachusetts, and other seminaries. He taught school about four years, and in 1865 came to Trenton and engaged in the real estate business, which he conducted for about four years more. He next engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and seeds. He was in this business for fifteen years, being located on North Warren street, one door south of the Trenton House. When he entered the business the firm name was Blackwell & Company. It so continued for two years, when it became J. W. Cornell & Company, and consisted of Mr. Cornell and Mr. M. H. Tomlinson. In 1884 Mr. Cornell disposed of his interest in the business to Mr. Tomlinson. Mr. Cornell was elected Surrogate of Mercer county in 1884, and is now serving his third term in that office, having been re-elected in 1894 by 5,089 majority. He served as Assessor of the First ward for a number of years, and has long been a member of the Trenton Board of Trade. In 1865 Mr. Cornell married Alice Gale, of Cumberland county.



CHARLES A. REID.

CHARLES A. REID was born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1856. He came to Trenton in 1880, and entered a grocery store, where he worked seven years. Being interested in politics, in January, 1888, he procured the position of Clerk of the City District Court, and in June of the same year was appointed to his present position, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Water Commissioners. In April he entered, as partner, the wholesale grocery firm of Brown, Stout & Company, and is still partner in that concern. In the year 1892 he was united in marriage to Miriam W. Lanning, daughter of Joseph Y. Lanning, Esquire, President of the Broad Street National Bank.

CHARLES P. KITSON was born at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, July 19th, 1841. His education was obtained at the public school. At the age of fourteen he entered the dry goods and grocery store of Isaac Parsons, in Morrisville. In Philadelphia, at the age of eighteen, he found employment in a coachmaking factory. After finishing this trade he procured a position stocking rifles at the Arms and Ordnance Works, in Trenton. He next learned pattern-making. He again made Philadelphia the scene of his labors, but soon came to Trenton at the solicitation of Charles Carr, then of the Phoenix Iron Works. After a year he was offered the position of foreman at the pattern shop of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, which position he has held ever since. In politics Mr. Kitson is a Democrat. In 1884 he was elected to Council from the Fourth ward, served on the Finance Committee and the committee that had charge of the remodeling of the City Hall. In 1888 he was made President of Council, but in the following year he refused another nomination. Mr. Kitson is a member of South Trenton Lodge, No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has filled all its offices. He was also a charter member of Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 3 of Philadelphia. In 1894 Mayor Shaw appointed Mr. Kitson as Police Commissioner. Upon the completion of the term he was re-appointed by the present Republican Mayor, Hon. Emory N. Yard, and is still serving in that capacity. In 1863 he married Andress G. Mitchell, and has three children, two sons and one daughter.

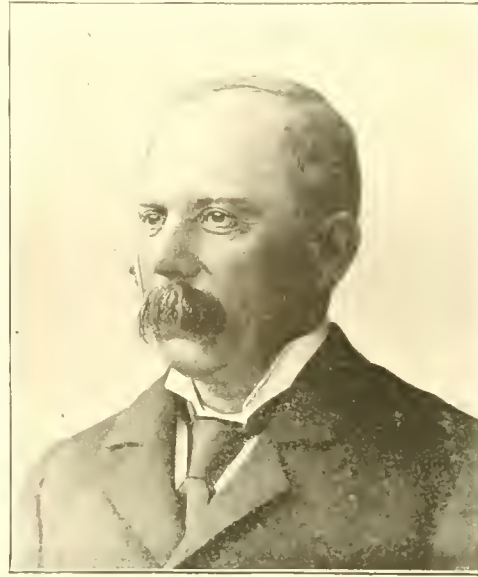


CHARLES P. KITSON.



JOHN W. CORNELL.

JONATHAN COXON, SR., was born in England, August 31st, 1837. He came to America at the age of seven, locating in Jersey City, where he resided several years. He attended the Jersey City public schools. Thence he moved to Baltimore, soon returning to Jersey City. He also lived eighteen months in Bennington, Vermont. Finally he came to Trenton, in 1863, and having a knowledge of the pottery business he became foreman of the Coxon & Thompson Empire pottery. Mr. Coxon then accepted similar positions with the Ott & Brewer Company and the Mercer pottery. He subsequently was connected with the Greenwood Pottery Company. Being tendered the position of General Manager for the International Pottery Company, he accepted the position, which he later relinquished to become Manufacturing Manager for the Ott & Brewer Company. The increasing demand for decorative and ornamental pottery prompted Mr. Coxon to organize the Ceramic Art Company, and associating with him some of Trenton's most influential citizens a corporation was formed, with Mr. Coxon as President and Walter S. Lenox Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Coxon was a member of Common Council for three years, and for three terms represented the First ward on the Board of Freeholders, being Director of the board for two years. He is now a member of the Park Commission, having been re-appointed at the expiration of his first term. In politics Mr. Coxon is a Republican. He was one of the organizers and is a Past Master of Fraternal Lodge, No. 139, Free and Accepted Masons. In 1859 Mr. Coxon married Hannah Joshua, of England.



JONATHAN COXON, SR.

His sons follow the trade of their father. Mr. Coxon is a veteran of the late war, having gone to the front as a private in Company A, Twenty-first New Jersey Volunteers. After nine months in the army he received an honorable discharge. He is an active member of Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23, G. A. R., and is also a member of Company A, Seventh Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey.



BYRON F. GUXSON.

BYRON F. GUXSON was born in England, coming to America at the age of fifteen. He settled in New Jersey, and for a year worked on a farm. The following year he was clerk in a country store. He spent one year in Iowa and another in Minnesota. Removing to Butte City, Montana, he engaged in the clothing trade, and in the course of his wanderings has visited and worked in Deadwood City, Colorado; Galveston, Texas; California, Kansas, Dayton, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pa., and Dakota, finally locating in Trenton in April, 1881. Securing a position with Richard A. Donnelly & Company as third salesman, his enterprise soon made him the head salesman of the establishment. Latterly, he became its manager, which position he filled for ten years. In

October, 1894, he purchased from Richard A. Donnelly the entire stock of clothing, and conducts his business in the well-known Opera House store.

THOMAS SMITH STEVENS, D.D.S., son of Israel B. Stevens and Joannah R. Smith, was born in Lawrence township, February 3d, 1837. His paternal and maternal ancestors were among the first settlers of New Jersey. Both families were large landowners in what is now Lawrence township, part of this property being still in the possession of the family. While quite young Dr. Stevens graduated from the Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School. He studied dentistry with Dr. J. M. Davis, for many years the leading dentist in Trenton. Dr. Stevens took a complete course in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, also in Dr. D. Hayes Agnew's Philadelphia School of Anatomy, and graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1862. After his graduation he and Dr. Porter succeeded Dr. Davis and carried on the business for three or four years under the name of Stevens & Porter. About this time Dr. Davis purchased Dr. Porter's interest and the firm became Davis & Stevens and so remained for ten years. Then Dr. Stevens started for himself, and has been in the active practice of his profession until the present time. He was Captain of Company A, Seventh Regiment of the National Guard, for several years.

He takes great interest in all matters pertaining to natural history, especially microscopy, in which department he is a skillful investigator, and has written many valuable papers, among which is "An Analytical Key to the Genera and Species of the Rotifera" or wheel animalcules, published in the "Journal of the Trenton Natural History Society" and republished by the "American Microscopical Journal," Washington, D. C. So scarce are the works on this interesting and wonderful family of animated spheres (in which teeth, stomach, muscles and even brain lie hidden in the compass of an invisible mote) that there has been a demand for this key by investigators in this branch, not only in this, but in many foreign countries. He was one of the organizers of the Trenton Natural History Society, and was its President for many years. Dr. Stevens' business ability has been recognized by his fellow-citizens. From 1876 to 1881 he filled the position of City Treasurer with great satisfaction to the people. He was one of the organizers of the Broad Street Bank, and has been one of the Directors since its organization. In 1865 he married Sarah S., daughter of the late James A. Phillips, of Lawrence township, and they reside at No. 9 South Broad street. Dr. Stevens has been very successful in the practice of his profession.

JONATHAN COXON, son of Charles and Mary Coxon, was born at Longton, Staffordshire, England, July 5th, 1843. He came with his parents to America in 1849, and located at Baltimore,



JONATHAN COXON.

Maryland. Graduating from the grammar school at the age of thirteen, he entered Bennett's queensware manufactory, at Baltimore. In 1858 Charles Coxon manufactured Rockingham and yellow-ware at South Anby but soon returned to Baltimore. In 1863 the family came to Trenton and the elder Coxon, under a firm name of Coxon & Thompson, manufactured C. C. and white granite. On the death of Charles Coxon, in 1868, the management of the business fell to Jonathan Coxon. The Mercer pottery at that time being in course of erection, Mr. Thompson sold his interest in the Coxon & Thompson pottery to Bateman & Darrah, and with Jonathan Coxon entered the new concern. Mr. Coxon became the first Manager employed at the Mercer pottery and manufactured the first bodies and glazes. While employed here he returned to Coxon & Company's pottery to act as attorney for his mother's half interest. This position was held until the pottery was sold to Alpaugh & Magowan. At that time the name was changed to the "Empire." Mr. Coxon was instructor of fine arts in the Faience Art Company, of Brooklyn. Later at the Glasgow pottery he was Gen-

eral Superintendent. In a few years he had formed a partnership with John Leuckel and Andrew Cochran to manufacture sanitary and plumbing supplies. The name "Equitable" was given this plant. Mr. Coxon had full management of the body and glaze departments. At the end of five



THOMAS S. STEVENS.

years of successful business they sold their interest to the Trenton Pottery Syndicate. He is now retired. In 1865 he married Emma, daughter of the late Elias D. Warner. Four children have been born to them—Harry E., Walter F., Cora A. and Charlotte M. Harry E. is interested in the Brian-Coxon pottery. The plant is devoted to the manufacture of porcelain bath and laundry tubs, sinks, &c., and is known as the Hamilton Porcelain Works.

JOHN HART BREWER was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, March 29th, 1844. His early education was received at the Trenton Academy and the Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School. In 1862 he was graduated from the Delaware Literary Institute, at Franklin, New York. The following year he entered upon his business career in Delhi, New York. In 1865 he came to Trenton and engaged in the pottery business. The name of the firm was Bloor, Ott & Brewer, and their plant was just beyond the Stone Bridge, in that part of the city known as Millham. He continued to be a member of the firm operating what is known as the Ott & Brewer pottery until August, 1893. In 1894 he organized the Hart Brewer Pottery Company and became its President, acting in that capacity one year, when he withdrew. He is now connected with the Equitable Life Insurance Company of New York. In 1875 he was elected to the New Jersey Legislature. While there he introduced the Delaware Dam bill and succeeded in having it passed. He was a member of the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses, from 1880 to 1884, and served on the Committees on Accounts, Railways and Canals, and Manufactures. His principal work in Congress was upon the subjects of the tariff, the Life Saving Service and the protection of commercial travelers. One of his speeches on the tariff was praised by party leaders and was extensively used as a campaign document. Mr. Brewer's sole aim has been to make Trenton truly the "Staffordshire of America." He has also sought to affiliate the pottery interests all over the country. In order to do this he helped to organize the United States Potters' Association, of which he has been one of the leading members, having served as Secretary, President, and Chairman of the Executive Committee. He has also been Secretary and President of the Trenton Potters' Association. He was one of the organizers of the Trenton Watch Company, and succeeded in having it located here. He superintended the building of the factory, and was President of the company for three years. He is a lineal descendant of John Hart, one of the original signers of the Declaration of Independence.



JOHN HART BREWER.

EDWARD CARROLL CONDIET, D.D.S., was born at Dover, Morris county, in 1858. He was educated in the common schools of his native place, and was afterward sent to the New Jersey State Normal School. His professional education was received at the Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he graduated and received his degree in 1882. For a few years he practiced successfully at Adrian, Michigan, then at Scranton, Pennsylvania, and in 1888 he came to Trenton, where he has remained until the present time. His offices and waiting-rooms are on the second floor of the building on the northeast corner of State and Warren, and front on both streets. Dr. Condiet does a general dental practice, extracting, operating and manufacturing, and has built up quite a business here. He belongs to the Mercer County Wheelmen and is an enthusiastic rider of the wheel. He was married in 1882 to Bessie Parsons, of Binghamton, N. Y. Four children have been born to them, three boys and a girl. Dr. Condiet has a pleasant country residence at Hillcrest.

JOHN T. MOORE was born in Canada in 1857. He received a liberal education in the pay-schools of his home and then learned the potting trade. He came to this city in 1878 and secured a position with Thomas Maddock & Sons as foreman of all the clay shops. He then accepted a position with the Empire Pottery Company. Since 1892 Mr. Moore has been Superintendent of the



J. HENRY KLEIN.

Enterprise Pottery. He has taken a deep interest in politics and was elected to the Excise Board as one of its Republican members. Mr. Moore has been active in the organizations of his trade, the Knights of Labor and the Sanitary Ware Pressers' Association. He served for three years as Treasurer for the local sanitary association and in the same capacity for the district association, which comprised all potters in the United States, and of both of these organizations he was one of the organizers.

J. HENRY KLEIN was born in New York State, February 2d, 1857. He came to Trenton when four years of age, and received his education in the city's public schools. In 1870, he started his business career with the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company. He has since continued with the company. For the past twenty years he has been Paymaster for the great establishment. Mr. Klein is a Democrat. Before the annexation of the borough of Chambersburg, he was Tax Collector for the borough, holding this office for two years. When consolidation was

effected, Mr. Klein was the Mayor of Chambersburg. In 1894, Mayor Shaw appointed him as a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners, and he is now acting as President of that Board. He is the Secretary of the Iron Workers' Beneficial Society. Mr. Klein was married in 1877, and has three children.

BIRD W. SPENCER was born in the city of New York in 1845. He is the son of Rev. Jesse A. Spencer, D.D., now a retired minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church. At the time of his birth, his father was Professor of Dead Languages at Burlington College, Burlington, New Jersey. Bird W. Spencer was educated at Quackenboss' Collegiate Institute and at Columbia College, both in New York. At the completion of his education, he entered the employ of the Erie Railroad Company. His faithful service soon brought him promotion, and he has filled the positions of Division Superintendent, Paymaster, Cashier, Assistant Treasurer and Treasurer. After twenty-five years' service with that company, he became a member of the firm of Campbell, Morrell & Co., of Passaic, New Jersey. Mr. Spencer was elected to the office of President of the People's Bank and Trust Company, of Passaic, and still holds that position. In 1871, he was chosen to represent his district in the Common Council of Passaic, and held office until 1879, when he was further honored by being elected Mayor. This honor he was given three terms, of two years each, after which he was again elected to Common Council, in 1885, and he is now the presiding officer of that body. In May, 1889, Governor Green appointed him a State Assessor, and he was re-appointed in 1893. For two years he was President of the Board of Assessors, and is now the Vice President thereof. During the late war, he enlisted in the Seventh Regiment of the State of New York, and through the thick of the fights that followed the outbreak of the bloody War of the Rebellion, he carried himself like a true man and soldier. His courage and foresight brought with them promotion, and he speedily rose in the estimation of his fellow-soldiers in arms, and, later, in the regard of his fellow-officers. In 1876, Governor Bedle appointed him Colonel and an Aide-de-Camp on his staff; 1878, he was appointed Major and Deputy Quartermaster, and in 1881 he was made Brigadier-General and Inspector-General of Rifle Practice. General Spencer has four children—one son, Bird F., who is in the Twenty-first United States Infantry, and three daughters. These latter are accomplished and charming women.

JOHN D. MARGERUM was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1851, where he attended the public schools. Several years before reaching his majority he went to Lambertville, where he learned house-painting and decorating. In 1873, after he had become a journeyman, he started a business of his own in Lambertville, New Jersey, and remained there until 1886, when he came to Trenton and opened a store and office No. 336 South Broad street. Mr. Margerum thoroughly mastered the trade of paper-hanging and house-painting and then essayed the more artistic branch of the business. Possessing natural gifts as an artist, which by study and practice have been greatly developed, he has beautified many of the principal buildings of Trenton. As a few of the many samples of his skill in artistic house-decoration there may be mentioned the Y. M. C. A. building, the Pennsylvania railroad depot at Clinton street, the Forst-Richey building, the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the State House and the gilding of the dome, the Broad Street M. E. Church, the First Baptist Church (addition). In 1872, Mr. Margerum was married to Miss Miller, of Lambertville.



JOHN D. MARGERUM.

JEREMIAH D. GRAY was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 24th, 1818. His father, Peter E. Gray, a lineal descendant of Galfridus Gray, an early settler in New Jersey, was born near Flemington, New Jersey. Since 1869 he has been a resident of New Jersey. His present home is Trenton. As a teacher he has had twenty-eight years'

experience; has served as Principal of the Clinton Academy, Girard Avenue Grammar School, Trenton, and now is at the head of the public school at Pennington, New Jersey. In 1890 and 1891 he was teacher of higher mathematics and physics in Amherst College Summer School, Massachusetts, now known as the Sauveur College of Languages. Mr. Gray received his education in the public schools and at the Carversville Normal College, Pennsylvania. In 1881 Union Christian College, and in 1885 Lafayette College, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. He is also quite well known as an author, having written a history of the Christian Church and a serial history entitled "New Jersey Governors: Who They Are and What They Did." The latter appeared in the "Daily True American," December, 1889. In these articles he was associated with Francis B. Lee. He is also author of "Wentworth's Teachers' Edition of Navigation," 1891. His leading work is his "Differential and Integral Calculus." At present this is in manuscript. He has made a key to this work, containing solutions to the higher curves for more than one



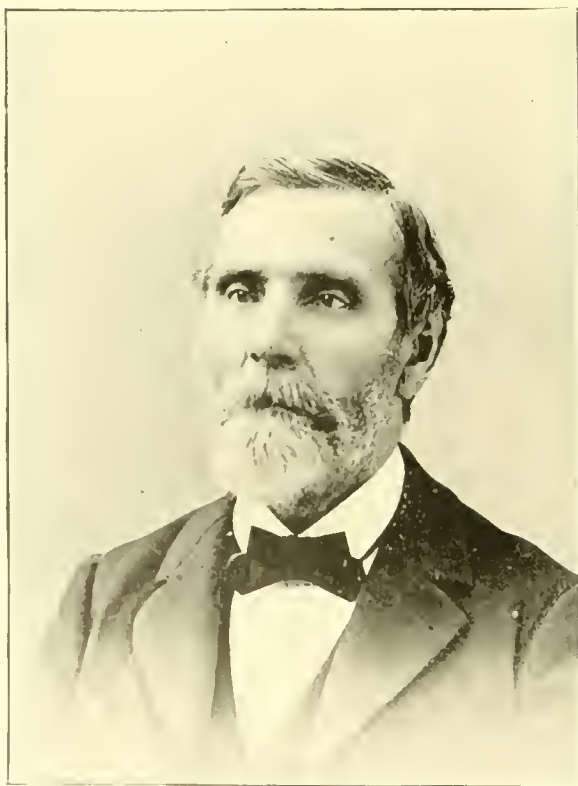
JEREMIAH D. GRAY.

thousand problems. He has done considerable work in assisting authors in writing text-books; notably among these may be mentioned Mr. Wentworth. He also furnished considerable matter

for the three supplementary volumes of Dr. De Puy's additions to "Encyclopædia Britannica." In 1891 he originated the "Capital City News," which he continued to publish for nearly a year. He has held several local offices, and in November, 1887, was appointed to a clerkship in the Custom House, New York City. This he declined to accept. For many years he has been County Examiner of Teachers. He has three children. His son Homer was graduated from Dickinson College last June, and is now Principal of the Hopewell Public School.

GEORGE W. PRICE is a native of Brooklyn, New York, where he was born in 1852. Since 1860 he has resided in Trenton. He was educated at the city public schools, and when a boy associated himself with S. S. Hill to learn the butcher's trade. In 1888 Mr. Hill, after sixty-five years' experience, retired from the business, and Mr. Price at once made arrangements to purchase the establishment. Since then he has continued the business. He still occupies the old stalls, Nos. 43 and 41, in the City Market, but has built a new sausage factory, an illustration of which appears on the opposite page. He has so far enlarged the capacity of the works that now he is able to turn out 300,000 pounds of sausage during the season, and uses altogether about 900,000 pounds of pork per year. Mr. Price is one of the best-known residents of Wilbur. For several years he was one of the Borough Commissioners, and was Chairman of the Committee on Street Railways and Lamps. He is now a member of the School Board of the borough, and is serving as Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. Mr. Price's political affiliations are with the Democratic party. In 1876 he married Jennie Longstreet, of Trenton, New Jersey. They reside in the handsome residence at the corner of State and Chambers streets which Mr. Price recently erected.

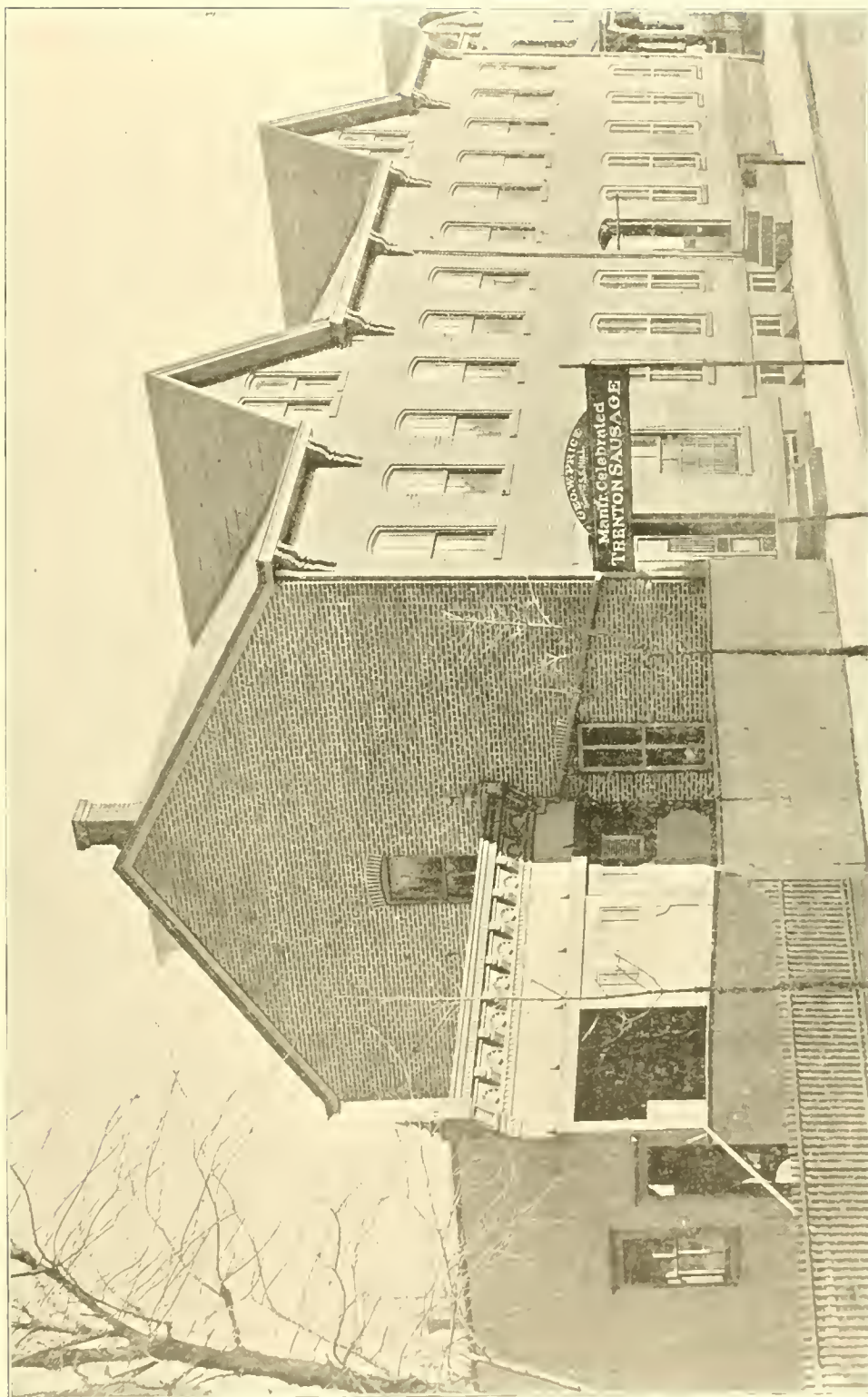
EDWIN GREEN was born in Yorkshire, England, October 5th, 1822. He learned the trade of wire-drawer in his native country and worked at it there for some years. In March, 1848, he came



EDWIN GREEN.

to America, and for one year and nine months he worked at his trade in New York City. On the second of January, 1850, he moved to Trenton, and immediately entered the employ of the Trenton Iron Company. For over thirty years he worked for that company, and for more than twenty years of that time he was Superintendent of their wire mills. In 1880, Mr. Green retired from active service in the mills. Several years before that time, he had been carrying on the music business, having bought out Mr. Fletcher in 1863. Mr. Green dealt in pianos and organs and all kinds of musical instruments. He continued the business until 1884, when he sold out to Peter Kendrick & Son. Mr. Green has always been very much interested in music. He sang in the Fourth Presbyterian Church for eleven years and also sang in the choirs of other city churches. Forty years ago, he was a member of the choir of the old Greene Street M. E. Church. Mr. Green was one of the organizers of the first musical society in this city. This was known as the Trenton Musical Society, and was composed of the best citizens of the town. In connection with Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Baldwin and Mrs. Dr. Warner, he formed the Trenton Quartette in 1853. The members of

this quartette are still living. Mr. Green played the violin in the Langlotz Orchestra here a number of years ago. In July, 1850, he joined South Trenton Lodge, No. 36, I. O. O. F. He also belongs to Mercer Lodge, No. 59, F. and A. M.; Palestine Commandery, No. 4, Knights



FACTORY OF GEORGE W. PRICE, NO. 26 CHAMBERS STREET, NEAR STATE STREET

Templar, and Three-Times-Three Chapter. He is also a member of the Sons of St. George. Mr. Green was brought up an Episcopalian. On July 23d, 1843, he married Miss Amelia Birtwhistle. They have five children—Sarah N., Mary, Lewis E., employed with Albert Green, successor to Green & Blackwell, New York and Brooklyn; Olive Amelia, now Mrs. W. Bradford Parker, of this city; Walter A., wire-drawer in Georgetown, Connecticut. Mr. Green is now living a quiet, retired life at No. 329 Elmer street.

WILLIAM T. EXTON was born in Trenton, New Jersey, August 19th, 1855. Upon the completion of his education he entered the Exton bakery and was employed there over twenty years. In January, 1888 he started in business for himself. Mr. Exton gives his personal attention to the management of his business, being often on the wagon all day long. This spirit of hard work, together with his thorough knowledge of the business assures him continued success. He is now located at 325 South Broad street, where he has a large, pleasant store and in the rear a fully-equipped bakery. In January, 1882, Mr. Exton married Matilda, daughter of George S. Smith, of Trenton, New Jersey. In the fall of 1893 he accepted the nomination for Assembly from the Third district, and although this district generally gives about seven hundred Democratic majority he succeeded in turning it to one thousand six hundred Republican. In 1894 he was unanimously renominated. There were many candidates prior to the primaries; Mr. Exton, however, had the solid support of the business men of his district, and secured every delegate in every ward. His was the only name mentioned in the convention. He defeated the highest man on the Democratic ticket by four thousand three hundred and forty-two, the largest majority ever given a legislative candidate in Mercer county. Mr. Exton secured the repeal of the bill providing for a Board of Public Works. This repeal was carried over the Governor's veto. He was also active in the passage of the bill abolishing county courts as at present constituted, and making the judiciary elective.



WILLIAM T. EXTON.

THE HEADLEY-LEAVITT COMPANY was formed in March, 1890, with Charles M. Headley, President and Treasurer, and William H. Leavitt, Secretary. They occupy a whole building, at 12 South Warren street, where they carry a large and complete stock of mantels, gas-fixtures, heaters, ranges and all the numerous accessories to that line of business. They have executed many large contracts and have always given satisfaction. The hot-water plant in the City Almshouse, which is the largest in the city, is the work of this company, who have also fitted up numerous other places in the city with plumbing, gas-fixtures, mantels, &c. The greatest care is manifested in all that is done, and nothing is spared that will tend to the successful finishing of any work undertaken. They give employment to a large corps of competent workmen, and all work is guaranteed to be first-class. The business has been a successful one from the beginning, and is constantly increasing. Mr. Headley is a thorough business man, and was employed with Burroughs & Mountford many years. Mr. Leavitt is a son of Dr. Lyman Leavitt, and was connected with the Dunn Hardware and Paint Company for ten years, where he acquired a mastery of the details of the business. He resides at 505 South Warren street, in the house so long occupied by his honored father. Mr. Headley resides at Fallsington, Pennsylvania.

CHARLES DIPPOLT, D.D.S.—For over forty years Dr. Dippolt has been one of the prominent dentists of Trenton. He is a native of this city, having been born here June 3d, 1833. His early education was obtained in the public and private schools of the city, and in 1851 he commenced the study of dentistry here. He completed his studies with Dr. William R. Hall, one of the leading dentists of Philadelphia, in 1853, and immediately located in Trenton, where he practiced his profession continuously until 1893. Many have been the changes and improvements in dentistry since he began to practice. When he commenced he was obliged to make from the crude material all of the teeth which he used, and in addition to that he refined and alloyed gold and silver for metal plates in his own laboratory. He is indeed a mechanic and a thorough master of his profession in all of its details. His success has been phenomenal. His practice was so great for many years that he was compelled to have an assistant in order to attend to his many patients. Dr. Dippolt was one of the founders of the New Jersey State Dental Society and has served as a member of the Examining Board for two years, a member of the Executive Committee for two years and Vice President for one year. He was also a member of the committee appointed to obtain a law regulating the study and practice of dentistry in the State. Dr. Dippolt has been twice married; first to Henrietta Post, who died about one year after their marriage, and later to Mary B., daughter of Benjamin M. Clark, of Cranbury, New Jersey. They have one daughter, Mrs. Edward B. Parsons, whose husband is engaged in the wholesale seed business. Dr. Dippolt owns a great deal of real estate in different parts of the city. Much of his property is located near the corner of State and Broad streets, and consists of prominent business houses. The care of all of his property he assumes personally, and this has been sufficient to occupy his time and attention since he gave up the active practice of his profession. He has a handsome residence at No. 203 East State street, opposite the post-office.

WILLIAM H. CAULDWELL was born in London, England. Emigrating to this country when a child, his parents settled in New York City, where they remained for about eighteen years. His



WILLIAM H. CAULDWELL.

father, Rev. Alfred Caldwell, is a Baptist clergyman, now residing in Etna, Pennsylvania. Mr. Caldwell's education was procured in the public schools and at Duff's Business College, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He began life as errand boy, and apprenticed himself to the trade of tailoring in Pittsburgh, finishing with W. J. Owens, of Trenton, New Jersey. For ten years he worked for Sinclair, Vannest & Company, but in January, 1889, established a place of business at No. 17 North Broad street. He was elected Councilman in the borough of Chambersburg, holding that office three years and until the borough was consolidated with Trenton. He is a Republican. On May 13th, 1874, he married Katie W. Owens, a niece of William J. Owens, of this city.

LOUIS DIEHL, JR., was born in Trenton, New Jersey, March 6th, 1862. He attended the public schools, and, after completing the course, he learned the trade of potter, which he worked at in various potteries until November, 1894, during which time he was President of the Sanitary Local Union.

Soon after his father's death he assumed full charge of his father's estate. Mr. Diehl has always manifested great interest in the operations of the fire department. He was presiding officer of the Liberty Fire Company (Volunteer), and is at present serving on the Board of Fire Commissioners, appointed by Mayor Shaw. Mr. Diehl is connected with the Democratic League, and also takes an active part in several social organizations, where he is well liked by his fellow-members. On December 30th, 1886, Mr. Diehl was married to Katherine Ostermeyer, of this city.



CHARLES DUFFELL, D.D.S.

FREDERICK A. KEMLER was born in Germany in 1848. He was educated in his native land, and learned his father's trade, that of tailoring. He also served three years in the Prussian army. In 1873 Mr. Kemler settled in Trenton. For a number of years he worked at his trade, his first employer being James Owens, then a prominent merchant tailor. In 1882 Mr. Kemler started a tailor shop of his own at Centre and Bridge streets. Soon he moved to his present location, corner Centre and Ferry streets, where he has his shop and residence. By patient industry and strict attention to business, he is known all through South Trenton as a reliable custom tailor. Mr. Kemler is a Democrat. In 1892 he was elected a member of the County Board of Freeholders, a position which he still holds. In October, 1876, he married Josephina Ermeling, of this city.



FREDERICK A. KEMLER.

PHILIP FREUDENMACHER was born in Trenton, November 13th, 1856. His earlier education was gained in the local public schools, and later he was a pupil of the Trenton Business College. He acted as clerk in a grocery store about three years, after which he engaged in the trade of cigarmaking. Completing his trade, he went into the manufacture of cigars for himself, and continued in that business about two years. Mr. Freudenmacher was the Trenton representative of the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company from 1882 until 1892, when he accepted an offer from the Trenton Brewing Company to act in the capacity of Managing Salesman of their output. His familiarity with the trade qualifies him to an unusual degree for the performance of his duties, which are chiefly the inspection of the branch houses of the brewery and the extension of the boundary lines of the territory which the company practically controls. He was Chief of the

Trenton Volunteer Fire Department from 1888 until 1892, when the volunteer system was abolished. He was a member of the Eagle Company, and held the offices of Foreman, Treasurer and Vice President. When the paid department was inaugurated, he was its Chief for the first twenty-four hours, surrendering the office to the present Chief, William McGill, at the stroke of the gong at 12 o'clock midnight of the first day. He is a member of the Republican Club of Trenton, and is also enrolled in the Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Masons and several other organizations. He was married in 1877 to Sophie M. Widmann, of New Egypt. He has one son, George D.



JOHN G. SRODT.

JOHN G. SRODT is a native of Trenton, having been born here in 1836. He was educated in a day school and also in the public schools. He learned the snuff-making business with Gaddis & Potts, in Trenton. He also worked in a brickyard, and finally learned shoemaking. The latter was acquired under the instruction of his father.

In the year 1858, he was elected Overseer of the Poor, and acceptably filled that office until 1862. For nine years more he was the General Superintendent of the Trenton Horse Railway Company. He was also a member of the Board of Health for four years. In 1873, he started in the snuff business. Connected with this business, he also established that of cigars, tobacco and smoking articles at No. 199 South Broad street, where he still continues in the same business. He married, in 1870, Emma S. Larison, of Trenton.

WILLET H. COOPER was born in Trenton in November, 1857. His paternal ancestors, who were English, accompanied William Penn on his second voyage to this country, that they might



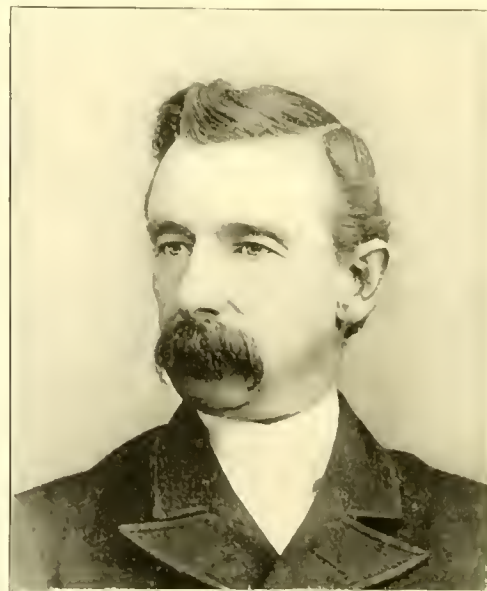
WILLET H. COOPER.

avoid religious persecution. They settled in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, James N. Snedeker, acted as escort to General Lafayette from Princeton to Trenton. Dr. Cooper received a liberal education in his native city, graduating with high honors from the public schools, State Model School and Rider & Allen's Business College. He then essayed civil engineering, which he followed for three years. He then became Private Secretary to Colonel D. K. Allen, with whom he traveled through the Eastern and Middle States, the three provinces of Canada, Prince Edward's Island and Nova Scotia. In 1877, he returned to Trenton, and studied veterinary medicine two years with Dr. Bradshaw. After a thorough course at the American Veterinary College, of New York, Dr. Cooper graduated with high honors in 1882. Soon thereafter, he located at Salem, New Jersey, where he was successful. On account of failing health, he traveled for some time. In 1888, during President Cleveland's first administration, he accepted a commission as Government Veterinary Inspector, and was re-appointed by President Harrison. On March 17th, 1893, he opened his present office and laboratory at No. 516 South Warren street. Dr. Cooper has met with great success

as a veterinary surgeon, and is now acknowledged to be in the front rank of that profession. In 1882, he was married to Sallie M. Strasser, of Trenton. Beside being a member of various organizations, Dr. Cooper is a member of the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the New Jersey Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, and has been Secretary of the Veterinary Medical Association for the past nine years.

THOMAS M. WHITE was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 10th, 1841. At ten years of age he came to Trenton and made his home with Dr. Joseph P. Turner, at Pine Grove. After passing through the public schools of this city, he took a thorough course in pedagogy at the New Jersey State Normal School. At the commencement of the Rebellion, he entered the First New Jersey Cavalry, in which he served over two years. In 1869, he embraced the profession of teaching, his first experience being in Lambertville, where he was Vice Principal of the public school for about six months. Thence he went to Somerville, where he remained two years, and then removed to Gloucester City, where for six years he was Principal of the High School. While a resident

of Gloucester City, he also served on the Board of County Examiners. In 1880, Professor White returned to Trenton and was at once made a member of the Board of School Trustees



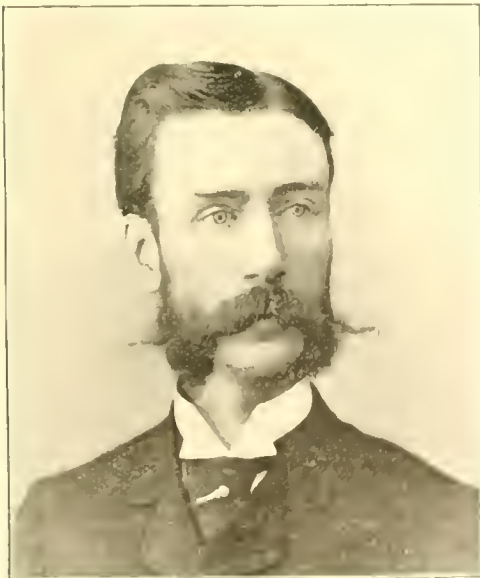
THOMAS M. WHITE.

and also appointed Principal of the Centre Street Grammar School. This position he has held continuously ever since, with the exception of a few months last year, when the Principals of the three grammar schools were temporarily changed. During the fifteen years that Professor White has been at the head of the Centre Street School the grade of the institution has been raised. He was the first Principal in the city to introduce kindergarten work in the schools. Professor White is a born teacher and a wise and careful administrator, and has the whole school under his constant supervision. The students from the Centre Street School enter the High School excellently prepared in the fundamental principles of a thorough education. In 1870 he married Elizabeth B. Measey, of Blackwoodtown, New Jersey. They have five children—Marie Mathilde, Joseph T., Jennie L., Lillie B. and Bessie B.

WILLIAM H. MICKEL was born in Cape May county, N. J., June 6th, 1853. He attended the public schools of the peninsula, and finished his education at the New Jersey State Normal School. He applied himself to pharmacy and became a student of medicine under Dr. R. Thomas. In 1876 he purchased a drug store on Broad street, Trenton. This he conducted until 1880, when he opened a new store at 87 Spring street, where he remained until the completion of his handsome building at the corner of Spring and Calhoun streets, in 1891, which is one of the largest establishments in the city. Mr. Mickel has a well-established drug trade in a rapidly-growing section of the city. He was Police Justice during the years 1879 and 1880, a member of the Board of Health in 1881 and 1882, a member of the Board of Public Instruction in 1883 and 1884, and in May, 1893, was appointed Health Inspector for a term of three years. He is a particularly faithful and painstaking official. In 1876 Mr. Mickel was married to Emma G. Crossley, of Trenton.



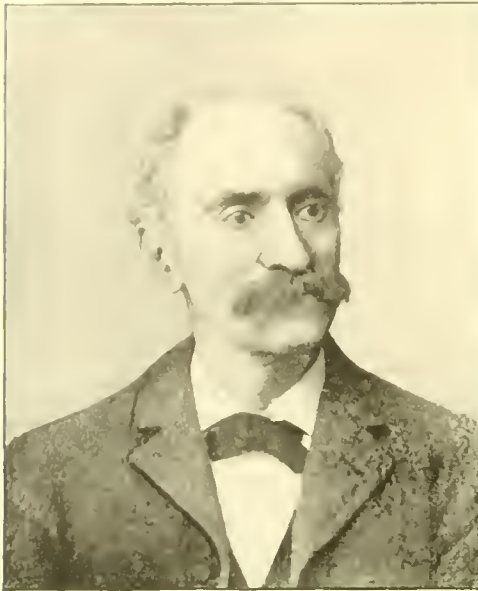
WILLIAM H. MICKEL.



JESSE B. LANE.

JESSE B. LANE was born in Ocean county, New Jersey, in 1847. At the age of three years his parents moved to Staten Island, New York. He entered the Staten Island public school, but after the death of his father he moved to Ocean county. There he attended a country school. He studied nights to acquire a further education. In spite of disadvantages he made considerable progress in the study of art, and thoroughly learned the trade of house and sign painting, bringing to his work more than ordinary ability. In 1875 he came to Trenton and engaged in painting in its various branches. In 1885 he opened a wall-paper store on Hamilton avenue, and was the first one to engage in the wall paper business in Chambersburg. In 1874 Mr. Lane was married to Louisa Lathrop, of Ocean county, New Jersey. They have two children—Rudolphus and Bessie. Mr. Lane occupies the large store and residence at 269 Hamilton avenue.

ALBERT F. R. LUTZE was born in Berlin, Germany, in December, 1839. He received a liberal education in his native city, where he became a practical jeweler and watchmaker. While yet very



ALBERT F. R. LUTZE.

young, he emigrated to this country and for several years worked as journeyman in New York City. He came to Trenton in 1867, and after working at his trade, opened a notion and variety store on Broad street, which was, for two years, a profitable investment. He then purchased the building No. 133 South Broad street, which he fitted up handsomely and opened as a first-class jewelry store. Mr. Lutze has one of the leading establishments in this city. On April 10th, 1871, he married Emma Moll, of Trenton, and has four sons and two daughters.

JOSEPH H. MOORE, the son of Imlah Moore, of Moore's Mills, was born in Trenton in 1846. He obtained his education at the Model School and the Philadelphia Polytechnic College, graduating from the latter institution in 1866, after taking Master's degree. He returned to Trenton and followed his profession as mechanical engineer for five years. He then bought out the East Trenton Porcelain Company, and conducted the pottery business about fourteen years. In the year

1886, he became connected with the Merchants Transportation Company, and, in 1890, was made Superintendent of the same. His practical knowledge of business and its methods, with wide travel and much research, fits him in full measure for the responsible office he fills. In 1879, he married Mary E., daughter of the late Charles Carr, the well-known founder and machinist.

CHARLES S. BURLEY was born in Deerfield, Cumberland county, New Jersey, in 1858, and was educated at the public schools in Philadelphia. For several years he clerked in the store of his father, Joseph C. Burley, in Camden, New Jersey. In 1886 he went to Bristol, Pennsylvania, and formed a partnership with Mr. Samuel L. Whitaker, carrying on a grocery business under the name of the Philadelphia Cash Stores. They operated two stores in Bristol, and in 1887 opened three stores in Trenton, located as follows: Perry, corner Stockton street; Second, corner Furman street, and Hudson, corner Mott street. Mr. Burley immediately located here, and Mr. Whitaker stayed in Bristol to manage the stores there. In 1890 the partnership was dissolved and since then Mr. Burley has been the sole proprietor of the Trenton stores. The Hudson and Mott street store has been sold. Last March Mr. Burley opened a store in Hightstown, New Jersey, which he is now conducting in connection with his Trenton stores. Mr. Burley buys and sells on a strictly cash basis. He is a



CHARLES S. BURLEY.

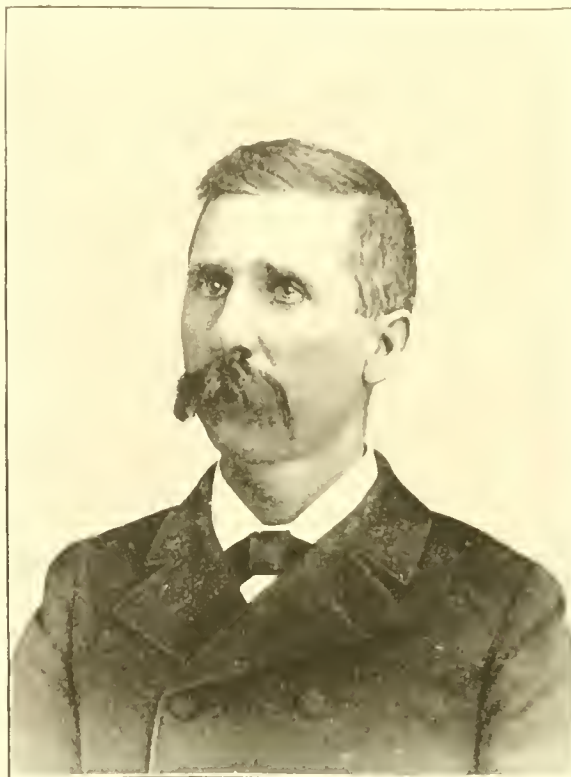
strong Republican in principle but has never taken a very active interest in politics. In January, 1888, he married Emma Moore, of Camden, New Jersey. They have one son, Russell.



PETER E. BAKER.

POULSON & COLEMAN.—The funeral directing firm of Poulson & Coleman, consisting of George H. Poulson and Jedediah Green Coleman, was formed in April, 1888. For fourteen years Mr. Poulson had worked as undertaker with Messrs. Disbrow & Van Cleve and B. L. Disbrow. In their establishment, which is located upon the first floor and basement of No. 26 South Warren street, the firm possesses every device necessary for properly conducting their business. Every accessory for embalming and designs for the dead are in their custody. The wagons and teams which they use are the finest in the State, and inasmuch as they give each call their personal attention, particularly in emergencies, the firm has met with a due share of popular appreciation.

JOHN H. MARTINETTE was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1852, and has always resided in his native city. After attending the public schools, he was early apprenticed to the carpenter trade. He worked as a journeyman carpenter for the firms of Sutton & Johnson and Lindsay & Johnston until 1881. Then, in connection with his brother, William E., he commenced business under the name of John H. Martinette & Brother. In 1888 this partnership was dissolved, and since then he has conducted the business alone. He has erected over one thousand homes in this city. Among some of his most notable buildings are Lawrence Farrell's double stores, on Perry street, opposite Stockton, the Greek Catholic Church and the Hamilton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.



JOHN H. MARTINETTE.



CHARLES H. DILTS.

CHARLES H. DILTS, D.D.S., was born in Ringoes Hunterdon county, New Jersey, May 18th, 1868. He was early sent to the public school and to the Academy of Science and Art, in his native town. In 1889 he graduated with credit from the New Jersey State Model School, of this city. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued a course in the Dental Department, graduating in 1891. He immediately opened an office in Bristol, Pennsylvania, and remained three years, establishing a successful practice. In April, 1891, he came to Trenton and opened an office at No. 221 East State street. He still retains his office in Bristol. Dr. Dilts is a member of the Royal Arcanum and has been through all the offices of the local council in Bristol, where he is now Regent. While a student of the University of Pennsylvania he was a member of the James Truman Dental Society. He was also initiated into the Iota Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. This fraternity numbers among its members some of the most celebrated professional men of this country.

Dr. Dilts has always been much interested in public speaking, and was one of the most active members of the Thencanic Debating Society during his Model School days. He had the honor of serving that society in all of its offices and as chairman of all of its most important committees.

FRANK J. BIRT was born in Trenton in 1861. His early education was received in St. John's Parochial School, of this city, and in Rider's Business College. Later he attended Seton Hall College, South Orange, New Jersey, and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, being graduated from the latter institution in 1886. For a year he was clerk in a drug store in New York City, and in 1887 became proprietor of the store at the corner of Centre and Bridge streets, where he is still located. Mr. Birt conducts the oldest-established drug store in South Trenton, and does a general drug and prescription business.



FRANK J. BIRT.

He is Treasurer of the John C. Smith Bowling Club, being one of its organizers. He was married on April 8th, 1885, to Annie Sutcliff, of Philadelphia. They have four children, two boys and two girls. On April 9th, 1895, Mr. Birt was elected to a seat in the Common Council by a majority of one hundred and forty-two votes over two candidates, in a strongly-Democratic ward. As he is a staunch Republican this demonstrates his popularity, which is not limited to his ward alone. His father was, for a time, Chairman of the Millham Township Committee, and was one of the first organizers of a school district in that locality.

AUGUSTINE A. GRIBBIN, D.D.S., was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in the year 1867. His education in the English branches was imparted to him at the parochial school of the Sacred Heart Church, and was followed by a course at Rider's Business College, and later by a further course at St. Vincent's College, Westmoreland, Pennsylvania. Making dental surgery his special study, he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, and after graduating from that institution, he took a special line of training at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. He is a member of the Pierce Society of Dental Surgeons. He worked under instructions with Drs. Kniffin, Smith and Hellyer, and had considerable experience in the Pennsylvania Hospital, receiving the recommendation of Dr. Morton, the chief surgeon of that institution. His office is located at 109 South Warren street, where he is building up a lucrative practice. His knowledge of the profession should certainly enable him to become one of the foremost dentists of the city.



AUGUSTINE A. GRIBBIN.

SAMUEL F. HODSON was born in Burlington county in 1868. He came to Trenton in 1884 to learn the undertaking business. For two years he was with Charles B. Cogill, and after that time with Benjamin L. Disbrow until the latter's death. Mr. Hodson is a practical and thorough embalmer, having graduated from the Utopia School of Embalming, in Brooklyn, New York, and the Egyptian School of Embalming, in New York City. His undertaking establishment, No. 31 West State street, was opened June 11th, 1894. He is a prominent member of Masonic and I. O. O. F. lodges of this city. In 1889 he married Lydia, daughter of George Lawton, of Trenton.



SAMUEL F. HODSON.

WESLEY C. OWENS was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, in December, 1847. After completing a course of study he secured employment with Lord & Taylor, in New York City, remaining with them thirteen years. Shortly afterward he came to Trenton, his first engagement being with the clothing firm of William J. Owens & Company. For nearly fifteen years Mr. Owens carried on the sale of notions and furnishings at No. 175 South Broad street. About nine years ago he relinquished his store, since which time he has been retired from active business. For fifteen years his duties as Secretary of the Washington Market Association have occupied much of his time. He is also a Director of the Greenwood

Cemetery Association and is active in the improvement of that model burying-ground. In 1869 he married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Adam Exton, and has two children, Mary E. and Dr. Hudson Owens. Mr. Owens' maternal ancestors were the Van Lienes and Buckalews, among the first settlers of Middlesex county, New Jersey. His paternal ancestors were early settlers in Pennsylvania, making their home near what is now known as Lewistown. Mr. Owens' father was one of the first members of the original Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Both of his great-grandfathers were in the Revolution.

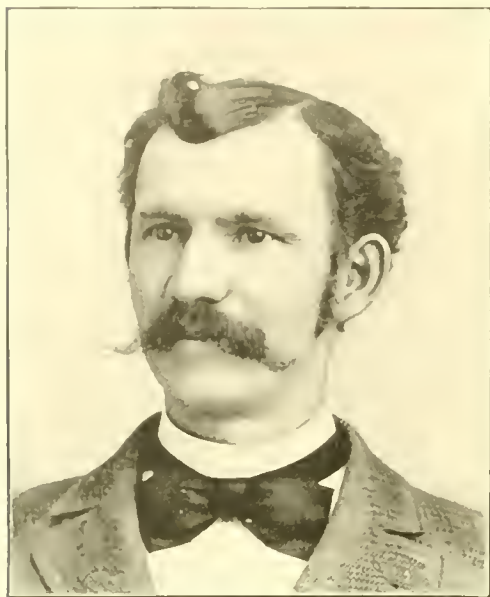


HOWARD N. RICHARDS.

Howard N. Richards, son of John J. Richards, a prominent grocer of this city, was born near Durham, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, September 10th, 1865. When only nine years of age he moved to Trenton and was educated at the public schools of this city and at the New Jersey State Model School, graduating from the latter institution in 1884. At this time he entered the drug store of Irving W. Kelly,

on the corner of Perry and Montgomery streets. While clerking for Mr. Kelly he studied pharmacy, and attended lectures at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1888. On October 6th, 1890, Mr. Richards became proprietor of the drug store and has since conducted the business with marked success. He gives the store his undivided attention, and being of genial disposition is universally liked and highly respected by all with whom he comes in contact. On December 19th, 1888, he was married to Lillian R., daughter of Samuel J. Kelly, and sister of his former employer.

HARRY D. GILON, D.D.S., was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in October, 1845. When a young man he came to Trenton, and for five years studied dentistry with Dr. Charles Dippolt, with



HARRY D. GILON.

whom he was associated as assistant and partner for twenty-two years. Since this time he has occupied his present offices, located on the second floor of his handsome residence, 185 South Broad street. In 1870 Dr. Gilon married Mary B. Page, of Trenton. They have four daughters and one son, Harry D., Jr., a member of the Class of '95 in the Philadelphia Dental College. Dr. Gilon started life a poor boy, with very little or no outside help, but has succeeded in establishing himself as one of the most successful dentists in Trenton.

CLARENCE EMILE QUINTIN was born in Hamilton township February 24th, 1865. He obtained an excellent education in the Trenton Institute, Belmont Grammar School, and later took a course in the Trenton Business College, graduating from the latter school in 1883. In 1886, he entered into partnership with his brother, D. Scott Quintin, Jr., the celebrated trainer of horses. This firm established the present Trenton Riding Academy, which has proved a big success. Since April 1st, 1891, the academy has been under the sole

control of Mr. Clarence Quintin, who, like the rest of the Quintin family, is a thorough horseman. His success in training high-class horses is marvelous, and he is equally successful in teaching that rare accomplishment—good riding. In connection with the academy is a livery and boarding stable. The building is large and thoroughly adapted to the business, extending from Academy street to Commerce street. Among the horses that have been trained by Mr. Quintin were the celebrated beauties "Boston," "Sweetheart," "Patsy" and "New York." The academy is admirably conducted and is liberally patronized by Trenton's best citizens. On November 5th, 1892, Mr. Quintin took to the altar of Hymen Elizabeth W. Rulon, one of Trenton's most estimable young ladies.

LOUIS DIEHL, SR., was born in France in 1828. He received his education and also learned the trade of butcher in his native country. When about twenty-six years of age he came to America, and settled at once on a farm near this city. For some time he did farm work, and then secured a position in the rubber mills, where he worked several years. In 1883, he opened a café at 89 Klagg avenue, which he successfully conducted until the time of his death, March 20th, 1895. Mr. Diehl was more or less prominently



LOUIS DIEHL, SR.

connected with the political life of the city and county. For about four years he was Constable, and from 1886 to 1890 he was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders. In 1857, Mr. Diehl married Jane Doherty, who died in 1873, leaving five children, Stephen L., Mary, Louis, Jr., Jennie and Sarah. Mr. Diehl was quite an athlete in his day, and was at one time a famous sprinter.

BROWER & POTTS.—Treyone H. Brower was born in Freehold, New Jersey, in 1863. He was educated at a country school and the Freehold Institute. He entered a store at Manasquan and later was employed by Albert Clayton, of Trenton. There he remained four years. Mr. Brower is a member of the Board of Directors of the Y. M. C. A. and ex-President of Trenton Local Union of Christian Endeavor Societies. John Anderson Potts was born near Mount Holly in 1857. His early life was passed on a farm in Burlington county. He was educated at a country school. Coming to Trenton, Mr. Potts entered the employ of Owen H. Locke, shoe dealer, where he remained several years. The partnership of the above firm was formed in April, 1888, when they became dealers in fancy groceries, domestic and imported. Their first store was located in Clark Brothers' building, on the corner of Warren and West Hanover streets. Thence they removed to 5 South Broad street, where they continued business until they removed to their present large and thoroughly-equipped store in the Windsor Hotel building, 117 and 119 East State street. The untiring energy of both members of the firm has placed them in the first rank among local dealers.



INDEX.

A.	
Abrahamson, C. M.,	107
Adams, C. F.,	222
Allinson, D. Cooper,	193
Apgar, W. H.,	192

B.	
Bainbridge, Willis P.,	199
Baker, C. H.,	309
Baker, L. F.,	164
Baker, P. E.,	Illustration.
Barwis, Elmer,	225
Beasley, Mercer,	188
Beatty, H. M.,	223
Bird, Chetwood,	311
Bird, John T.,	186
Birt, Frank J.,	332
Blauth, Jacob,	317
Bonney, Robt. B.,	304
Brewer, J. Hart,	321
Brucere, A. T.,	225
Britton, C. P.,	208
Brower & Potts,	335
Buchanan, James,	189
Burley, Chas. S.,	330
Burroughs, C. R.,	222
Burtis, H. J.,	317

C.	
Cain, Gardner H.,	198
Cantwell, F. V.,	214
Case, C. B.,	304
Cauldwell, W. H.,	326
Chambers, Benj. F.,	299
Chambers, J. S.,	306
Chambers, Thos. S.,	297
Clark, James,	207
Clark, W. A., Jr.,	211
Condict, E. C.,	321
Cook, E. G.,	187
Cooper, Jas. R.,	214
Cooper, W. H.,	328
Coleman, J. B.,	207
Cornell, J. W.,	318
Contier, Louis,	315
Coxon, Jonathan, Sr.,	319
Coxon, Jonathan, Jr.,	320
Craythorn, C. J.,	215
Cramer, Geo. T.,	296
Crossley, W. J.,	200

D.	
Dayton, W. L.,	183
Diehl, Louis, Sr.,	334
Diehl, Louis, Jr.,	326
Dey, A. H.,	218
Dickinson, E. L.,	224
Dilts, C. H.,	331
Dippolt, Charles,	326
Dunham, C. H.,	220

E.	
Elmer, William,	210
Evans, E. W.,	192
Exton, Wm. T.,	325

F.	
Fell, A. S.,	221
Fell, J. B.,	303
Firth, Walter,	332
Fish, Benjamin,	298
Fitzgeorge, George,	302
Freudenmacher, Philip,	327

G.	
Gerry, C. W.,	220
Gihon, H. D.,	334
Ginnelley, E. H.,	311
Ginnodo, J. Q.,	306

Golding, Moses,	310
Gray, J. D.,	323
Green, Edwin,	324
Green, J. M.,	150
Gregory, B. C.,	102
Gribbin, A. A.,	332
Griffith, W. H. G.,	209
Gummere, Barker, Jr.,	309
Gummere, W. S.,	191
Gunson, B. F.,	319

H.	
Hamill, Hugh H.,	191
Hamilton, M. R.,	145
Hannum, Levi T.,	199
Hawthorn, John,	314
Headley-Leavitt Co.,	325
Heath, Samuel,	301
Hill, Edmund C.,	308
Hodson, S. F.,	333
Howell, Israel,	301
Hutchinson, B. B.,	200
Hutchinson, S. B.,	195

J.	
Johnson, Wm. Y.,	190

K.	
Kafes, J. L.,	313
Keegan, Martin,	314
Kemler, F. A.,	327
Kitson, Chas. P.,	318
Klein, J. Henry,	322

L.	
Lalor, Frank H.,	142
Lalor, W. S.,	208
Lane, J. B.,	329
Lanning, J. W.,	299
Lanning, Wm. M.,	187
Leavitt, Lyman,	223
Lee, Francis B.,	197
Lee, William H.,	316
Leigh, Hutchinson,	310
Loos, I. B.,	224
Lutze, A. F. R.,	330

M.	
Mackenzie, T. H.,	221
Macpherson, G. W.,	190
Maple, J. C.,	315
Margerum, J. D.,	323
Martinette, J. H.,	331
McCullough, W. G.,	212
McFaul, J. A., Rt. Rev.,	172
McGalliard, B. W.,	219
McKelway, John,	207
Mickel, Wm. H.,	329
Moore, Eckford,	303
Moore, J. H.,	330
Moore, J. T.,	322
Montgomery, John A.,	200
Murray, C. Edward,	312
Mutchler, Wm. H.,	300
Murphy, John L.,	250

N.	
Norton, Horace G.,	216

O.	
O'Farrell, M. J., Rt. Rev.,	170
Oliphant, N. B.,	217
Oliphant, S. D., Sr.,	184
Owens, W. C.,	333

P.	
Parker, Lewis,	185
Patterson, John H.,	149
Pierson, L. C.,	102

Poulson & Coleman,	331
Price, Geo. W.,	324
Perrine, Lewis, Sr.,	195
Perrine, Lewis, Jr.,	196
Phillips, W. W. L.,	207

Q.	
Quintin, C. E.,	334

R.	
Ranb, Thos. E.,	314
Reed, Alfred,	191
Reid, Chas. A.,	318
Reilstab, John,	189
Rice, Wm.,	213
Richards H. N.,	333
Rickey, A. H.,	305
Rider, A. J.,	106
Robbins, Carroll,	199
Roberts, C. E.,	202
Rogers, R. R., Sr.,	210
Rogers, R. R., Jr.,	218
Rusling, Jas. F.,	182

S.	
Satterthwait, Linton,	201
Satterthwaite, Jos. H.,	215
Scarborough, John, Rt. Rev.,	168
Scudder, H. C.,	201
Shaw, Jos. B.,	217
Shepherd, C.,	216
Skirm, A. A.,	313
Solan, M. J.,	300
Southwick, J. A.,	302
Spencer, Bird W.,	322
Stelle, W. W.,	312
Stevens, Thos. S.,	320
Stockton, J. P.,	186
Stokes, E. H.,	316
Stokes, J. W.,	316
Stout, J. G.,	327
Struble, Wm. McD.,	219
Stryker, Wm. S.,	296
Swayze, H. M.,	313

T.	
Tantum, J. D.,	225
Taylor, John,	297
Taylor, John L.,	207
Taylor Provision Co., The,	312
Terradell, T. M.,	311
Turner, J. P.,	212

V.	
Van Cleef, John T.,	198
Van Syckel, Bennet,	181
Vroom, Garret D. W.,	189

W.	
Walker, E. R.,	202
Walker, Samuel, Jr.,	188
Weeks, H. M.,	209
Weller, F. M.,	305
Wetherill, H. G.,	211
Wells, J. M.,	214
White, Thos. M.,	328
White, W. H.,	304
Whittaker, Jno. H.,	302
Witte, Eugene B.,	215
Woodruff, R. S.,	202
Woodward, F. F. C.,	307
Woolsey, W. W.,	222
Woolverton, John,	207
Worthington, A. H.,	213
Wyckoff, W. W.,	213

Y.	
Yard, Emory N.,	294
Yard, W. S.,	295

APR 78



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